The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXIX. TUESDAY, JULY 29, 1879—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

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To Rent,
IN TRIBUNE BUILDING,
Two very desirable Fire-Proof Offices on second floor, and one on third floor. Apply to
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PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR AMBULANCE HARNESS.
DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kas., July 22, 1879.
Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office, and at the office of each, the Depot Quartermaster at San Francisco, Cal.; Jeffersonville, Ind.; and Philadelphia, Pa., until 12 m. at this office, at 10:10 a. m. at San Francisco, 12:36 p. m. at Jeffersonville, and 1:17 p. m. at Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 28th day of August, 1879, at which times and places they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for furnishing one hundred and fifty (150) sets of Four-Mule Ambulance Harness, complete,—deliveries to be made at either the Fort Leavenworth, San Francisco, Jeffersonville, or Philadelphia Depot. Bids will be made accordingly. Bidders will state at which of the depots named and in what quantity they will make the deliveries, and how soon complete the delivery of the whole quantity.
The harness will be in exact accordance with the prescribed specifications thereof, of first-class material and workmanship, and be subjected to a rigid inspection before acceptance, and all found not up to the required standard to be rejected and removed at contractor's expense within ten days after notice of such rejection.
Proposals will be received for any portion of the supplies. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.
A preference will be given to articles of domestic production, and to articles of domestic production and manufacture produced on the Pacific Coast to the extent of the supplies required for the service on that coast, conditions of price and quality being equal.
Blank proposals and printed specifications, as well as any further information in the matter, will be furnished on application to either of the offices named.
Proposals should be addressed to either the Depot Quartermaster at Fort Leavenworth, San Francisco, Jeffersonville, or Philadelphia, and be indorsed "Proposals for Ambulance Harness." C. H. HOYT,
A. Q. M., U. S. A., Depot Q. M.

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.
ILLINOIS EASTERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.
By authority of an act of the Legislature, approved May 28, 1879, the Trustees of the Illinois Eastern Hospital for the Insane invite sealed proposals for the erection of buildings for the said Hospital, in accordance with the plans prepared by James R. Willett, Architect; at whose office, No. 85 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill., the said plans and specifications may be seen. A bond for $10,000, with three good and sufficient sureties, must accompany each bid, conditioned that the bidder will enter into such contract as is required by the Trustees, if his bid is accepted. Bids must be made out on blanks furnished, and no others will be considered.
Bids will be received by H. C. Clarke, Secretary of the Trustees, Kankakee, Ill., or by the Trustees, at or before 2 o'clock p. m. on Tuesday, August 26 prox. when they will be opened in the presence of the bidders at the City Hall in Kankakee, Ill. All envelopes containing bids should be indorsed "Proposals for the erection of buildings for the Illinois Eastern Hospital for the Insane." Bids will be received for all or any portion of the work.
The Trustees reserve the right to reject any and all bids.
For further information apply to the Architect or the Secretary of the Board of Trustees, H. C. Clarke, Kankakee, Ill. J. H. CLOUGH, WILLIAM REDDICK, W. F. MURPHEY, Trustees.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF CONSTRUCTION.
U. S. CUSTOM HOUSE, &c.,
CHICAGO, Ill., July 28, 1879.
Sale of Old Tools, Junk, Lumber, &c.
Proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent of Construction of the New Custom House and Post Office Building in Chicago, Ill., until the 11th day of August, 1879, for the old Stone Jacks, Building Tools, Derricks, Old Iron and Copper, Junk, Ropes, Lumber, &c., &c., in lots to suit purchasers.
The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.
JNO. ADAIR McDOWELL, Supt.

PROPOSALS FOR FIRE CLAY TILE-LINING to the slate roof of the United States Custom-House, etc., at Chicago, Ill.:
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BUILDING,
CHICAGO, Ill., July 22, 1879.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock m. of Wednesday, the 6th day of August, 1879, for the furnishing, delivering, and putting in place complete, the Fire-Clay Tile-Lining to the slate roof of the United States Custom-House and Post-Office Building at Chicago, Ill., in accordance with the specifications, copies of which may be had and drawings seen at this office.
JNO. ADAIR McDOWELL,
Superintendent.

EDUCATIONAL.

RACINE COLLEGE.
REDUCED TERMS.
The Classical, the Scientific, and the Grammar Schools, will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 11. For further information apply to
Dr. STEVENS PARKER,
Warden of Racine College, Racine, Wis.

A LADY OFFERS RARE EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES to FOUR YOUNG LADIES.
French and German the languages of the family. Courses in History and Literature. Best references. Address 15 Deering-st., Portland, Me.

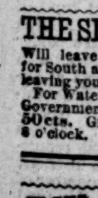
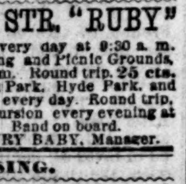
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Band Instrument Catalogue.

Our new Catalogue of BAND INSTRUMENTS, Suits, Caps, Music, Belts, Pouches, Drum Majors' Hats and Staffs, Epaulettes, Pompons, Stands, Cap Lamps, and Outfits: contains 85 pages of information for musicians. Mailed free by LYON & HEALY, 162 STATE ST., CHICAGO.


EXCURSIONS.

THE SIDE-WHEEL STR. "RUBY"
Will leave Clark-st. Bridge every day at 9:30 a. m. for South and Hyde Park Fishing and Picnic Grounds, leaving you there until 4:30 p. m. Round trip, 25 cts.
For Water-Works Crib, South Park, Hyde Park, and Government Pier at 2:30 p. m. every day. Round trip, 50 cts. Grand Moonlight Excursion every evening at 8 o'clock. Fare only 50 cts. Band on board.
HENRY BABY, Manager.

ADVERTISING.

LOW ESTIMATES SENT
To any party wishing to advertise in the City or Country Newspapers — North, South, East, or West. Advertisements sent daily at Lowest Prices. Call or address
C. A. COOK & CO. 114 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

YELLOW-FEVER.

The Future of Memphis Still a Matter for Conjecture.

Thirteen New Cases with Only One Death Yesterday,

Notwithstanding a Spell of Weather Most Favorable to the Disease.

Sixteen Thousand People in the City, of Whom 9,743 Are Fever-Proof.

Beginning of the Plague at Its Old Starting-Place in New Orleans.

The Feeling of Extreme Uneasiness at St. Louis Not Yet Abated.

MEMPHIS.

BAD WEATHER.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 28.—The continued unfavorable condition of the weather does not inspire hope in circles disposed to consider the situation coolly. Since yesterday's reports were written a season of rain and cloudy weather has prevailed, rendering the atmosphere damp, warm, and close, and experts say very favorable to the propagation and spread of the disease, as well as tending to increase the fatality. The more complete depopulation is the absorbing topic in official quarters.

THE CENSUS-TAKERS

are busy, and but for the rain would have finished their labors to-day. As far as they have gone it is pretty well assured that our total population at this time will not exceed 10,000 people, of all sexes and colors, and, at the outside estimate, not over 12,000. In the Eighth Ward there are about 1,500 persons, in the Third about 600, and a corresponding ratio in all the other wards. It is impossible to arrive at the correct numbers who are liable to fever, owing to the indisposition of the colored folks to tell the truth as to whether or not they had it last season. An approximate estimate of those subject to the malady will show, perhaps, less than one-half of those now here

PRESIDENT PORTER

is progressing with his plans for establishing camps. It was discovered this morning that the colored mind had again become rattled, having, it appears, been persuaded that they would be driven into the camps at the point of the bayonet. In order to allay such impression, President Porter this afternoon issued the following proclamation:

It having come to our ears that unknown parties are exciting the citizens by spreading rumors of an intention to use military force in compelling persons to leave the city and go to camps, this is to say that such rumors are entirely without authority from the Committee of Safety. The measures which may in future be devised shall be taken in strict regard to the rights of all citizens and to the laws of the land.

D. T. PORTER,
President and Chairman.

THERE ARE UNDOUBTEDLY

evil-disposed persons busily at work among the black folks, creating dissensions and doing much toward thwarting the plans of the authorities. It is believed they are actuated by disappointment in not being assigned to duty in fat places on Relief Boards of either the Citizens' or Howard Associations. A couple of colored politicians have already declared that if they are not engaged in the distribution of the supplies sent by the Government they will form a Relief Association of their own and demand supplies separate from the Government, and to this end are prime movers in creating the opposition to the removal into the camps. Dr. Porter feels confident that, when once his plans are put in operation, all will work well and satisfactorily.

THE HOWARDS

are in a condition of semi-organization, and to date have furnished thirty nurses to properly-authenticated indigent persons. They have also five visitors at work in various parts of the city, ascertaining the actual number of sick persons now within the city limits. They are to make report to a meeting of the Howards Wednesday afternoon. Your correspondent interviewed

THREE OF THESE VISITORS

this afternoon as to the results of their visits to date. Visitor Rogers, in the infected district of North Memphis, reports twenty-two sick persons. Of these, he found four on Market street, two on Promenade, the remainder being in the vicinity of Bradford street and Jones avenue, the infected district proper. Visitor Waring, of the Fort Pickering District, reports only six cases of sickness in that locality, which was so severely scourged last year, being all this time extremely healthy. Visitor Anderson, whose district embraces from Madison to Exchange inclusive, reports fifteen sick persons, eleven of whom are yellow-fever cases. I have not been able to see the other two visitors. Of the eighty-two persons sick in the City Hospital, only one case of yellow-fever exists. Dr. Porter inaugurated

A NEW SYSTEM OF POLICING

the city this morning. The two companies of colored military do duty with fixed bayonets in the daytime, while the entire force of police are placed on duty during the night. Besides this, every acclimated citizen is being enrolled as a minute man, to be ready for duty in any emergency that might arise. As yet there appears no cause for the employment of this extra force, but there is no knowing what a day may bring forth. The office of the Howard Association has been thronged all day with persons, 90 per cent colored, seeking employment as nurses. The system inaugurated last year by the Howards of determining and recognizing competent and faithful nurses enables them this year to select the good ones from the vast number of applicants.

THE FATHER MATHEW (CATHOLIC) CAMP,

four or five miles out on the old Raleigh road, has now 400 persons comfortably situated. There are a dozen Catholic priests in the city, only one of whom remained in town last night, the others going over to the Father Mathew Camp, or to other points in the country. Father Doyle, of St. Patrick's parish, is the one who remains with his flock. Nine-tenths of the people seen on the street to-day are colored, and the hotels and restaurants complain of dull business.

THE SALOONS SEEM TO BE THRIVING,

but there is little drunkenness to be seen.

DR. SAMUEL FOX,

who hails from Ennis, Tex., arrived to-day, having run all the quarantine blockades by way of St. Louis. The authorities immediately notified him that his services would not be accepted on account of his being unacclimated and the manner in which he entered the infected city. He was also ordered to leave the city limits, which order he promptly obeyed.

THE NEW CASES OF TO-DAY—WHITES:

Anna Harris, 27 years, South Main street.
Mary B. Easton, 38, Washington.
Anna K. Easton, 15, Washington.
Eliza Easton, 9, Washington (wife and daughters of Dr. Easton).
Mitchell Cartago, 35, Sixth and Broadway.
P. W. Phelan, 32, Vance.
Mary Valkman, 10, Union.

COLORED CASES.

Charles Williams, 11, Hernando.
Florence Williams, 30, Hernando.
Callie Hughes, 10, corner Exchange and Fourth.
Rebecca Young, 35, Jefferson.
J. Jones, 24, corner Loudendale and Olive.
Easton Otey, 19, De Soto.

THE DEAD OF TO-DAY:

Jacob Fletch, 41, South.
J. Folks, colored, female, 17, Washington street; cause, consumption.
J. W. Brown, colored, male, 10, Priton avenue; teething.

THE DECREASE

in the death-rate astonishes even the Doctors.

A citizens' meeting was held to-day, but little business was transacted. Telegrams were received from the War Department at Washington stating that no rations would be issued except to the sick in the city or destitute in camp.

THIS MORNING.

To the Western Associated Press.

MEMPHIS, July 28.—Three new cases were reported to the Board of Health this morning. No death had occurred.

COLORED PATROL.

A detail of twenty-five men from the colored militia company has been made to do police duty during the day, as the entire strength of the regular police force has been assigned to night service.

RAINING.

It has been raining steadily since daylight.

NOT ACCLIMATED.

Dr. Samuel J. Fox, of Ennis, Tex., arrived this morning. He will be sent out of the city to-night by order of John Johnson, Superintendent of Quarantine, as the Doctor has never had the fever, and the inspectors at the quarantine stations have been instructed not to permit unacclimated people to enter the city.

EVENING REPORTS.

MEMPHIS, July 28.—Ten additional cases were reported to the Board of Health this afternoon, six of whom are colored. Two deaths from yellow-fever occurred,—one, however, beyond the city limits.

THE CENSUS.

The special policemen engaged taking the census of the city completed their task to-day. The result shows the population of Memphis to be 16,110. Whites, 4,283; colored, 11,827; adults, 10,651; children, 5,559. Of the whole, 9,743 have had the fever, leaving 7,367 susceptible to the disease.

THE CAMP.

Failing to secure transportation to the site selected for the establishment of a camp on the Paducah Railroad, this afternoon at 5 o'clock Col. John F. Cameron, with a detail of the Sixteenth colored soldiers, took passage on a train furnished by Supt. Mike Burke, of the Mississippi & Tennessee Railroad, and established a camp five miles south of the city, one-half mile below where Camp Joe Williams was established last year. Tents were taken along, and by morning the detail will have fifty tents for occupation.

A. D. LONGSTAFF,

President, and Gen. W. J. Smith, Vice-President, of the Howard Association, have been added to the Executive Committee on the Committee of Safety.

STEAMER ARRIVAL.

The steamer Belle Memphis, from St. Louis, arrived to-night. She will discharge her cargo and return to St. Louis to-morrow morning, taking neither passengers nor freight.

ISOLATED.

NASHVILLE, July 28.—On and after Thursday next, the Louisville & Nashville Railroad having determined to discontinue its trains between McKenzie and Memphis, which connect with those of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railroad, trains on the latter road will not go any further than McKenzie. Nashville will then be without any direct communication with Memphis,—the trains on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad stopping at Milan, 100 miles distant, and those of the Memphis & Charleston at Moscow, forty miles distant from Memphis. Mails will be sent forward on locomotives. This action will make an absolute quarantine against Memphis.

RATIONS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 28.—The Secretary of War has telegraphed the President of the Board of Health in Memphis, in response to an application for rations, that rations will only be furnished to persons sick with yellow-fever or in quarantine camp, and who can be subsisted in no other way.

NEW ORLEANS.

THE FEVER BEGINS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW ORLEANS, July 28.—As intimated in the dispatch of Sunday, sporadic cases of yellow-fever have already made their appearance, and at 2 o'clock this morning the first death occurred. The victim was a young Italian girl named Vincenzia Shano, aged 16 years. Her sickness first attracted attention on Saturday. Dr. Daily, Sanitary Inspector of the Fourth District, and her physician, entertaining some doubts concerning the case, called in other medical advice. Dr. Bemiss first examined the patient, then Dr. C. B. White, and finally the two Drs. Holt. All united in the opinion that it was

A SPORADIC CASE

of yellow-fever, with suppression of urine and the emission of black vomit through the bowels,—the first case that has occurred this season. As soon as the case was reported, Mr. I. N. Marks, a member of the Board of Health, visited the house and secured a nurse, who was in constant attendance until death occurred. He also took upon himself, for account of the Board of Health, the expense of the funeral, and the deceased was buried this morning in Cypress-Grove Cemetery.

THE FAMILY

have been in this community two years, but last summer, at the breaking out of the fever, they moved to Carrollton, and their house remained closed during the entire season, being uninhabited. Very naturally it was not infected. The family this morning removed to another house, and the edifice in which the death occurred has been closed, and will be fumigated daily for some time to come. The entire neighborhood, for four squares around, has been disinfected with zinc, iron, and the Auxiliary Sanitary Association and Board of Health are united in contributing their utmost to prevent the spread of the disease.

THREE OTHER CASES

are reported, but all of a mild character, in the same neighborhood. It has been noticeable for several years that the first cases each season have always occurred on this street, or in this neighborhood. The epidemic of last season started on Constance street, a few squares removed from the levee, and to the leeward of a stagnant rice-chaff pond, drained by the City Government after standing for years untouched.

THE FEVER-DEATHS BEGAN LAST YEAR

on the 21st of July,—fifty-one days after the death of Clark, Purser of the Souder, upon whose case the Chappinists based their pretense for quarantine and the theory of importation. Sporadic cases have occurred every year since New Orleans was a city, and there is really no cause for alarm. Notwithstanding, a shotgun quarantine is probable, and the City of Shreveport has already quarantined all mails, boats, and conveyances from New Orleans.

THE FIRST DEATH.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW ORLEANS, La., July 28.—The family of the Italian girl who died of yellow-fever to-day has moved to another house. The Board of Health destroyed all the bedding and fumigated the premises. The entire neighborhood for four squares around has been disinfected with zinc and iron, and the Auxiliary Sanitary Association and Board of Health are united in contributing their utmost to prevent the spread of the disease.

The Auxiliary Sanitary Association, in accordance with the resolutions adopted last week, to-day began the work of disinfecting the city. They began on the river front with a large force, and will continue until the work is complete.

CAIRO.

RAUCH, REILLY, AND JOHNSON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CAIRO, Ill., July 28.—Dr. John H. Rauch, of the State Board of Health; Dr. H. A. Johnson, of the National Board of Health; and Dr. F. W. Reilly, arrived in the city on a morning train from the North. As soon as the presence in the city of the latter gentleman—who left Memphis Thursday and went to St. Louis on the Ouachita Belle—was known, he was waited upon at his hotel by the Chief-of-Police, who ordered him to depart on the first train, leaving at 6 p. m. The Doctor was somewhat astonished at the reception received at the hands of the authorities, but promised a compliance with the officer's orders. Drs. Johnson, Rauch, and Reilly went down to Island No. 1 this afternoon, where an inspection station, with Dr. Reilly in charge, will be established as soon as possible by the National and State Boards of Health. Dr. Johnson left on an evening train for Washington, and Drs. Rauch and Reilly went to Anna to confer with H. Wardner, President of the State Board of Health.

ST. LOUIS.

DOCTORS DISAGREEING.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, July 28.—There is a dispute among the physicians here as to whether any of three or four cases of illness among the Memphis refugees can be construed into yellow-fever. The one case thought to be yellow-fever, and sent to the City Hospital, proves not to be that disease. Mike Kelleher, a deck-passenger on board the steamer Ouachita Belle, from Memphis, and barely twenty-four hours in the city, came into the Dispensary this morning shaking, and stated that he knew he had the ague. Dr. Carson examined him and at once made out a permit for his entering the City Hospital, describing the disease as simply fever. The Dispensary officers stated they were in doubt as to the case. Of the sick people taken off steamers and treated at quarantine, one, a little girl, is likely to die, though the physician calls her disease malarial fever. The only other patients are rapidly recovering. A dispatch from New Orleans to-day, was sent by the President of

THE NATIONAL COTTON EXCHANGE

that, by a vote of the Executive Committee, just taken, the Convention this year will be held at White Sulphur Springs, instead of at St. Louis, as first intended. The change arises from the fears of some of the Committeemen regarding yellow-fever.

A queer issue, bearing on the yellow-fever matter, is made to-day in the Grand Jury's report of a visit to Quarantine. The report says: "We were met at the river bank by Health-Commissioner Charles W. Francis, who remonstrated against our making a landing, in fact forbidding the Grand Jury to come ashore, saying that he

HAD FIVE WELL-DEFINED CASES

of yellow-fever there, and that the Grand Jury had no business there, but finally consented, saying that if we did so it would be at our own risk and peril. This statement your Grand Jury found, upon examination, to be absolutely false, not even a symptom of yellow-fever having thus far been developed. We cannot criticise too strongly the conduct of the Health-Commissioner, who at a time like this, when the public mind is so easily excited, should stand up in the presence and in the hearing of hundreds of people (for the harbor-boat was just moving away towards the city loaded with passengers who had been taken off the quarantine steamers), and officially announce that he had five well-defined cases of yellow-fever in the wards, when he had none, nor even the symptoms of one."

THE GRAND JURY'S REPORT

also alleges that the Health-Commissioner was drunk, and recommends his removal, a recommendation which is not likely to be carried out, as the Health-Commissioner is of undoubted ability and energy. The law here makes the Commissioner practically a despot, and Francis seems inclined to exercise his prerogatives. He is working actively with the Illinois State officer, Dr. Rauch, and any change it is reported is not contemplated by the Mayor. Mr. Harlow, Superintendent of Mails at St. Louis, states that the direct mails from Memphis to this city are so small in quantity that fumigating has not been considered necessary.

A FUMIGATION MILL,

as Mr. Harlow called it, has been established at Red River, a few miles north of Denison, on the Missouri, Kansas & Topeka Railroad, supervised by the State Health officers. All the mails for Texas are there fumigated. Mr. Harlow says an article in the New York *Times* grossly overestimates the amount of Southern mail, stating it at eighty tons, which is as much as the whole mail of the country will amount to. Unless something now unforeseen occurs, the mails between the South and St. Louis will not be subjected to fumigation.

A CASE AT QUARANTINE.

To the Western Associated Press.

ST. LOUIS, July 28.—Although not officially reported, there is good authority for saying there is one well defined case of yellow-fever at the Quarantine Hospital,—Lizzie Brandy, a 2-year-old child of Mrs. Brandy, of Memphis.

No steamers have arrived at Quarantine to-day.

THE GRAND JURY

in their report to-day describe their visit to Quarantine last Friday, and strongly censure Health Commissioner Charles W. Frances, of this city, for his conduct while they were there. They charge him with forbidding them to land, asserting, in the presence of a large crowd of passengers who were just leaving the station, that there were five cases of yellow-fever in hospital, when there was not a single case developed, and with being drunk. They recommend his dismissal, and the appointment of a physician in his place. It is reported and generally believed to-night that among the indictments presented to the Court by the Grand Jury to-day was one against Health Commissioner Frances, charging him generally with misdemeanor in his office, the charge being based upon his alleged conduct while the jury was at the quarantine last Friday.

VARIOUS.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 28.—Dr. J. H. Ledbetter, en route from Memphis, was taken from the train by the quarantine officers yesterday afternoon, and sent to the fever hospital. The other four patients in the hospital are doing well.

Mrs. Pomeroy, who, with her child, was removed from Preston street to the hospital last week, died last night. The child was suffering from fever, and is doing well. They arrived from Memphis only the day before they were removed to the hospital.

The death of Mrs. Pomeroy is the third that has occurred here this year from yellow-fever, and the first at the yellow-fever hospital. All of the cases were imported from Memphis, not a single local case having occurred.

GUTHRIE.

At a meeting of the citizens of Guthrie, Ky., to-day, it was resolved that "We will resist the establishment of a hospital for yellow-fever at this place with extreme measures, if necessary." Guthrie is the State quarantine station on the Louisville & Memphis Road.

A SUSPICIOUS CASE.

CINCINNATI, O., July 28.—Chris Myers, aged 37 years, who left Memphis a few days ago, called on the Health Officer this afternoon and stated that he believed that the yellow-fever had attacked him. After an examination the officer sent him to the hospital as a suspicious case.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 28.—John Hennessy, stevedore, admitted to the hospital from the upper quarantine some days ago, died last night.

A. Feith, barber of the steamer Saratoga, and E. B. Esty, steward of the schooner Freddie C. Ebbitt, from Haytian ports, were admitted to the hospital to-day, sick with fever.

NEW YORK, July 28.—Michael Fitzgibbons, a Memphis refugee, died to-day of yellow-fever, at quarantine.

NATCHEZ.

NATCHEZ, July 28.—The City Council to-day declared a strict quarantine against New Orleans, to take effect from and after Wednesday, the 30th.

SHREVEPORT.

SHREVEPORT, July 28.—The authorities to-day established a retroactive quarantine against New Orleans. Nothing that has been in that city since July 24 will be permitted to enter Shreveport.

ANNA, ILL.

ANNA, Ill., July 28.—After this date steamboats leaving Memphis with passengers or freight must transfer the same to some other boat which has not touched at that port since the 24th inst., the date when the city was declared dangerously infected. The transfer must be made at a point not less than fifty miles distant from Memphis. An inspection of boats and trains will be established at Cairo.

FIRES.

CHICAGO.

The alarm from Box 532 at 11:30 yesterday morning was caused by a fire in the rear of No. 172 Park avenue, owned and occupied by Thomas H. Marsh. Damage, $100 to building and $75 to contents. Mrs. Marsh had her hands and arms badly burned in rescuing a horse from the burning structure. The cause of the fire is unknown, but incendiarism is strongly suspected. Some weeks ago THE TRIBUNE called attention to the fact that a barn-incendiary was evidently at work in that section of the city, and some days thereafter the trouble ceased. Recently, however, it has again broken out, and every day for a week past a barn in that immediate locality has been fired. A singular and noticeable fact is that the incendiary works in broad daylight. The Fire Department has called the attention of the police authorities to the matter.

The alarm from Box 133 at 3:30 yesterday afternoon was caused by a fire in the two-story brick building just east of the Halsted street bridge, occupied by J. S. Smith & Co. as a slaughter-house. The cause of the fire was the explosion of a gasoline tank, which was being charged by the engineer at the time. Some of the fluid overflowed, and the gas arising therefrom caught fire at a gas flame. The building is owned by an estate of which A. H. Burley is the Receiver, and was damaged from $200 to $250. The Slaughter-House Company loses about $300, fully covered by insurance, as follows: St. Paul and Equitable, $1,250 each; Rhode Island, Shawmut, and Traders, $2,500 each. The firemen consider themselves fortunate in getting so dangerous a fire under control with so little damage.

AT WELLS STATION, MICH.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., July 28.—The saw-mill, shingle-mill, shingle-shed, and store building, together with goods and 100,000 feet of lumber at Wells Station, on the Mackinaw Branch of the Michigan Central, fifty-five miles northeast of this city, owned by Thomas Nester, of East Saginaw, burned to-day. The fire caught in the shingle department, and went like a flash. The saw-mill was three years old, and had a capacity of 40,000 feet of lumber per day. It was valued at $12,000; insured for $6,000,—in the Manufacturers' and Hoffman for $2,000 each, and in the Northern and Security for $1,000 each. The shingle-mill was valued at $4,000; insured for $875 each in the Revere and Lamar. The store-building was worth $800, and the stock $6,000; insurance on building, $200, in the Revere; on stock, $2,000, in the Northwestern National. The shingle-shed was valued at $600; insured for $250. But for a change in the wind 4,000,000 feet of lumber would have been destroyed. The amount burned was worth $1,500, and was covered by insurance.

AT BROOKLYN, IA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., July 28.—A fire at Brooklyn, Ia., this morning, destroyed four buildings belonging to John Byers and L. K. Gilman. Loss, $4,000; Insurance, $3,200, in the Phœnix of Hartford and the Ætna.

AT SEATTLE, CAL.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 28.—The loss in the Seattle fire is about $100,000, half of which falls upon the Seattle Saw-Mill & Wharf Company; the balance divided up mostly in small amounts. The buildings destroyed were all frame, and mostly small stores, saloons, etc.

AT LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 28.—A fire this evening at 5 o'clock, at the corner of Fulton and Adams streets, destroyed Henry Thomas' pottery and three dwellings. Loss, $25,000. No insurance. The fire originated in the pottery.

EAST WILLIAMSBURG.

NEW YORK, July 28.—Leight's large brewery at East Williamsburg was almost completely burned to-day.

STERLING EXCHANGE.

Enormous Exportations Expected This Fall—The Price of Foreign Money Declining on the Strength of It.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 28.—The *Evening Post* says: "The market here for sterling bills is active. As we write, about 483¼ and 485¼ are the working rates. The decline and weakness of the market are due, first, to a very limited demand, and, second, to another equally, if not more, important fact, that there is a general rush to sell grain bills against future shipments, the latter to be made in August and September. This is stimulated by the prospect of short harvests in Europe and fully average harvests here. The outlook respecting harvests of cereals here and in Europe is also the main cause for the extraordinary buying of stocks of roads in the Northwest which run through the principal grain-growing sections, and which will derive their largest profits from the transportation of the chief products of that region."

LIBERIAN INDEPENDENCE.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 28.—A grand demonstration took place to-day at Thunderbolt in honor of the thirty-first anniversary of the independence of Liberia. Five hundred visitors from Augusta, and hundreds from other points, estimated at over 3,000, were on the grounds. The exercises consisted of addresses, recitations, and singing, the presentation of a flag to the Augusta Association, followed by a salute from the Georgia Artillery (colored). The principal address was delivered by the Rev. J. S. Haines, of South Carolina, a black man, who described Liberia as the land of milk and honey, and excited a lively emmigration fever.

IOWA INDEBTEDNESS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., July 28.—To procure statistics for the Governor's next message requests were made of over 100 cities and towns of the State as to indebtedness and rate of taxation. Returns show a remarkably small indebtedness, the majority having none, many having levied no special tax for years, while many have money in the Treasury.

FOREIGN.

Contest in the French Chambers Over the Ecclesiastical Estimates.

Continued Destruction of French Vineyards by the Phylloxera.

American Vines to Be Planted in Many Afflicted Localities.

The Spanish Government Promises Some Action on the Slavery Question.

Emancipation Must Be Postponed until Coolies Are Plentier.

The Turkish Grand Vizier Displaced and His Office Abolished.

FRANCE.

THE BONAPARTISTS.

PARIS, July 28.—*L'Ordre* (Rouher's organ) insists on the validity of the resolutions of the Bonapartist leaders declaring Prince Jerome Napoleon the head of the Bonaparte family as the official declaration of the Bonapartist party, and invites those who no longer belong to that party to declare their secession.

PHYLLOXERA.

PARIS, July 28.—In consequence of the ravages of the phylloxera in the French vineyards, the Minister of Commerce and Agriculture promises, as soon as the Government Commission has reported on the question of planting American vines, that he will give immediate effect to his decision.

RUE DE LINCOLN.

In renaming the streets of this city, one of them will be named in memory of President Lincoln.

THE HARVEST

in the southeast of France has nearly terminated, and in the southwest is about half finished. The quality of the crops is reputed better than last year, but the quantity at the utmost is barely an average.

AN ARCHIEPISCOPAL PASTORAL—FREE TRADE AT LYONS.

By Cable to Cincinnati Enquirer.

PARIS, July 27.—The Archbishop of Paris has issued a pastoral letter denouncing at great length Jules Ferry's Educational bill. The manifesto is creating the greatest excitement.

A free-trade meeting held at Lyons was attended by 4,000 persons, representing all classes. Speeches in condemnation of the protective tendencies of both France and Germany were delivered amid the greatest enthusiasm.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

PARIS, July 28.—The Senatorial Committee on Ferry's Education bill has voted all the clauses except three, one being Art. 7, which forbids members of unauthorized societies from teaching in schools.

ECCLESIASTICAL ESTIMATES.

LONDON, July 28.—A Paris correspondent telegraphs as follows: "As the Radicals have been threatening to postpone the Ecclesiastical Estimates bill until November, the Deputies of the Left have decided in favor of disposing of all estimates before the recess. This decision ensures a majority against a postponement."

GREAT BRITAIN.

WIMBLEDON PRIZES.

LONDON, July 28.—The Duke of Connaught presented the Wimbledon prizes. Farrow, the American, was greatly cheered.

ACCIDENT.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer was much shaken by being thrown from his carriage.

PAPPOOSE.

Lorillard's Pappoose is mentioned favorably for the Savant Stakes at Goodwood.

LORD CHELMSFORD.

LONDON, July 28.—A dispatch from South Africa states that Lord Chelmsford contemplates immediately tendering his resignation.

INTERNATIONAL QUESTION.

LONDON, July 28.—In the House of Commons to-day, the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in replying to a question relative to the treatment of political prisoners in Russia, said the Government were informed that persons sent to the Island of Saghalien were not political prisoners. He said it was not the practice to remonstrate with foreign Governments unless, for good reason, it was expected remonstrances would have beneficial result.

THE DISPOSITION OF PARLIAMENT.

By Cable to Cincinnati Enquirer.

LONDON, July 26.—It is believed that Parliament will be dissolved in November next. Speeches out of Parliament are now delivered almost daily. A very close contest is anticipated in Mid-Lothian, where Mr. Gladstone is pitted against Lord Dalheath, the son of the Duke of Buccleugh.

ARBITRATION.

LONDON, July 28.—Lord Derby, as umpire in the Durham miners' wages dispute, has issued an award reducing the wages 1¼ per cent in addition to the former reduction.

THE BRITISH IN CABOOL—MAJ. CAVAGNAIR'S RECEPTION BY THE AMEER.

By Cable to Cincinnati Enquirer.

LONDON, July 27.—Dispatches from Lahore announce the triumphal entry of Maj. Cavagnair, the political agent who accompanied the army during the Afghan war, into Cabool. He was escorted by a strong force of cavalry detailed from Tellalabord, and received with the most distinguished honors by the Afghan troops in garrison. At the southwestern gate, at which the entry was made, he was met by Yakoob Khan and most cordially saluted. It was in the prison over this gate that Yakoob was incarcerated for seven years previous to the flight of his late father to Russian Turkestan. The populace received the mission with every demonstration of respect. Cavagnair's position will be similar to that occupied by the British Resident at Nepaul, and the whole foreign and much of the domestic policy of Afghanistan will be decided by him.

TURKEY.

A NEW GRAND VIZIER.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 28.—The Sultan having rejected that part of the programme of Khaireddin Pasha, the Grand Vizier, relative to the establishment of a responsible Ministry, Khaireddin has definitely resigned. Aarifie Pasha, formerly Turkish Ambassador to France, and who twice filled the office of Foreign Minister in the Turkish Cabinet, has been appointed his successor.

EXCITEMENT.

PHILLIPOPOLIS, July 28.—There is great excitement here and apprehension of disturbances in consequence of the decision of the International Commission that the postal and telegraph administrators must be appointed by the Sultan.

THE GRAND VIZIERATE SUPPRESSED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 28.—An irade has been issued referring to Khaireddin Pasha. It says his resignation as Grand Vizier was necessary; suppresses the Grand Vizierate, and appoints Aarifi Pasha Premier, and Safvet Pasha Minister of Foreign Affairs.

DENIED.

PARIS, July 28.—The Turkish Embassy here denies the truth of the report that a steam yacht with M. Fournier, the French Ambassador, on board, having approached the palace of the ex-Sultan Murad, was fired upon by vessels guarding the palace.

RUSSIA.

NEWSPAPER SUSPENDED.

MOSCOW, July 28.—The publication of the *Grashdanin* newspaper has been suspended by order of the Government.

THE SIBERIAN PLAGUE.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 28.—The Siberian plague has made its appearance among the animals in the district of Nova-Lodoga. The Government at St. Petersburg and Prefect District have adopted rigid measures to prevent the spreading of the disorder. The report of the cattle-plague in Russia in 1877 shows that 212,768 cattle and 23,630 horses died of the cattle-disease, or Siberian plague, in the forty Governments of the Empire.

THE ASIATIC CAMPAIGN.

LONDON, July 28.—A Berlin dispatch states that an important Russian journal, the Odessa *Vestnik*, discussing the Russian march on Merv, says: "If Great Britain will protect our frontier from Afghan inroads, and our commerce from Afghan pillage, we, having extended our way to Hindoo Koosh, shall not want to go beyond that national boundary when attained."

MORE INCENDIARISM.

LONDON, July 28.—A dispatch from Odessa announces seventeen houses have been burned at Katlaoff on the Dnieper.

ITALY.

GARIBALDI.

ROME, July 28.—Cairoli, the Italian Premier, paid a long visit to Garibaldi. It is believed that he obtained the promise of his support to the present Government.

THE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION.

By Cable to Cincinnati Enquirer.

ROME, July 26.—The attempt to assassinate the Mayor of Naples is the only topic of general interest discussed by the journals. Telegrams sent from Rome order the most stringent precautions.

Depretis and Cairoli have failed in their efforts to form a new Cabinet, and the political situation remains strained and embarrassing.

SOUTH AMERICA.

WRECKED.

LONDON, July 28.—A dispatch from Valparaiso says: "The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamer Illimani, 4,000 tons burden, has been wrecked. All hands were saved."

A NAVAL BATTLE.

NEW YORK, July 28.—The Peruvian Minister here has received the following official telegram from Lima: "The Huascar entered the blockaded port of Iquique, and fought the Chilian squadron for two hours, leaving hors du combat the Consino and Abtao. The Huascar was unhurt."

GERMANY.

DIED.

BERLIN, July 28.—Baron Von Galt, formerly Prussian Minister at Washington, died to-day at Bonn.

Duke William, only brother of the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, died to-day at Heidelburg.

BIENNIAL INSTEAD OF ANNUAL PARLIAMENTS.

By Cable to Cincinnati Enquirer.

BERLIN, July 26.—The Federal Government has pressed to an acceptance the theory and practice of biennial instead of annual Parliaments.

MUST RETIRE.

LONDON, July 28.—A dispatch from Berlin says: "As Admiral Von Stosch, chief of the Imperial Admiralty, recently defended in the Reichstag the naval tactics of Admiral Batsch, it is reported his retirement is inevitable."

SPAIN.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

LONDON, July 28.—A Madrid dispatch says no complete extinction of slavery in Cuba is expected until coolie immigration under the recent treaty between Spain and China is sufficiently numerous to provide laborers for the plantations.

Newspapers which reflect the opinions of the Cabinet Ministers confirm the announcement that the Government intends to submit a bill to the Cortes in January relative to slavery in Cuba.

HUNGARY.

ZICHY.

PESTH, July 28.—Count Zichy, one of the Under Secretaries of the Ministry of Public Worship and Instruction, who was accused of corruption in connection with the conferment of decorations, has asked the President of the Liberal party in the Reichstag to appoint a court of honor consisting of Deputies to investigate the charges. Count Zichy also tendered his resignation, which has been submitted to the Emperor.

HURRICANE

ON THE ADRIATIC.

TRIESTE, July 28.—There was a violent hurricane Sunday in this part of the Adriatic. Several lives were lost, twenty vessels were damaged, and one sunk.

WILDCAT BANKING.

A St. Louis Grand Jury Tries to Whitewash Most of the "Financiers" Engaged in Gobbling People's Deposits in Two Suspended Banks of That City.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 28.—Something of a sensation was created here to-day by the report of the Criminal Court Grand Jury, which treats of the action of prominent citizens who acted as Directors of the two lately-suspended banks. The report says: "We have made a thorough investigation into the affairs of the Broadway Savings Bank and the United States Savings Institution. We find that the Broadway Savings Bank was managed by a Board of thirteen Directors, the Cashier being one of the number. Most of these gentlemen, we believe, are honest and highly respectable, but entirely ignorant of the first principles of banking. They had the utmost confidence in the Cashier, trusting everything to him, and taking all his statements in regard to the condition of the bank as true and correct. The Cashier so manipulated the books of the bank as to hide even from the officers of the bank the large indebtedness of one man, amounting to the enormous sum of nearly $400,000, but we are free to say that, if the Committee charged with the duty of making quarterly examinations into the condition of the bank had faithfully discharged their duty, the fraud could have been discovered, and the loss to the depositors would not have occurred. We find that the United States Savings Institution was also managed by highly respectable gentlemen, who gave very little attention to the management of the bank. The bank was conducted in a loose and unbusiness-like manner. Customers were allowed to overdraw at pleasure for large amounts, and without security. Dishonored paper was allowed to repose quietly, without an effort to enforce collection or securing. Yet this bank had the confidence of the community, for we find its deposits have been as high as $700,000. When we consider that the capital was only $70,000, and most of this tied up in real estate, office fixtures, and bad debts, it is not at all surprising that they were compelled to wind up."

THE GREAT ASTRONOMER.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., July 28.—Prof. Watson, of the Wisconsin Observatory, has arrived here from the Michigan Observatory with his family. He is actively engaged in getting the various instruments in place.

WASHINGTON.

Minister Welsh's Resignation Has Actually Been Tendered.

And the Pool of Pennsylvania Politics Is Stirred to Its Uttermost Depths.

An Army of Anxious Ones Now Moving Upon the National Capital.

Why Small Government Legal-Tender Notes Are at Present So Scarce.

How the Treasury Department Stopped the Damage-Allowance Leak.

MINISTER WELSH.

HIS RESIGNATION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 28.—There is no doubt of the resignation of Mr. Welsh, Minister to Great Britain. His friends have information that the resignation is due to the effect of domestic bereavement, he having lost two sisters and a brother within a short time, and to the further fact that his business has been greatly neglected by his absence in London. There will be another Pennsylvania struggle for the mission, and two delegations from Philadelphia are already announced as probable to arrive here to-morrow,—one in the interest of ex-Gov. Hartranft, the other of Quay, a strong Cameron man. Hartranft was a candidate for the Russian mission, has been a candidate for most everything else since the Administration came in, and finally accepted the Philadelphia Post-Office. Hartranft is a very poor man.

TO THE RESCUE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 28.—The announcement of the resignation of Minister Welsh produced considerable excitement in political circles here. The Hon. M. S. Quay, Secretary of the Commonwealth, who resides in Beaver, and who is spoken of for the place, hurried down to Harrisburg this morning to obtain a better view of the situation, and to organize a delegation to proceed to Washington in his interest.

In this connection it may be stated that a leading politician here asserts that Welsh's resignation is in pursuance of an agreement which he entered into at the time of his appointment with the late Bob Mackey, to retire at the end of a year so that Quay might succeed to the vacancy. However this may be, it is certain that the Secretary feels tolerably certain of being appointed. Rutan and other influential Republicans telegraphed the President this afternoon in Quay's interest, and a delegation will leave here for Washington in the morning to see that he has a fair show. He is one of the ablest men in the State, has large experience in public affairs, and would creditably represent our country at the Court of her Britannic Majesty.

THE TREASURY.

WHY SMALL NOTES ARE SCARCE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 28.—The scarcity in one and two dollar notes, which is complained of in some sections of the country, does not arise from any action of the Treasury Department in disbursing the money. The Treasury makes no discrimination of denominations, all United States notes being issued upon the same terms; but the banks, on account of the extra labor required to handle one dollar bills, have not lately ordered as many notes of these denominations as has hitherto been the custom. There is a remedy, however, for the scarcity of small notes of which any business man may avail himself, and at the expense of the banks. Under the existing regulations of the Treasury Department, National banks or individuals can forward by express to the United States Treasurer at Washington National-bank notes in sums of $1,000, and have them exchanged for one and two dollar United States notes. The person forwarding the money for exchange is required to pay the express charges to Washington, but the expense of returning the money is charged to the 5 per cent fund deposited in the Treasury by the National banks, to maintain their circulating notes in good condition. The express charges are

FIXED BY CONTRACT

between the carrying companies and the Government. The charge per $1,000 from all points directly reached by the Adams Express Company is 37½ cents. When other express companies are employed to carry money-packages from points not reached by the Adams Express, the same charges per $1,000 must be paid to each additional company. Thus any person having $1,000 in National-bank notes can forward them to the Treasury and receive in exchange United States notes of any denomination, including ones and twos. Where United States notes are forwarded for exchange, the sender is required to pay the express charges both ways, which for United States notes is 25 cents per $1,000. Money forwarded from New York City, Boston, and Philadelphia is exchanged by draft on those cities. In forwarding money for exchange the sender should always state the particular denomination wanted, and it should be distinctly remembered that all notes for redemption or exchange must be forwarded to the United States Treasurer at Washington.

THE FOUR PER CENTS.

There are apprehensions in some quarters that there may be a contraction of the circulation of National-bank currency on account of the high premium of the 4 per cent bonds. The theory is that the banks will not be disposed to lose the six months' interest which has already accrued on the 10-40 bonds deposited as security for circulation, much less to lose six months' additional interest while waiting for the 4 per cent bonds to fall, and that the banks, to relieve themselves, will, many of them, abandon large amounts of their circulation. Since the 1st of July there have been $2,000,000 of circulation surrendered by National banks. Of course, any such surrender temporarily locks up an amount of greenbacks equivalent to the amount of National bank notes surrendered. The amount of circulation thus secured by bonds which are still on deposit as security for circulation is $16,200,000.

REVENUE RECEIPTS.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 28.—A comparative statement has just been completed by the Internal-Revenue Bureau showing the receipts from the several specific sources of revenue during the fiscal years ending June 30, 1878-'79, and giving the increase and decrease thereof. The principal decrease in on tobacco taxed at the rate of 24 cents per pound. In 1878 the amount paid upon this grade of tobacco was $25,320,065. In 1879 it was $17,969,235, being a decrease in 1879 of $7,350,829. The principal increase is on tobacco taxed at the rate of 16 cents per pound, of which their was none in 1878. The amount realized from this source in 1879 was $6,734,627. The aggregate receipts are as follows: In 1878, $111,097,725; in 1879, $113,918,465; total increase in 1879, $2,820,740.

DAMAGE ALLOWANCES.

The Treasury Department is in receipt of some very interesting statements showing the effect of the more rigid enforcement of the Treasury regulations at the New York Custom-House under the present officers as to damage allowances. Excessive and illegal allowances at that port was one of the complaints made by the merchants of Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, and other Western ports, and on presentation and earnest solicitation of the Collector of Customs at Chicago a Commission was appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury to take testimony in various leading cities. All the charges were sustained. Official changes followed at New York, and an improved condition of affairs. The following statement shows the amount of damages allowance granted at the port of New York June 1 to Dec. 31, 1878, as compared with the allowances for the corresponding period in 1877. Fractions of the dollar are omitted: In 1877—June, $25,228; July, $22,566; August, $6,800; September, $8,037; October, $12,085; November, $28,504; December, $23,998. Total, $127,203.

In 1878—June, $5,928; July, $8,878; August, $5,299; September, $4,367; October, $5,703; November, $5,999; December, $8,332. Total, $44,436. This is a decrease of $82,767, or more than 65 per cent.

NOTES AND NEWS.

THE NEXT CENSUS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 28.—Gen. Walker, Chief of the tenth census, is sending out circulars to the Mayors of the different cities, asking for information respecting the social statistics, industries, and general characteristics of the cities of the United States. This information will be published in a special report.

HOGGISHNESS.

A complaint has been received here, signed by thirty colored citizens, setting forth that the Postmaster in a certain Southern town habitually treats them with disrespect, refusing to look at the letters and papers in his office to see if there is anything for them, and sometimes delaying their mail for days. It is said that a number of instances of such treatment have come to the knowledge of the authorities, and that, while Postmasters in some small towns believe that they are doing their race a service by withholding weekly papers taken by colored men, probably such cases are very rare, and a ready remedy may be had by bringing them to the knowledge of the Department. The particular complaint referred to is embodied in a petition for the removal of the Postmaster against whom the complaint is laid.

JOURNALISTIC.

The announcement is made that a new evening Republican paper is to be started in this city next month, to be owned and managed by the former managers of the Grant newspaper here, and it is intimated that the paper will advocate the renomination of Grant.

DEMOCRATS IN OFFICE.

A canvasser of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee finds in several of the departments a good many Democrats, the statements to the contrary notwithstanding. One of these Democrats in the War Department the other day said that the Republican party owed him nothing. He had been fifteen years in the service of the Government and the War Department, and was a Democrat, and always rendered the Government an equivalent for what it gave him. In the Treasury Department, an old Democrat the other day said he had no interest in the Republican campaign fund, as he belonged to the opposite party, but "he would give, if desired, a $5 note out of personal considerations for Mr. John Sherman, who is his immediate chief. The collector declined to receive the money in both cases, stating that only voluntary contributions were asked.

A SPANISH COMPLAINT.

The Spanish Minister in Washington has complained to the State Department that the steamers plying between New York and Cuba are guilty of a great many irregular practices which amount in some cases to direct smuggling. These irregularities consist in false statements of the weights of the goods imported, fictitious consignees, and wrong descriptions of the merchandise. The Cuban authorities, out of courtesy to the United States, have not made any seizures, as their very stringent laws would allow them to do, and have chosen to call the attention of the United States Government to the subject in this way.

MAIL LETTINGS.

The Contract Bureau of the Post-Office Department to-day completed the lettings of miscellaneous railroads under the advertisement of May 10. There were upward of 1,300 routes and about 19,000 proposals. The contracts were made at unusually low figures.

ANOTHER REMOVAL.

Mr. Merchant, long Superintendent of the Senate Document-Room, was removed to-day by Sergeant-at-Arms Bright, and Lycurgus Dalton, of Indiana, appointed in his place. Mr. Dalton was elected Librarian of the Indiana Legislature of 1875, and was elected to the Legislature of 1878 in a Republican county. He is represented to be a popular and efficient man.

INCREASE IN REVENUE.

Special to Cincinnati Commercial.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—As far as can be judged by internal-revenue and post-office receipts, the country is getting into good condition again. The increase in revenue receipts is marked, notwithstanding the reduction in the tobacco tax. The receipts from beer alone now exceed $10,000,000 per annum. Up to within a few years very little beer was consumed in the South. The drinkers there took whisky straight, but beer is rapidly occupying the ground, to the benefit of consumers, as is believed, for it is not a drink that incites men to violence like whisky.

The growth of post-office receipts is a marvel. A few days ago a statement was completed at the Post-Office Department showing receipts for the quarter ending March 31 last. Several months are required to make a full settlement with every post-office, etc., and quarterly statements are therefore delayed. From this balance-sheet it appears that the receipts for the first three months of the current year were $7,930,068.09, the largest quarter's receipts in the history of the Department. This is nearly equal to the annual receipts in 1859 and 1860, showing four-fold growth. Estimating by the receipts of the first quarter of this year, the total will reach nearly $32,000,000, or more than double the total receipts in 1867.

The following gives at a glance the enormous growth of postal receipts:

1819	$1,204,737	1859	$8,668,484
1829	1,707,418	1869	18,344,511
1839	4,484,657	1879 (estimated)	32,000,000
1849	4,905,176		

It is a singular fact that the growth in post-office receipts continued through the War in about the same proportion, the absence of eleven States from the Union making little perceptible difference. The following are the figures:

1861	$8,349,296	1864	$12,438,254
1862	8,299,821	1865	14,556,159
1863	11,163,790		

The receipts seem to have received a shock, so to speak, in 1862, but after that the proportion of increase continues, as if nothing was the matter with the country.

SECRETARY THOMPSON AND THE EIGHT-HOUR BUSINESS.

Dispatch to St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 27.—The labor organizations and workingmen's assemblies throughout the country have begun again the agitation of the Eight-Hour law. As usual, the Navy Department, on account of the yards under its direction, is the object of attack, and Secretary Thompson is being denounced for not enforcing the Eight-Hour law. The fact of the matter is that the Secretary employs all his men on the basis of eight hours for a day's work. He pays all of them for a day's work of that length, and gives extra compensation if the men elect to work ten hours. In every case the men work that time. What the labor agitators want is, that he shall give ten hours' pay for eight hours' work. When this is done, the Secretary says that the Government will have to quit work, for it could not compete with private firms and pay 20 per cent more for its labor. To legalize eight hours' work and ten hours' pay would put a stop to nearly all work under the Government. It is a notable fact that all the men in the navy-yards are perfectly content with the present state of labor. It is only the organizations that are making the outcry. An instance may be given. Some time ago the Secretary took up the question whether he would not allow the hands in the navy-yards to stop work at 4 o'clock on Saturdays. He had about decided the question in the affirmative, and so announced to the Cabinet one afternoon, at one of the regular meetings of that body. When he returned to his office from the Cabinet, a telegram was found lying on his desk, from a "labor organization" of Boston. It read as follows: "We will accept no compromise. We demand that the navy-yards be closed at 4 on Saturdays." The Secretary would not be bulldozed in this manner, and has never issued his intended order to close at 4. The men engaged in the Boston yard, hearing of the telegram, wrote to him, disavowing all connection with the "labor organization," and repudiated in toto its unwarranted interference.

OUR FOREIGN COMMERCE.

The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics reports that the values of the exports of domestic merchandise during the fiscal years ended June 30, 1878 and 1879, were as follows:

Year ended June 30, 1878	$680,709,268
Year ended June 30, 1879	698,334,951
Increase	$17,625,683

The values of the exports of foreign merchandise during the fiscal years ended June 30, 1878 and 1879, were as follows:

Year ended June 30, 1878	$14,156,498
Year ended June 30, 1879	12,093,792
Decrease	$2,062,706

The values of the imports of merchandise during the years ended June 30, 1878 and 1879, were as follows:

Year ended June 30, 1878	$437,051,532
Year ended June 30, 1879	445,792,141
Increase	$8,740,609

The total value of the exports of merchandise from the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1879, exceeded the value of the imports of merchandise by the sum of $264,636,602, as against an increase of exports over imports of merchandise during the preceding year amounting to $257,814,234.

The imports and exports of coin and bullion during the last fiscal year were as follows:

Exports of coin and bullion	$24,996,641
Imports of coin and bullion	20,293,000
Excess of exports	$4,703,641

During the preceding fiscal year the exports of coin and bullion exceeded the imports of coin and bullion by the sum of $3,918,811.

POLITICAL.

HAMILTON COUNTY, O.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., July 28.—An experiment in local politics was tried by the Republicans today by holding a monster Convention for the nomination of county officers and a legislative ticket. The Convention met in the great Music-Hall. It consisted of nearly 1,000 members, one for every twenty-five voters. The experiment did not prove an entire success. To expedite business a Committee of Arrangements was appointed to report a plan of permanent organization and rules of procedure. The delegates considered this a cut-and-dried programme, and an invasion of their rights, and promptly laid the report on the table. Representative Ben Butterworth was then elected Permanent Chairman with a hurrah. Thereupon the Convention took a recess till 1 o'clock p. m. In the afternoon the first business was the nomination of three State Senators and nine Representatives. It took two hours to select the Senators and over five hours to nominate the Representatives. For the latter offices there were eighty-one candidates. The first roll-call lasted four hours and twenty-five minutes, and not a single man received the requisite number of votes. The next ballot was made final by ordering that the nine candidates receiving the highest number be declared the nominees without reference to a majority. The choice of the Legislative ticket was a matter of great importance, as the Hamilton County delegation will not unlikely decide the politics of the next Legislature and the United States Senator to succeed Thurman. The ticket chosen consists of Chris Moerlein, Josiah Kirby, and Benjamin Eggleston, Senators; and L. W. Dayton, Peter F. Stryker, Charles C. Davis, Lewis Voight, D. Gano Ray, Frank Kirschner, William H. Hill, Joseph E. Hart, and George W. Williams, Representatives. The last named is a colored man. The ticket is regarded as a strong one, and will undoubtedly carry the county.

To the Western Associated Press.

CINCINNATI, O., July 28.—The Hamilton County Republican Convention, which met to-day, was composed of 921 delegates, and after organization the body was found unwieldy and proceeded very slowly with its work. The following ticket was nominated: State Senators, Christ Moerlein, Benjamin Eggleston, Josiah Kirby; Representatives, L. M. Dayton, Peter Stryker, C. C. Davis, Lewis Voight, D. Gano Ray, Frank Kirchner, William H. Hill, Joseph C. Hart, George W. Williams. At 11:30 p. m. the Convention was still in session.

CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATION.

CINCINNATI, July 28.—The Congressional Investigating Committee met at 10 o'clock.

John Frizzle, Democrat, testified that Mr. Taylor, Deputy Marshal, gave him $5 to give to one McCarthy, Democrat, for electioneering for the Republican ticket. Taylor said the $5 was for McCarthy's services on election-day. Pat McCarthy testified that he saw George Clemens, Deputy Marshal, offer a ticket to a man. Witness acknowledged that he had been arrested for perjury. After the examination of these two witnesses the Committee adjourned till tomorrow morning, on account of the absence of Mr. Carlisle.

MAHONING-VALLEY POLITICS.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

NEW LISBON, O., July 25.—In obtaining either a retrospective or prospective view of Ohio politics in that phase known as "the Idea," the natural portion of the State to visit after Toledo would be the iron and coal regions of the Mahoning Valley. With this in view, your roving commissioner brought up last night at this pleasant little city in the hills, after a somewhat careful tour of inspection along the railroad lines leading hither. His mind is stored with the observations he has made and the conversations he has held.

One had but to keep his eyes open to conclude that Greenback advocates would naturally abound. On every hand were seen villages which sprung up during the flush days before the panic, and are now standing deserted and empty. This is the richest portion of the State in minerals. There are three or four rich veins of coal waiting for the enterprise of man to mine them. The black-band and kidney iron ores are almost on the surface of the earth, and yield in some instances $2,000 or $3,000 worth to the acre. The best of clay for the manufacture of fire-brick, material that makes the hardest and toughest cement, elegant building-stone, water-power that will carry the largest machinery by its fall,—these are some of the natural advantages of this valley, which in elegance of scenery rivals Switzerland. The people here appreciate these natural advantages. The enumeration of the above was made to me by several gentlemen who reside here; and the addition was made that almost none of these were properly improved; that things were too much at a stand-still; that, although some of the old furnaces which have been idle ever since the panic first paralyzed the pulses of the huge engines, are now changing hands, and are being refitted and set in running order on the new and more solid basis, still there is something radically wrong. The mines only run three or four days in the week, while they used to run six; that there are a large number of the old furnaces which are not being renovated, and the demand for the manufactured iron is much smaller than the capacity to furnish it. Such, I say, is the talk of many,—but not in a complaining tone.

The "Ohio Idealists" and Cheap-Jack politicians who were let loose upon the idle miners and disgruntled bosses a year or two ago, played every tune that this one strand would bear; and the refrain of all their songs was, that a greater volume of greenback currency was all the panacea that was required to satisfy the wants of trade, and bring things back to that happy state of flushness prevailing just before the panic.

The plausibility of these arguments, which took captive many a more careful thinker, as a natural consequence had a great effect upon the discontented workmen, whose families in some cases were in actual destitution. Then was the time that Pig-Iron Kelley, of Pennsylvania, delivered his infamous speech, as good as advising the miners to resort to riot and burning. It was simply the good sense of this class of the population that prevented actual damage being done. They did nothing, however, except march to the polls and deposit Greenback tickets. This was, next to Toledo, the greatest Fiat section in the State; and the advocates of unlimited currency have always placed great hopes on what will come from the ballots of the brethrenhere.

Well, these honest men, while they have been led astray, are not by any means so ignorant as the Fiatist demagogues gave them credit for. The matter comes very near to them. It enters their humble houses, and affects the appetites of wives and children. They paid close attention to the shaping of affairs. They at first feared resumption as they would some hydra-headed monster. They were taught to look upon John Sherman as a being with only the faintest semblance to the human species about him, who fattened his capacious stomach upon the last crust snatched from the trembling grasp of weak women and starving children; that he was the dire enemy of business and the business-man; that he was the devoted friend of the money-power; and that his resumption scheme, once brought into actual effect, meant death from starvation to every man, woman, and child, who depended upon his or her own exertions for a living. The horror and trembling with which the coming of the 1st of January, 1879, was looked forward to can, therefore, be better imagined than described. It was like the waiting of the devout Millerite for the end of the world. Both had prepared their ascension robes, both expected to die, and the reaction which set in when the day at length arrived, and the sun arose as usual, and the action of all the particular members of the universe, so far as could be seen, proceeded as on other days in other years, was about as marked in one case as in the other. Nearly all the Millerites who did not go crazy over the strain to which their nervous system had been subjected went to work like sensible men, and appreciated that they had been deceived and trifled with. A few of them, to be sure, insisted that there was some mistake simply in the date of the great destruction, and that it might yet come at any moment. This view was so ridiculous that in a comparatively short time, it found no adherents. So with the Mahoning-Valley Greenbackers. A few of them still insist that John Sherman will yet prove the destroyer of the laboring man; that his much dreaded resumption will bring devastation; that there was simply a mistake in the date. But the majority appreciate that things are now on a solid basis; that the old mills are being refitted because capital is not afraid to come forth from its places of security; that the day of prosperity is dawning, and everything will now go forward at the surer, though somewhat slower, gait to permanent success.

The observations recorded above have been drawn from quite careful conversations with gentlemen whom I have every reason to suppose would understand the situation; and I will now state the case a little more in detail.

At Niles, one of the busiest of the furnace-towns of the Valley, very little Greenback talk is indulged in. Several gentlemen said they had heard nothing on the subject for some time past. Mr. James Ward—one of the heaviest operators who has ever been in the Valley, and whose failure, at the time when no man could have stood up, caused a great deal of hardship here—has taken hold anew on a solid basis, and people are regaining their old confidence in him. He is running two large mills to their full extent.

At Mineral Ridge, one of the principal coal-points, where there were formerly a large number of Greenbackers, a canvass recently made shows that Republicans stand in the ratio of about six to one as against Greenbackers and Democrats united.

At Leetonia, a mill and mining town, the people have seen the worst of the hard times, and things are now on the pick-up. To be sure, the Cherry Valley Mill and Mine got into some difficulty recently, and was obliged to shut down; but otherwise things are looking much better. The people have long since concluded that greenbacks will never make things right.

All the remaining way down the Atlantic & Great Western Branch Road to this city, the chief occupation is mining of one kind and another; and the operators with whom I talked say that they are doing a fair business, and that the demand is good, with a prospect of a brighter sky in the future.

I prophesy that, by the time the issues of honest money and fair dealing have been reasonably well presented here in the vigorous discussions of the stump, the Greenback adherents of either Ewing or Piatt will be very few in number. GARY.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

A HORRIBLE BUTCHERY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 28.—The mystery of the Defaur murder, where two old people were murdered while asleep in their bed on last Friday night, was solved to-day by the capture of one of the parties to the murder. He was run down by dogs, and caught under a pile of hay. As soon as he was pulled out he exclaimed that he was the wrong man, saying he did not do the killing. He confessed, after awhile, the whole story without compulsion, with a clearness of detail that showed he was present when it was committed. He said that he was asked by a couple of tramps to go with them on a little spree, they saying there was money in it. The idea was to rob the Defaur house. The tramp went in during the afternoon, and let others in at night. He lit a lamp and commenced to search the trunks and drawers. Becoming impatient at having to go so slow, he ordered the negro to come to the bed with the light. He did so, and the tramp then killed the two old people with the ax, striking the old man first and the woman next. Neither awoke, but the old woman groaned slightly as the ax sank into her neck. A half-hour was spent in the house after the killing in searching for money. They found about $500. This they divided and separated. The tramp had spent the afternoon hiding up-stairs, as had been suspected. A piece of the Cincinnati *Gazette* was found in the up-stairs very much dirtied, showing that he had left it there. It is thought the white and negro tramp will be caught without doubt, as they are tracked. A reward of $1,000 was offered.

To the Western Associated Press.

ATLANTA, July 28.—The officers have just returned from the bloodhound hunt after one of the murderers of Defor and his wife on Friday night. They captured him, and he confessed to the murder being done by himself, a white man, and another negro. Asa Morgan, the captured, says he held the lamp while the white man killed the old people. Two officers are after the other two. Morgan is in jail. He was badly bitten by the hounds. He says a large amount of money was obtained by the murder.

A BLACK BEAST.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., July 28.—At 9 o'clock tonight two drunken negroes insulted the married daughter of Theodore Heinrich, on Clinton street. Heinrich interfered, when one of the fellows drew a large knife and slashed him across the hand, nearly severing three fingers. Officer Jautz, who sat in front of his own residence, near by, arrested the offender, and started with him for the station. After proceeding a block or two the prisoner, encouraged by his companion, began a vigorous resistance, and the officer, who was in his shirt-sleeves and slippers, and unarmed, knocked him down. A struggle followed on the ground, when the negro stabbed Jautz in the left side, inflicting a ghastly and dangerous wound, five inches long. Turning to fly, he struck out with a knife at an inoffensive citizen named William Baibretz, who stood near by, but had taken no hand in the proceedings. The knife-blade penetrated the breast an inch below the heart, and Baibretz's physicians say his condition is hopeless. An hour later the two negroes, who give the names of Jim Cornell and John Sanders, were found secreted in a shed near by. They were followed to the station by a large crowd, who threatened lynching, but were protected by the police. Both were identified. Cornell, the cutter, is a cook on a sail-vessel running between here and Chicago. Officer Jautz is one of the best men on the force. His condition is critical.

A QUARREL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NASHVILLE, Ia., July 28.—This afternoon a difficulty occurred at the corner of Union and Cherry streets between Gen. W. H. Jackson, son-in-law of Gen. W. G. Harding, the well-known turfman and President of the Davidson County Taxpayers' Association, and Col. W. N. Cowden, Clerk of the Supreme Court. Jackson received a severe cut upon his head, Cowden striking him with a cane. The combatants were prevented from inflicting further injury on each other by the interference of mutual friends. The difficulty grew out of some inflammatory remarks which Gen. Jackson made in a recent speech in regard to the issuance by Cowden of a supersedas in Trustee Knight's case. A challenge is talked of as among the probabilities. The locality where the difficulty occurred is noted for the many bloody encounters which have taken place there. Probably half a dozen men have lost their lives in that vicinity within twenty years, besides a large number who have been seriously wounded.

A TEXAS QUARREL.

GALVESTON, July 28.—A *News* special from San Antonio gives the following particulars of a tragedy at Ascosa County Saturday: Charles Tempke and James Ord, son of Gen. Ord, Department Commander, riding from the Town of Pleasanton, were hailed by Thomas F. Dewees, between whom and Tempke a feud existed. Tempke asked what was wanted, when Dewees knocked him from his horse with his fist. Tempke retreated, followed by Dewees, who continued fighting him. Finally Tempke drew a knife and plunged it into Dewees' heart, causing instant death. Tempke and Ord were arrested, the latter charged with complicity in the crime, but since released.

CHAPTER ONE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., July 28.—James Flynn, foreman in one of our plaster quarries, where he has been employed for thirteen or fourteen years, came to town with quite a sum of money in his possession last night, and has not been seen or heard of since, though thoroughly hunted for, and it is feared he has met with foul play, as he was a strictly temperate man, peaceable, and had no trouble of any kind to cause him to decamp. His family and friends are very uneasy, especially as this is the second mysterious disappearance from here without apparent motive within two weeks.

WOULD-BE DUELISTS.

RICHMOND, Va., July 28.—Judge Robert Ould, a prominent lawyer of this city, and well-known as Confederate Commissioner for the Exchange of Prisoners during the War, and Dr. A. Speers George, also of this city, were arrested this evening, charged with being about to engage in a duel. The trouble between the parties grew out of a law suit known as the "George case," which was recently settled by compromise between the Philadelphia claimants (colored) to the estate of the late William O. George and the Richmond George's. Judge Ould was counsel for the Philadelphia claimants, and Mr. George was one of the Richmond heirs to the estate. Both were bailed in $1,000, each to appear before the police court to-morrow.

CAUGHT A TARTAR.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 28.—A dispatch from Colton says: Gen. E. Bouton, of Los Angeles, while going from Colton to San Gongonio yesterday, was stopped by three men, taken off the road, and tied to his wagon-wheels. He managed to get a hand loose, drew his pistol, killed one of the men, and wounded the other two. Robbery was the aim of Bouton's captors.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 28.—Grote, the keeper of public baths in this city, is charged with firing a pistol during a fight, on the excursion yesterday, when one man was killed and two seriously wounded.

The Coroner's jury has found Porelli guilty of killing, last week, Bolender, the foreman of a candy-factory. Porelli says Bolender was a secret thief, and had ruined his family.

SHOT HER HUSBAND.

BALTIMORE, July 28.—A special to an evening paper says Thomas H. Benner, occupying the lodge at Antietam Seminary, was yesterday instantly killed by his wife. He charged her with intimacy with Haverfield, Superintendent of the Seminary, and made an assault upon her, when she seized a carbine and shot him through the heart. The wife was lodged in jail at Hagerstown. She alleges that the shooting was to protect her own life.

ASSASSINATED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW ORLEANS, La., July 28.—At Washington, St. Landry Parish, in this State, a man named Ernest Duval was riding along the Bayou road when he was seen to sway in his saddle, and then fell heavily to the ground. It was ascertained that he had been shot in the forehead and was dead. Three negroes and an Indian have been arrested for the murder.

FATALLY SHOT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WINONA, Minn., July 28.—In an altercation in a saloon in this city last night, a young man named James Malone was shot and probably fatally injured by one of two boys named Charles Richman and Ed Lawlor, both of whom are under arrest. Richman is probably the guilty party.

CASUALTIES.

FLOODS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LA JUNTA, Col., July 27.—A passenger-train bound east over the Atchison Road, which left Pueblo this evening four hours late, is detained here on account of heavy rain this evening making a large washout near Las Animas. The water is very high, running over the bridge at the washout. The probabilities are that it will require twelve hours to repair the road and effect the passage of trains. Heavy damage has been done by rains since Thursday in Colorado, on the Denver & Rio Grande Railway, near Colorado Springs, the scene of the accident Friday night. Trains will cross the new bridge Monday.

Reports from New Mexico report the bursting of a specially disastrous waterspout, devastating property and crops.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WEST LAS ANIMAS, Col., July 28.—Atchison Road trains, both East and West bound, are now able to cross the washout. The train bound East is twenty-two hours late.

PITTSBURG, July 28.—Following is a partial list of the losses at Petrolia by Saturday's flood: S. W. Hartly, $1,500; Ballner's jewelry store, $5,000; White Fawn restaurant, $1,000; Steinberg's clothing-house, $12,000; Levine, cigars, $1,000; Foot's drug-store, $6,000; Session's grocery, $3,000; five vacant buildings, $5,000; drug-store, $2,000; Marks, dry goods, $2,500.

The loss in that neighborhood is roughly estimated at $200,000. The scene during this destruction was terrible. Men, women, and children rushed hither and thither in search of elevated positions where life would be secure. Many of the people lost all their effects, and are left in a state of destitution. The storm was most severe up the Monongahela and all the Allegheny valleys.

The reports of bridges destroyed and culverts washed out on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad are incorrect, as the only damage on that line was a land-slide, which was cleared away in a couple of hours. The damage on the Erie branch of that road was repaired Saturday evening. The main line of the Pennsylvania Road escaped damage. Several heavy land-slides occurred on the Pittsburg, Virginia & Charleston Railroad. The track was washed out at Black Diamond, on the Mingo Valley Road. The rivers at this point raised from ten inches to ten feet in less than two hours.

DROWNED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., July 28.—George Westfall, twenty-one years a resident of this city, fell from a Government dredge-boat to-day and was drowned. The body has not been recovered.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., July 28.—Two sad drowning accidents occurred to-day at Windsor, opposite this city, this morning. A number of small boys were bathing at the Lime-Kilns, when one of them made a false leap, and struck his head upon a log, which stunned him so that he sank to the bottom of the river and did not rise again. The unfortunate lad was about 15 years of age, and son of a poor washerwoman named Lodder.

This morning a couple of young men were fishing near the ruins of Bourk's distillery, half way between Windsor and Sandwich. One of them had a small net, which he used to catch minnows for bait, and, leaning out from the bank to make a cast of the net, he lost his balance and fell into the stream. The current bore him away from shore, and, as neither of the young men could swim, his companion was compelled to wring his hands in helpless agony while he witnessed the death-struggles of his friend. The name of the deceased was Eugene Richland.

UNDER THE WHEELS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

GALENA, Ill., July 28.—G. E. Morris, a lad 15 years of age, was run over at the old depot in this city this forenoon by freight train No. 11, Conductor Wright, and instantly killed. The body was horribly mangled, portions of it being strewn a considerable distance along the track. Morris, with other boys, was attempting to steal a ride to Scales Mound, and intended to board the train coming this way from that place in the same manner. The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict exonerating the train men.

KEROSENE EXPLOSION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WHITEWATER, Wis., July 28.—By the explosion of a can of kerosene, this afternoon, Pewrietha Niebert, a German girl of about 18, was so badly burned that her life is despaired of. No blame is attached to any one for the accident. She worked in the family of T. M. Goodhue. Her parents live in the Town of Jefferson, Wis.

COLLISION.

PHILADELPHIA, July 28.—During a storm on Saturday evening the Doylestown accommodation and Bethlehem express collided on the North Pennsylvania Branch of the Reading Railroad, completely wrecking both trains and severely injuring a number of passengers.

BODIES FOUND.

BOSTON, Mass., July 28.—The bodies of Carl Mueller and John Sizas, missing since the recent storm, were found yesterday floating in the harbor.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, July 28.—Arrrived, steamers Anchors, from Glasgow, Gallia, from Liverpool, and W. A. Scholten, from Rotterdam.

QUEENSTOWN, July 28.—Arrived, steamship Baltic, from New York.

FARTHER POINT, July 28.—Arrived, Teutonia, from Liverpool.

QUEENSTOWN, July 28.—Arrived, steamship Lord Clive, from Philadelphia.

LONDON, July 28.—The States and Germania, from New York, have arrived out.

File off your corns with the "Japanese Corn-File." It will surely cure and end pain. 35 cents.

THE RAILROADS.

Permanent Establishment of an East-Bound Pool.

Continuance of the War on Kansas City Passenger Rates.

The Wabash Bullies the Trunk Lines Once More.

Gross Earnings of All the Railroads for 1878, $490,103,361.

AN EASTBOUND POOL PERMANENTLY ESTABLISHED.

The Trunk Line Executive Committee held a meeting at Long Branch July 24, at which were present G. R. Blanchard, John King, Jr., A. J. Cassett, and J. H. Rutter. The meeting was for the purpose of making arrangements for the continuance of the east-bound freight pool, the present one (which, by the way, has been observed by the Chicago roads only) expiring by limitation Aug. 1. The work accomplished will be seen by the following resolutions passed by the meeting and copies of which have just been submitted to General Managers of the various Western roads:

Resolved, That the Commissioner notify the Western roads that the trunk lines have agreed to an East-bound freight pool, Aug. 1, 1879, from the western termini of their roads, embracing all freight, local or through, from or passing through these points.

Resolved, That all the trunk lines will report to the Commissioner, on or before Aug. 1, proximo, all freight contracts made on or prior to June 9, whether made by themselves or their connections; and they agree, on and after Aug. 1, to enforce upon all property and against all connections their proportion of the full tariff rates current on the dates of the way-bills upon all business not so reported as contracted. This enforcement shall be by declining to receive from their connections all freight billed at less than tariff rates until said connections have reduced their charges so that the property shall not arrive at destination overcharged.

Resolved, That any vouchers which may be presented by any parties for any rebates or overcharges from full tariff rates, whether upon the grounds of old contracts or otherwise, shall not be paid by the Treasurers or other officers of any of the trunk lines, direct or through line meetings, until they have been sent to the office of the Commissioner, and by him certified to be in accordance with the agreements of the Executive Committee.

Resolved, That the Commissioner investigate the system of paying rebates, overcharges, or drawbacks by each one of the trunk lines, and he is hereby authorized to examine, or cause to be examined, all vouchers paid by each one of the trunk lines, so as to prevent any concealed variation from or violation of the agreed rates.

Resolved, That the Commissioner request the Western connecting roads to put in operation the pools from other points not later than Aug. 1.

Resolved, That in order to carry out the trunk line pool and the pools which may be formed between terminal lines at Western cities and their Eastern connections it is necessary that reports of freight from each pooling point be rendered to the office of the Chairman, showing not only the quantities of shipments, but also the route by which shipped to destination, and we request the terminal roads to make such reports to the Chairman in accordance with his instructions.

THE KANSAS CITY FIGHT.

The fight on through passenger rates from Kansas City to Eastern seaboard points still continues, and will continue until the Eastern trunk line managers pursue a different policy from what they do now. The trunk lines are charged by Western roads for all the troubles regarding the Kansas City passenger rates. While they have resolved time and again that no more commissions shall be paid for the sale of tickets from Western points, they themselves, through their agents, continue that practice from Kansas City, and thus demoralize the rates not only from that point, but from all other points. The agents of the New York Central, Erie, and Pennsylvania Railroads at Kansas City are now and always have been paying from $5 to $5.50 commission on each ticket sold from that point. And this commission is not paid to ticket agents or employes of railroads, but direct to scalpers. Thus in many instances it has happened that a scalper got the numbers of the tickets purchased at the Union Depot, or at a regular ticket office, and reported them as being sold by him, and got his commission therefor. This system, it is claimed, is the cause of all the trouble. The Western roads who have Eastern connections that pay commissions are thereby placed at a disadvantage, and, in order to protect themselves, they are compelled to cut the rates equal to the amount of commission paid by their rivals. It is claimed that, unless the trunk lines stop the system of paying commissions to scalpers it will be impossible to maintain the rates, no matter what action the Trunk Line Executive Committee and Commissioner Fink may take. The inconsistency of the trunk lines in regard to this matter deserves special mention. In Chicago, St. Louis, and other Western points no commissions are paid by them, and every little while they issue circulars showing how obnoxious the system is. The scalpers at this point have been prosecuted without mercy for carrying on the business in which the Kansas City scalpers are aided and abetted by them. It is certainly queer, to say the least, that what they consider right at one point they consider wrong at another.

AFRAID TO TACKLE GOULD.

Time and again THE TRIBUNE has referred to the fact that whenever the notorious Wabash Railroad makes a demand upon the trunk line managers, no matter how preposterous and wrong it may be, it receives not only respectful consideration, but in nearly every instance its demands are granted. A few days ago the Wabash asked the trunk lines for a proportion of the Pacific Coast business, and it threatened a terrific war if the impertinent request was not forthwith complied with. This business at present goes almost exclusively via Chicago, for from this point run the only roads that lead direct to Omaha and Council Bluffs. The Wabash has no more right to this kind of business than the man in the moon, and no one believed for one moment that its request would even be considered, much less granted. But it seems that Jay Gould, who stands behind the Wabash, can do with the trunk line managers just as he pleases, and they seem to be afraid to meet him in combat. At least this is indicated by a dispatch received here yesterday afternoon that the trunk line managers had decided to comply with the request of the Wabash, and give it a portion of the Pacific business.

FIGURES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 28.—The gross earnings of all the railroads of the country for the last year were $490,103,361, against $472,909,272 for the preceding year. What is remarkable in looking over the figures which make up these totals is the large part contributed by the Western roads. On this point "Poor's Manual" (advance sheets) says: "The gross earnings of the railroads of the Western States were $209,852,275, against $193,204,516 for 1877; net earnings, $77,956,229, against $66,085,243 for 1877. The dividends paid amounted to $19,341,229, against $14,556,462 for 1877. The earnings from freight, mails, etc., were $160,856,795, and from passengers, $49,995,480."

DES MOINES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., July 28.—The employes of the Des Moines & Minneapolis Narrow-Gauge Road were notified to-day that the road would pass into the hands of new owners next Friday. It is understood here that it will be under the control of the Chicago & Northwestern.

ITEMS.

Mr. S. M. Demmond has been appointed General Traveling Agent of the Pennsylvania Company, with headquarters in this city.

The General Freight Agents of the roads leading East from this city will hold their regular weekly pool-meeting this morning at the office of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad. There will be submitted to the meeting a batch a figures from Commissioner Fink, according to which the division and distribution of freight from Western points to the East is to be made.

The Milwaukee & St. Paul is rapidly pushing a road to the Black Hills up the Niobrara, and the Chicago & Northwestern is pushing a line from Tracy, on the Winona & St. Peter line, toward Fort Pierre, and will extend its line from Kempeska to Bismarck probably next season. In the meantime the Southern Minnesota Road is likely to be extended from Flandreau across to the James River Valley, and up that valley to Jamestown.

"Drifting-Goose."

Bismarck (Dak.) Tribune.

For once THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE recognizes "the Indian abead," and complains bitterly at the concession of three townships in James River Valley or thereabout to "Drifting-Goose" and his "wortless vagabonds." THE TRIBUNE recites briefly the history of Drifting-Goose and his pompous claim to a portion of the James Valley. We don't love Drifting-Goose, but as Indians go he has been a pretty good one, and is really entitled to the consideration the Interior Department has shown him. If we understand the old Indian's position correctly he doesn't want a gift-house or the benefits of one. He will "feed luxuriously" on his own corn and bullberry and sport under his own vine and cottonweed. THE TRIBUNE's sentiment is sound, but in its application is slightly unjust. It is not the giving away of three townships that superb Dakota protests against; but it is the withholding from settlement the great Valley of the Missouri, from Yankton to Bismarck. The eastern slope of this valley was ostensibly set aside as a protection to the Indian Agencies. It, however, proved a breeding reservation for rings and law-breakers. It suggested and hatched combinations without number and without conscience. Advancing civilization has turned on the calcium light of publicity, and driven the rats into the angry waters of the Missouri. Like owls they couldn't see after daybreak. They were lost. And night will never come again, if the Government does its duty and declares that magnificent strip of our domain open to settlers. This Territory will not begrudge Drifting-Goose his three townships. If he occupies and improves it he is welcome to it. The military credit him with being an exemplary son of the Dakotas. He is one of the precious few. Give him a chance, but don't keep the Missouri River closed up any longer. Our Delegate to Congress is laboring in that direction, and it is believed an intelligent presentation of the case will convince the Executive that the Presidential order of 1870, shutting up the valley, has outlived its usefulness. Drifting-Goose's life teaches the iron lesson that all Indians must sooner or later learn. Civilization will hem in the man of the tepee. To hold his estate he must build houses with windows, and break the ground with a plow. There is no romance in the air of the nineteenth century. It is "root hog or die." Sitting Bull must come to pants or perish.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE can do Dakota an invaluable service by advocating the rescinding of the Executive order that shuts out the world from the Valley of the Missouri between Bismarck and Yankton. Its editorial fire turned upon that useless reservation would tell. Drifting-Goose is good enough for a paragraph; but, as something worthy the calibre of THE TRIBUNE, we commend it to the reservation that was begotten in the days of Belknap.

CROP NOTES.

MINNESOTA.

Special Dispatches to The Tribune.

ARMSTRONG, Freeborn Co., July 28.—Wheat harvest just commenced. The drought and rust has reduced the yield to twelve bushels. The most of the heads are well filled. General prospects are better than last year.

LAVERNE, Rock Co., July 28.—Spring wheat is looking badly. One-half will not be cut. Ripening uneven. Yield probably eight to ten bushels. Barley and flax a failure. Oats fair. Prospects for wheat little better than 1878.

ANOKA, Anoka Co., July 28.—Harvesting spring wheat. Crop will be reduced by the drought. Probable yield twelve to fifteen bushels. No oats cut yet.

ROCHESTER, Minn., July 28.—Aside from the damage by blight and chinch-bugs, the prospect is flattering, the weather for the last week having been all that could be desired. All the farmers are busy in the wheat-fields, as they made an advance along the whole line this morning. It is very dusty. Corn is growing rapidly. Good, strong breeze from the Northwest. Thermometer at 3 o'clock, 73.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 27.—The wheat harvest has commenced in more than half of the counties of Minnesota, including all the older and more populous ones. In Southern Minnesota the gathering of the crop has made considerable progress. As this is the part of the State in which the wheat-raising capacity is most nearly exhausted, where the failure of the crops was most marked last year, and where the most damage was feared from poor seed, drought, and other unfavorable conditions, reports from the fields are watched more closely and with considerable interest. The *Pioneer-Press* publishes to-day dispatches from some thirty points in the southern tier of counties, showing that, while the crop has been damaged, the injury was not so great as was feared. The average of the reports claim a probable yield of 15 bushels to the acre. Some few reports exceed this, but rather more fall below, claiming from ten to twelve bushels. None of this, it is thought, will fall below No. 2 white, while much will be No. 1. This is very much better than last year, when a large part of the crop was No. 3, and the yield fell below eight bushels in the southern part of the State. Dispatches from the Sioux City Road show about a similar state of things to that above, except in the newly-settled counties, where the prospect is better. From the Northern Pacific counties, on the other hand, only the most favorable reports come as to the condition of the crop. The wheat harvest has not fairly commenced yet, except on the great Cass County farms. In Dakota the farmers have been busy gathering oats and barley. The farms will yield in many cases from forty to fifty bushels per acre. Estimates of the yield of wheat, based on the present appearance of the crops, make it twenty-five bushels per acre. The increase of the average in the northern counties enhances their importance as the wheat-producing portion of the State. This promised generous yield justifies the expectation of a largely-increased aggregate. All the Northern Pacific wheat will be No. 1.

IOWA.

Special Dispatches to The Tribune.

NEVINVILLE, Adams Co., July 28.—Spring wheat is damaged by rust and chinch-bugs. Not a full crop. Small grain mostly in the stack.

IOWA FALLS, Hardin Co., July 28.—Harvesting wheat as fast as possible. Will, from present appearances, make twelve to fifteen bushels. Flax will be ready to cut this week. Full crop.

WEBSTER CITY, Hamilton Co., July 28.—Spring wheat will yield from fifteen to twenty bushels. Grain all cut. Barley in stack. Corn never better.

ELBA, Carroll Co., July 28.—Prospects of a large yield of wheat. Quality will be excellent unless injured by wet weather.

STORM LAKE, Buena Vista Co., July 28.—Spring wheat ripening in spotted condition. Drought has reduced it. Will yield two-thirds of a crop. Barley and oats both turning out well.

BURLINGTON, Ia., July 28.—Another splendid rain visited this section this afternoon, doing much good to corn and other crops. Reports from various points in Southern Iowa show that the rain extended a considerable distance west, and all accounts of flattering prospects of an immense yield of the corn crop.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BURLINGTON, Ia., July 28.—A special to the *Hawkeye* from Biggsville, Ill., says Frank Kelly, formerly a switchman, and afterwards night operator at that place, but lately agent and operator for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad at Colmar, Ill., while attempting to board a morning train on Sunday fell, and had his skull fractured and an arm broken, besides receiving other injuries. His recovery is despaired of.

KANSAS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PARSONS, Labette Co., July 28.—Threshing winter wheat. Good quality, and yielding twenty bushels. Chinch-bugs have damaged corn close to wheat.

ILLINOIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PITTSFIELD, Pike Co., July 28.—Winter wheat will yield on an average twenty to twenty-five bushels. Quality excellent. Nearly double the amount of last year.

HEBRAIC.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., July 28.—While the Supreme Lodge of the Jewish Order of Kasher-Shel Barzel was in session in New York last March, District No. 4, comprising Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, and Colorado, made a demand that Michigan should be ceded to her by District No. 5 for geographical reasons, which would leave to No. 5 the States of Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Missouri, and Tennessee. It appears that District No. 4 is quite poor, with a membership of only 680, and no endowment fund, while No. 5 has 1,730 members and an endowment fund of $35,000. A committee, including Adolph Freund, of this city, was appointed to consider the matter, and reported in favor of calling a special convocation of the two districts at Detroit for the purpose of bringing about a consolidation. This meeting was held here to-day. After some discussion, a committee of nine was appointed to consider the question, and reported in favor of consolidating the two districts, with the understanding that each member of No. 4 should bring $20 into the common fund during the next six years. The report was amended by fixing the amount at $10, after which the consolidation was effected, and the new district will meet at Evansville, Ind., Feb. 3.

Knowles' Insect Powder Gun is by far the best.

THE COURTS.

Arguments on the Militia Law Test Case.

The Matter Taken Under Advisement by the Judges.

The Taylor Estate Matter Once More Under Consideration.

Some More Opinions by Judge Blodgett—New Suits, Etc.

THE MILITIA LAW.

THE ARGUMENT OF THE HABEAS CORPUS CASE of Frank Bielefeldt, the Communist who was arrested while drilling in a company in violation of the new Militia law, was heard yesterday before Judges Barnum, Tuley, Rogers, and McAllister. The new law provides in effect that no military company shall drill or carry arms in public without license from the Governor. Soon after the law went into force, the Lehr und Wehr Verein had a public drill or parade on purpose to have one of their members arrested, so as to have an opportunity of testing the law in the courts.

Mr. John N. Crawford, of the City Law Department, opened the argument on behalf of the city. The State Constitution contained no provision limiting the Legislature in its powers over the subject, and the Legislature, being supreme over all rightful subjects of legislation, must have the power to provide how the militia should be organized, and who should have the right to assemble as a military organization. It was not contended that the Legislature could take away the right altogether, but that it had some control over the subject was too clear for argument. The decisions in the various States substantiated that right. The Legislatures from time to time had provided penalties for wearing or using weapons, and it had never been supposed that such a statute was unconstitutional. The power of the Legislature was also to be derived from the police powers of the State, and was abundantly sustained by the authorities cited by Cooley in his work on Constitutional Limitations. It was claimed also by the relator that his Association had a charter right, and that the General Military law impaired such obligation of the contract with the State by reason of the charter they had obtained under the General Incorporation law. But all the rights obtained under the General Incorporation law was that of acting as a corporation. The Legislature always reserved the power and always retained the power of legislating with regard to the privileges or immunities that any person acquired by virtue of the General Incorporation law. Here was a corporation composed of three men under a foreign name, who could bring 10,000 men under their banners, and they stood, in defiance of the law, mightier than the State. They claimed to desire to become American citizens, but, before they were fitted to take part in its Government, they should learn how and for what this Government was founded, and the lessons taught by our sturdy, patient forefathers. Such was the freedom of the present day that a man might choose and advocate what doctrine he wished, and no muskets were necessary to protect his rights. If there was any virtue in the doctrine of Socialism, it did not need arms. Socialism on the rostrum was not to be dreaded, but Socialism backed by muskets might become a terror. If any citizens held opinions at war with the liberty of society, the State was derelict in its duty if it did not make it impossible for any such opinions to be asserted by force. Irresponsible and reckless military organizations should not be tolerated, and the present law was a wise and beneficent one, and adapted only for the good of the citizen.

MR. RUBENS

followed on behalf of the defense. He said his first proposition was that the right to keep and bear arms was a fundamental right which the Legislature could not take from the people under any general grant of legislative authority. The right was incident and auxiliary to the absolute rights of individuals, to the right of personal security, personal liberty, and private property. It had always been enjoyed from time immemorial, and whenever an attempt was made to take it from them they re-established that right at the point of the sword. And not only was it a right of the English people to keep and bear arms, but also a duty. The same rule obtained in this country. The right was a necessary incident to citizenship in a free State. More than that, it was called a right of nature. And it was difficult to see how the people could be kept duly armed without some organization. Such right had always been recognized in connection with a militia system, as contradistinguished from a standing army. And by militia was to be meant the whole body of the people, not a certain number of them selected by one man to suit his own ideas. Only a few of the State Constitutions did not recognize the right of the people to bear arms, and among them the Constitution of Illinois was silent on the subject. But because it was not mentioned in the bill of rights of the people of Illinois, it did not follow that they waived it. A bill of rights was only an enumeration of certain fundamental rights and principles which the Legislature dared not infringe on, but it did not necessarily enumerate all the rights which were considered inalienable. Bills of rights measured the powers of the rulers, but not those of the people. But a Legislature could not violate all fundamental, natural rights, even though it was not prohibited by the Constitution. It could only use such powers expressly delegated to it.

Secondly, even if the law did not prohibit the keeping and carrying of arms, but only prevented organization and drill, still the first right was valueless unless accompanied by the second. A militia would be useless unless the citizens were enabled to exercise themselves in the use of warlike weapons. The alternative to a standing army was a well-regulated militia, and a militia could not be drilled except in organized companies. Suppose the Governor should only license the people of certain counties, or of a certain religion, or political party, would that be a training of the whole body of the people? The law in question was evidently a poorly-disguised attempt to deprive a large and respected class of their natural and constitutional right to keep and bear arms, and was the usual method of violating fundamental rights and overruling constitutional restraints.

MR. W. N. LOW

followed on the same side, dwelling on the wide powers he contended were unwisely given to the Governor by this law, and contending that the law was invidious, favoring certain classes. The State law provided 8,000 men should be the limit of the militia, while by Federal legislation the militia were made to include all persons between 18 and 45 years of age. He claimed no State could infringe upon the right of Federal legislation to make any other standard or limit to the number of the militia.

Mr. Appleton, on behalf of the Citizens' Association, showed that the State law did not pretend to say the militia should not comprise more than 8,000 men, but that the "active" militia—those in service—should be limited to that number.

The closing argument for the city was then made by

MR. CAMERON.

He held the Federal Constitution was not a grant of the power to bear arms, but was a restriction on that power designed to prevent the Congress from assuming a right to prohibit the use of arms. The same might be said of the State Constitution of Illinois. The right to bear arms was not an inalienable right, but a political right. It was under the power of the Legislature, because there was no prohibition in the Constitution restraining them. The law in question was only one of policy, and to be decided by the Legislature and not the judiciary. If the Legislature had the right to say the militia should be organized in a particular way, that excluded all other ways. The law was not in conflict with the Constitution, and the question of natural or inalienable right was not in controversy. The right to organize into a military company was not a right of a citizen, and could not be exercised in defiance of the will of the State. The Governor was the Commander-in-Chief and commissioned officers under authority from the Legislature, which gave him power to license military companies. That was not prohibited either by State or Federal laws, and the Legislature could lawfully legislate as to anything concerning which it was not expressly or by implication prohibited.

At the close of the arguments the Judges took the case under advisement, promising to give the parties notice when they were prepared to decide it.

THE TAYLOR ESTATE.

THE WIDOW AND THE TRUSTEES.

Yesterday afternoon the suit of Mrs. Adelaide C. Collins, formerly Mrs. Adelaide C. Taylor, widow of H. H. Taylor, deceased, versus Messrs. Henry W. King, Albert Keep, and Henry F. Eames, executors of the estate, came up before Judge Knickerbocker in the Probate Court, on the question of the objections of the plaintiff against the final accounts of the defendants as executors of the last will and testament of H. H. Taylor. For the plaintiff there appeared Messrs. Sidney Smith and S. M. Millard, and for the defendants, two of whom were in court, Mr. Wirt Dexter.

The objections covered six or seven pages of closely written matter, which, stripped of their legal verbiage, aver:

That the accounts are incomplete and incorrect.

That said executors did not file the annual account for November, 1878, as required by law.

That $1,240.90, charged against said Adelaide C. Collins as personalty in kind, she never received.

That she is illegally charged with one-third of certain sums disbursed for attorneys' fees, cost of abstracts, salary of secretary of the trustees, and loss on Government bonds purchased by the executors with funds of the estate, in all aggregating $27,885.65,—the last-mentioned item being $23,729.65.

And the said Adelaide C. Collins objects to the charge of $34,949.11, made by the executors for fees in managing the said estate, as exorbitant, because the labor was mainly performed by clerks and attorneys, who have been paid out of the estate. That the executors collected in money about $400,000, which was deposited in the Commercial National Bank, a large portion of which was constantly on deposit in said bank, where said executors are large stockholders, and no interest has ever been allowed to said estate for the use of said money.

That said executors or stockholders of said bank have derived large profits from said money.

That said executors have lost for said estate large sums of money by bad investment, one-third of which losses they seek to charge against said Mrs. Adelaide C. Collins.

That the said executors had no power to invest any portion of her third of the estate, or charge the same with any of the losses.

That a fee of $10,000 to the executors, including clerk hire, attorneys' fees, is a large and liberal allowance, which she, in her own right, is willing should be charged against the estate.

MRS. COLLINS ALLEGES AS FURTHER OBJECTIONS

That the Executors retained and refused to pay over any portion of her third in the estate (except $25,500) from Sept. 15, 1876, to June 27, 1878.

That after the executors were ordered to pay her her one-third interest, they retained $16,084 of her share for nine months, refusing to pay unless she would give a receipt in full, approving their account as then filed, wherein was charged nearly $48,000 for personal fees, and $25,500 unaccounted for to her, which they retained until brought into Court under citation.

And the said Adelaide C. Collins claims and insists upon interest from the executors on the sum of $206,167.42 from Sept. 15, 1876, to June 27, 1878; on $16,024.73 from June 27, 1878 to Jan. 27, 1879; on $8,000 from Sept. 15, 1876, to June 12, 1879, which sums were illegally withheld from her during the respective times mentioned.

TALK.

After some sparring between the legal gentlemen, in the course of which Mr. Dexter asked for time to examine the objections which had half an hour before been filed, and the Court suggested that some one point might be taken up then and there to save time, Mr. George L. Otis, Cashier of the Commercial National Bank and Secretary of the executors, was called to the stand to explain certain items of expenses, such as bills for legal services, etc. After getting through with this branch, the counsel for the plaintiff tackled the item, "loss on Government bonds, $23,729.65," which had been charged up against the estate previous to the partition of the estate.

The legal debate was at times inclined to be slightly acrimonious, and once Mr. Dexter felt called upon to personally resent the declaration of opposing counsel, and insist that the trustees had no factious fight to wage, as they would be perfectly contented with whatever rulings that the Court would make.

The Court ruled that the executors without order of Court had no right to invest the third of the estate coming to the widow, and that their action in doing so was ultra vires. Hence her share could not be charged with any losses accruing from the investment.

The defendants' counsel gracefully accepted the dictum of the Court, and, after futile attempts to come to an understanding or to a satisfactory settlement of the item, the Court cut the Gordian knot by ruling that, as the $50,000 in United States bonds which had been given to the plaintiff in part payment of her share of the estate had been charged up to her at par and accrued interest, it would be well enough to let the one-third of the loss on the investment stand, and place on the other side of the account, as an offset thereunto, the premium at which the bonds were selling when they were turned over to her. This, her counsel stated, would amount to about $3,400. The Court took this means of arriving at a solution of the question, on the ground that the remaining two-thirds of the estate could not be chargeable with the total loss, and that it could not be enforced against the executors.

The hearing will be resumed this morning at 10:30 o'clock.

IN GENERAL.

JUDGE BLODGETT'S LAST WORK.

Judge Blodgett yesterday morning disposed of the remaining cases heard by him and undecided, and delivered four opinions. The first, that of E. M. Van Kleck vs. C. E. Shelton, came up on exceptions to the Master's report. The suit was to foreclose a trust deed, and the defense was usury in charging 5 per cent commissions. The Judge said the question of the right of a lender to insist that all expenses of making a loan, such as examination of abstract and agent's services, was too well established to need comment. The facts did not show it was intended to take any usury. To impute usury to the lender because the brokers who placed a loan for him charged the borrower even an unconscionable price for their services, when the lender had no part in fixing the rate of such compensation, and was in no way benefitted by it, would be manifestly unjust and inequitable. Persons residing at a distance who were applied to for a loan of money might be willing to loan if the security offered was approved by some person in whom they had confidence to investigate and pass on the title and value of the security offered. And the lender undoubtedly could, without incurring the penalties of usury, make it a condition that all the expenses attending the examination of the security and the compensations of the person who passed on them should be paid by the borrower. That point had been often decided. The exceptions to the report were therefore overruled.

The case of the Connecticut Mutual Life-Insurance Company vs. Parker R. Mason was a similar suit and raised the same principal point. The exceptions to the Master's report were overruled.

The case of Emily Shipman vs. W. G. Norris and wife was an attachment suit in which the mare Lady Norris, belonging to Mrs. Norris, was seized. Norris gave a bond promising to return the horse in case judgment was rendered against him. The suit was then dismissed as to Mrs. Norris and a judgment entered against him, and it was claimed the dismissal as to Mrs. Norris reached the lien on the horse. The Judge sustained the plea on the ground that a liability of a party should not be extended by implication.

Lastly, the question was raised in the case of the Willow Run Distilling Company vs. Pluvemer, as to whether, in case of a settlement by composition, a debt created by fraud should be discharged like other debts, or must be paid in full. The Judge held that a composition proceeding was a bar to a debt created by fraud, while the rule was exactly the reverse in a bankruptcy discharge.

DIVORCES.

Emma Weasykouski filed a bill for divorce yesterday from George Weasykouski on the ground of adultery.

Judge Barnum yesterday granted a divorce to Martin Muller from Rosa Muller on the ground of desertion.

ITEMS.

Judge Harlan was engaged yesterday in hearing arguments on the form of the bill of exceptions in the Kendall County railroad aid bond cases. To-day he will hear the Swage block cases. He has declined to take up any new business, but will be here all the week.

Judge Blodgett will be in court to-day for motions, but will leave on his vacation to-night.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

The Metropolitan Life-Insurance Company commenced a suit for $5,000 yesterday against George K. Witmer, R. B. Witmer, and James B. Ferre.

Jonathan Edwards filed a bill against Caroline, Robert F., Samuel A., William A., and James W. Young, Mary E. Case, Samuel Case, Ora Young, John A. and Sophia E. Young, Elizabeth J. and Duncan B. Seaton, to foreclose a trust-deed for $1,000 on the N. W. fractional ¼ of Sec. 31, 13, 4.

Henry M. Stow filed a bill against R. Lancaster and others to prevent them from using his patent for wooden block pavement, and another against James G. McBean and Conrad Seipp for the same purpose.

CIRCUIT COURT.

George F. Harding sued George K. Clark for $1,000.

THE CALL.

JUDGE TULEY—CRIMINAL COURT—Nos. 1,201, 1,204, 1,218, 1,328, 1,329, 1,415, 1,490, 1,427, 1,475, 1,238, and 1,271.

JUDGMENTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—J. V. Farwell & Co. vs. Rudolph Muller, $3,650.75.—J. C. Olsen et al. vs. Same, $961.53.

THE COUNCIL.

Simon O'Donnell Appointed Assistant Superintendent of Police.

The Experts' Report on the City-Hall Referred to the Building Committee.

Additional Petitions Against the Elevated Railway Schemes.

The City Council held its regular weekly meeting last evening, all of the members present except Ald. Tuley, Ballard, Stauber, and McCormick. In the absence of the Mayor, Ald. Throop was called to preside.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys reported an ordinance repealing an ordinance under which an assessment had been made for the curbing and paving of Robey street from Madison to Harrison street, and providing that the Comptroller refund the money collected, except the costs in the matter already incurred. Adopted.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys of the North Division reported similarly on the question of opening White street, and the ordinance was adopted annulling the assessment for the improvement.

A communication was read from the City Engineer in reference to the appropriations for the Sangamon street viaduct, showing that the work would cost $40,000, while there was only about $24,000 available for the purpose. Referred.

The official bonds of W. J. Klingen, Clerk, and Jeremiah Flynn, Bailiff, South Side Police Court, were read and approved.

The resolution of some weeks ago providing for investing the Board of Inspectors of the House of Correction with power to contract with the County Commissioners or any Trustees of the villages of the county for the keeping of their prisoners at the Bridewell at a price of not less than 25 cents per day for each prisoner, was taken up.

Some of the Aldermen objected to it on the ground that the county already owed over $30,000 for dieting prisoners, but, it being explained that the resolution was intended to apply to villages only until the county paid what it owed already, it was passed by a vote of 24 to 6.

LUCKY SIMON.

A communication was read from the Mayor appointing Simon O'Donnell as Assistant Superintendent of Police, and his appointment was unanimously concurred in.

Ald. Swift moved that when the Council adjourn it be until the first Monday in September.

Ald. Turner moved that the motion be tabled, and the motion prevailed by a vote of 17 to 15.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys, South Division, reported in favor of extending the time for collecting the assessment for the improvement of Arnold street one year, and the report was concurred in.

THE NEW CITY-HALL.

The following was read, which explains itself:

CHICAGO, July 28, 1879.—*To the Honorable Mayor and City Council of Chicago:* We have seen in the daily papers what purports to be a report of a Committee of Experts appointed by his Honor, the Mayor, to examine the quality and material of the work under our contract for the cut-stone work of the City-Hall. If such a report has been ordered to be made and presented to the Council we wish to say that the examination on which it was made was entirely ex-parte, as we have not been called upon by said Committee for any explanation, nor have they given us any notice whatever to be represented at their examination of the work and plans. The conclusions and material statements of that report are incorrect, as we can show, and we protest against any action being taken on this ex-parte report. Yours respectfully,

TOMLINSON & REED.

Ald. Swift asked if the report was before the Council.

The Chair stated that it was in the hands of the Clerk.

Ald. McCaffrey moved to refer to the Committee on Public Buildings.

Ald. Dixon moved to lay over temporarily.

Ald. Lawler called for the reading of the report.

Ald. McCaffrey withdrew his motion.

The Clerk began to read the document of the experts.

Ald. Rawleigh arose and said he did not think it well to take up the time of the Council by reading so large a report, especially in view of the fact that it had already been published in the papers. The reading would consume all the evening.

Ald. Smyth sarcastically observed that of course it was a very trifling matter.

Ald. Rawleigh moved to lay over and publish.

Ald. Smyth asked to have it read.

The Chairman directed the Clerk to proceed.

The Clerk read perhaps half a dozen words, when

Ald. Rawleigh moved that the further reading of the document be dispensed with.

Ald. McCaffrey said that any member could call for the reading of the report as a matter of information, and, as this was a matter of vital importance, the communication ought to be read, whether it had been published elsewhere or not.

Ald. Rawleigh replied it was for the Council to decide by vote whether it should be read or not, and insisted that his motion was in order.

Ald. Smyth said the gentleman might go on making dilatory motions as long as he liked, but when the matter came to a vote he (the speaker) had a right to demand that it be read by the Clerk, in order that he might know how to vote intelligently.

Ald. Turner moved to lay Ald. Rawleigh's motion on the table.

The motion prevailed by a vote of yeas 20, nays 11, Ald. Mallory, Cullerton, Lawler, McNurney, Swift, Rawleigh, Everett, Knopf, Thompson, Waldo, and Wetterer voting in the negative.

Ald. Knopf moved to adjourn. Lost.

"I hope, gentlemen," remarked the Chairman, with a profound sigh, "that we will take hold now and do some business, and let

THIS BOYISH BUSINESS DROP.

We've played boy long enough." [Laughter.]

The Clerk went on with the reading, while a number of the members sought the seclusion that the ante-room grants.

On the conclusion of the reading, Ald. Lawler moved to refer the document to the Committee on Buildings.

Ald. Cullerton raised a point of order, desiring to have this question properly presented to the Council. The experts were appointed to assist the Building Committee. What he wanted to know was, whether the latter Committee had examined this matter.

Ald. Lawler said the experts reported to the Mayor, and it was proper to now send it to the Building Committee.

Ald. McCaffrey said that Ald. Phelps had called the Committee together, and they had gone on the ground with the experts, presented the charges, and instructed them to go through with this work, and sift it to the bottom, and report. When they concluded, Saturday, the Chairman called the Committee together and they met the experts. The communication being addressed to the Mayor, the Committee thought it no more than right that it should go there.

Ald. Cullerton—Then the Building Committee have met on this subject?

Ald. McCaffrey—Yes, sir.

Ald. Cullerton—Then why refer it to them?

Ald. McCaffrey—We haven't taken any action on the report, because it was addressed to the Mayor.

Ald. Cullerton contended that the report was a report of the Committee, and that a motion to defer and publish took precedence of a simple motion to refer the communication.

Ald. Phelps said there wasn't one of the Committee who didn't think it a proper report. There was no whitewashing in it in any respect, and all were willing to sign it, so far as he knew.

The Chairman decided that it was not a report of the Committee, and that it went to that body under the rules.

Ald. Cullerton moved to suspend the rules.

Ald. Dixon said the report contained serious charges, and it ought to be considered at once, or referred and published.

Ald. Phelps said the Committee acquiesced in the report.

Ald. Grannis took exception to this. As one of the Committee, he didn't consider it their report.

After some further talk, which was all out of order, the motion to suspend the rules was put and lost. The report then went to the Committee on Buildings.

ANOTHER WHACK AT IT.

Ald. Lawler introduced the following and moved its adoption:

Resolved, That the Mayor and Commissioner of Public Works be and they are hereby directed to suspend the stone- and brick-work upon the new City-Hall until such time as the report of the experts appointed by the Mayor may be acted upon by the City Council.

Objections were heard, and the author of the resolution moved to suspend the rules in order to pass it. The motion was lost by a vote of yeas 20, nays 12 (a two-thirds vote was necessary to suspend), as follows:

Yeas—Sanders, Turner, McAuley, Cullerton, Altpeter, McNally, Riordan, Lawler, Purcell, Smyth, Peevey, Eiszner, McNurney, Everett, Lorenz, Meyer, Meier, McCaffrey, Barrett, Jonas—20.

Nays—Dixon, Phelps, Clark, Mallory, Grannis, Throop, Swift, Rawleigh, Knopf, Thompson, Waldo, Wetterer—12.

Ald. Smyth moved that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Buildings, with instructions to report next Monday evening, and that the subject be made the special order for 8 o'clock.

Ald. Clark moved to add, as an amendment, that the Committee report "with recommendations," that the Council might know how to cure this evil.

Ald. Phelps said he had asked Gen. McDowell's advice as to what was best to be done, and that gentleman had replied that he wouldn't by any means tear the building down, but that he certainly would appoint a Superintendent who should see that the work was done according to plans and specifications, or else he would lose his head. The speaker had told this to the Mayor, who said he would do it—appoint such a Superintendent.

The matter was referred to the Committee, with instructions to report next Monday evening with recommendations.

ELEVATED RAILWAYS.

Ald. Thompson presented a petition against erecting an elevated railway along Milwaukee avenue, and Ald. Riordan a similar document in reference to Blue Island avenue, both of which were referred.

Ald. McCaffrey submitted the following, and urged its adoption:

Ordered, That the Mayor be and is hereby requested to send to this Council for confirmation the name of some competent architect who shall act as Consulting Architect and Superintendent of Construction of the new City-Hall.

After the order had been read Ald. Rawleigh insisted that he had consented to its reading for information only, and it was not before the house.

Ald. Lawler moved that the order be passed, and quite a discussion followed on the question of whether it was before the house or not.

Ald. Swift said the Mayor had all the power the order proposed to grant him already, and he was opposed to its passage, because there was no necessity for it. He wanted the Mayor to assume the responsibility, and insisted that the Council had nothing to do with it.

The Chair held that, there having been objection to the order, it was not before the house.

Ald. Lawler moved the suspension of the rules for the introduction of the order, and the motion prevailed. The order was then referred to the Committee on Public Buildings.

After some minor business the Council adjourned.

IN NORTHERN MEXICO.

Translated from the Illinois Staats-Zeitung.

SOYOPA, Mex., June 27, 1879.—I think I closed my last letter on the 16th of this month,—expressing the hope of being able to start on the next day. But the Customs-officers willed it otherwise. We could not begin to ship our goods until the 17th, and then had to load on ox-carts, as it was impossible to obtain horses or mules to carry freight to Soyopa. The loading went on fairly until we got to the heavier pieces. Strange as it may appear, there are in the seaport-city of Guayamas neither cranes, nor derricks, nor rolls, nor crowbars, nor tackle, nor, in fact, anything to assist in the handling of heavy articles. Everything is lifted by hand, and transported on the backs of human beings. The Yaqui Indians do all the loading and unloading, and have to carry the heaviest articles on their backs. After the arrival of a vessel bringing wine, coffee, lumber, etc., one may see twenty or thirty Indians marching in single file, each of them carrying planks, or logs, or casks, on his shoulders. If a cask of wine is too heavy to be handled by one man, they tie it with ropes to a couple of sticks, and the barrel is carried suspended between two Indians. As far as the principle, "No machinery," is concerned, Guayamas might be considered the Paradise of the Socialists. However, I have not been able to learn that the absence of machinery has caused higher wages; on the contrary, wages are very low here, ranging from 50 cents to $1 a day. I remonstrated with some of the business-men about this state of affairs, and asked why they did not make some arrangements to facilitate the loading and unloading of goods; but I was told that there was no necessity for such things, and they were getting on nicely with their present ways. In the whole City of Guayamas no scales are to be found, except a few small movable "Fairbanks," which weigh at the outside not more than 2,000 pounds. No scale was to be found on which the weight of our boiler could be ascertained.

On the 18th of June I succeeded in getting everything loaded; but, when I called for my bill, the Custom-House officials told me it would not be ready for a week or more. Unwilling to wait for them, I arranged with the Consul to pay my bill at the Custom-House, and started on my journey for Soyopa at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. I had hired a wagon drawn by two mules. A Chinese cook, whom we had engaged in San Francisco, and myself, were the only occupants of the carriage, which was loaded down with provisions of all kinds. At the request of Mr. Weberling, I had also bought two saddle-horses, which followed the carriage, in charge of a Mexican servant who could talk a little English. After having taken leave of Consul Willard and Mr. Barting, I turned my back on the future great city that Guayamas is confidently expected to become after the road to Arizona is built, and started on the road to Soyopa, or rather to the Culebra Mines, where all my hopes centre, and to which I expect to devote all my energies for some time to come.

I believe I mentioned in my first letter that trees or shrubs are not to be met with in Guayamas, and that the only green leaves to be seen belong to a few little flowers kept in some court-yard. I was, therefore, very agreeably surprised when I passed the Aurora Gardens, which were started many years ago by a Mr. Robinson, but are now in the hands of a German, N. Graff by name. In these gardens is the spring which furnishes the best drinking-water to be had in Guayamas, where it is sold by the pail. Here I saw several rows of cocoa-palm trees, hundreds of oleanders with thousands of blossoms, grapevines, figs, and numberless varieties of Tropical fruits; but I missed the green turf. The picturesque palm tree, the magnificent cocoa, the fragrant oleander,—they all look strange and cold on the naked, sandy soil. Only during the rainy season can the eye feast on green lawns and meadows; but, as soon as that is passed, the soil dries up and the green grass disappears.

A few miles from this city we passed the Rancho Guayamas,—one of the largest farms in the State, I am told. Its buildings presented no different aspect from other ranches I had seen before. The owner's house, with the barns and storehouses, form a hollow square, around which are scattered the hovels of the farm-hands.

About 9 o'clock in the evening found us in the Rancho San Antonio, where we halted for the night. John Chinaman and Matheo, my Mexican servant, got supper, while I took a look at the surroundings. The rancho is almost exclusively devoted to cotton-raising; and, to judge from the cotton I saw stored there, an excellent quality is being obtained. The press had burned a short time before, and an American machinist was busy putting up a new one. The night I spent out-doors, on the ground. It was quite cool, and towards morning I needed all the covering I could get hold of.

We continued our journey at 4 o'clock in the morning, and reached our next station, the Rancho Juabiito, after about six hours' travel. Sig. Roman Maytonero, the owner of this rancho, was also the owner of the team I had hired, and I was to change horses here. Don Roman was not at home when we arrived, and so I had time to look around. The same decay I had noticed everywhere, since I came over the Mexican border, met my eyes in this place. The buildings are sadly out of repair; they could not look worse if Don Roman was in debt. Still, I understand he is very wealthy; but he, like nearly everybody here, seems to have lost all ambition and all sense for improvements.

Don Roman put in an appearance soon after our arrival. He is a rather good-looking, tall man, with a gray beard. He was dressed in a linen shirt and linen trousers, and wore a magnificent sombrero on his head. His waist was encircled by a silver-mounted belt, which held two Colt's revolvers with ammunition. Heavily-spurred boots completed the costume. My servant, Matheo, had to act as an interpreter; and in this way I met in Don Roman one of the most amiable gentlemen I have ever seen. He immediately ordered refreshments, and offered me for a beginning a glass of splendid Mescale wine and some watermelon,—the nicest I ever tasted (the juice was sweet and thick, and just as sticky as beer in which the brewer has boiled a lot of calves' feet).

A little later we had an excellent dinner; after which Don Roman had a bed prepared for me under a tree, on which I took a most refreshing after-dinner nap. It was 5 o'clock before I could get away from this amiable host.

Some time later, at about sunset, we encountered a lot of hares by the wayside,—giving me a chance to use my gun, the parting gift of my Chicago friends. I brought down a splendid piece of game,—a genuine German hare, except that his ears were somewhat longer than those of his German relations. I looked upon my success as a harbinger of good fortune; but John Chinaman took a more prosaic view of the matter. He took possession of the prize, remarking, "Boss, me cook to-night." And he did cook him that night, after we had reached Rancho La Misa. I missed the wine to toast the dear friends in Chicago; but the roasted hare tasted deliciously, nevertheless, and the friends' health was drunk in black coffee.

At 3 o'clock in the morning we started again, and halted five hours later at Punto del Aqua for breakfast. On the trip my predictions were realized. Instead of mules we had been given horses, and, notwithstanding all my protesting, they were whipped and whipped until the poor beasts could or would not go any further. Mexicans should never use a horse, except under the saddle; before the wagon they should only have mules or oxen, who can stand all the beating and tantalizing imaginable. But horses will not do for them; the more willing they are, the worse they are treated. So it happened that our horses struck when we attempted to start after breakfast. They simply, but stubbornly, stopped in the road, and we had to dismount and push at the wheels in order to set the horses in motion. At last the driver desisted from whipping, and then the horses went on pretty fairly,—that is to say, we had to repeat the getting out and putting the shoulder to the wheels some fifty times during the day; by no means a pleasant task, considering that the mercury was climbing between 110 and 130 degrees.

In San Marcial, our next stopping-place, I was to meet a Mr. Johnson, a gentleman of American descent, to whom Consul Willard had recommended me very warmly. He was not at home; but his good wife, a California lady, insisted on extending the most amiable hospitality. She prepared a magnificent dinner for myself, cared for the drivers and the servants, looked to it that the horses were well fed, and refused to be paid for anything. I found her to be an excellent cook; her dinner was really splendid. I learned how even sun-dried meat can be turned into a very palatable dish, if skillful hands do the cooking. For dessert we had sugar-melons and figs, picked in the garden after we had arrived. They were really delicious, especially the figs. I am told that the fig-trees yield fruit three times a year.

We rested until 5 o'clock, and after a few hours reached the Sandiguala Rancho, where we were to put up for the night. There was, however, neither water nor feed at the ranch; and so I had to send the horses back about three-quarters of a mile to a watering-place, while John and I remained at the ranche.

The proprietor gave me no little surprise by addressing me in German, which he spoke as well as if he had been born in Germany. He was, however, a native of Mexico, remarkably good-looking, and about 30 years old. He had spent five years in Germany, mostly in Hanover and Heidelberg. He had bought this ranch, which contains twenty-seven square miles, some two years ago, for $5,000, and lived in an old, dilapidated mud cabin, with his housekeeper, a dirty old Indian. He slept on the clay floor of his cabin, and lived on tortillo and sun-dried meat with red pepper. On the floor of his palace I found a number of *Ueber Land und Meer*, a German illustrated paper, which my host had just been reading. During our conversation, I learned that he, like many others, was by no means satisfied with the state of things in Mexico. He thought that the Mexican people would sink lower and lower if things did not change very soon.

After the return of the horses, we traveled several miles until we reached a small plain, where we found some dried grass,—perhaps five pounds for each horse. There was no human habitation in sight, nor was any water to be found. However, we had water enough in our flasks for coffee, and supped on our usual fare. At 3 o'clock in the morning we started again. I had asked the drivers not to whip the horses, but they could not overcome their cruel inclination. The result was that we had to get out of our wagon, and had to march on foot, until about noon we reached Tecoripa. I was so tired that I could hardly draw a breath. We stopped at the house of a Mr. Pratt, an American. He came here, a gold-seeker, about fifteen years ago, from New York, and fell in love with the black eyes and black curls of a Mexican girl. He married and settled down. Seven children make it hard for him to get away.

A. C. HESING.

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS patrons throughout the city, we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. on Saturdays:

J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123 Twenty-second-st.

S. M. WALDEN, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 1009 West Madison-st., near Western-av.

ROBERT THRUMSTON, West-Side News Depot, 1 Blue Island-av., corner of Halsted-st.

H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

LOUIS W. H. NEEBE, Printing and Advertising Agent, News and Stationery Depot, 435 East Division-st., between LaSalle and Wells.

PERSONAL.

In this column, three lines or less, 25 cents per insertion. Each additional line, 10 cents.

PERSONAL—WILL THE TWO YOUNG LADIES dressed in pink and black, who noticed gents in buggy at Central Park on Sunday, send their address to J 86, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—NO. 100. WHAT IS YOURS?

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, etc., at one-half brokers' rates. D. LAUNDER, Rooms 5 and 6, 120 Randolph-st. Established 1854.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES on furniture, pianos, etc., without removal. C. B. WILSON, Room 11, 95 Dearborn-st.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNITURE and pianos without removal, and other good securities, in sums to suit. 164 LaSalle-st., Room 41.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER. Money to loan on watches, diamonds, and valuables of every description at GOLDSMID'S Loan and Bullion Office (licensed), 99 East Madison-st. Established 1865.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FUNITURE, PIANOS, warehouse receipts, or any good securities. E. A. CLARK, 142 Dearborn-st., Room 7.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON IMPROVED CITY PROPerty in sums of $500 and upwards. CHARLES J. HAINES & CO., 36 Ashland Block.

100,000 TO LOAN ON GOOD IMPROVED CHIcago real estate at 7 per cent. H. J. CHRISTOPH, 157 Randolph-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

13 NORTH MAY-ST.—IN STRICTLY PRIVATE family (English), very pleasant large alcove room, all modern improvements; good board; price moderate.

North Side.

234 ONTARIO-ST., NEAR DEARBORN-AV.—Pleasant, handsomely furnished rooms, with board; references.

Hotels.

CLARENCE HOUSE, CORNER STATE AND HARrison-sts., 4 blocks south of Palmer House—Board and room per day, $1.50 to $2.00; per week, from $8 to $10; also, furnished rooms rented without board.

ENGLISH HOUSE, 31 EAST WASHINGTON-ST.—Single rooms and board, $4.50 to $6 per week. Transients, $1 day. Restaurant tickets, 21 meals, $3.50.

HASTINGS HOUSE, 16, 18, 20, AND 22 EAST ADams-st.—The coolest rooms in the city, en suite or single, with board, from $5 to $10 per week; day-board, $4 per week; transients, $1 to $1.50 per day.

HOTEL BRUNSWICK, WABASH-AV., CORNER Congress-st.; the coolest hotel in the city; elegant rooms; table the best; prices the lowest; go see.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL — TRIBUNE Block—Is 120x120 feet, has nearly 200 rooms; rate, 75 cents and $1 per day for each person.

WINDSOR HOUSE, 178 STATE-ST., RIGHT OPposite Palmer House—Room and board, $5 to $7 per week; transient, $1.50 per day.

Country.

A PRIVATE FAMILY AT GENEVA LAKE CAN take a few boarders; good table, nice, airy rooms; fine view of the lake; $8 per week. Address J 55, Tribune office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

CALL AND EXAMINE THE LATEST IMPROVEments in the popular Mathushek pianos now for sale by us. None genuine unless the name of the "Mathushek Piano Manufacturing Co., New Haven, Conn.," is cast in the iron plate. STORY & CAMP, 188 and 190 State-st.

CAUTION—THE ONLY PLACE IN THE CITY TO buy the genuine Decker Bros.' and Mathushek pianos is at STORY & CAMP'S, 188 and 190 State-st.

KIMBALL, SHONINGER, SMITH, ORGANS TO RENT OR FOR SALE ON INSTALLMENTS. W. W. KIMBALL, Corner State and Adams-sts.

PINAFORE—C. C. C.—SPECIAL RATES given on Decker Bros.' unrivaled pianos to members of the Chicago Church Choir Company bringing this advertisement. STORY & CAMP, 188 and 190 State-st.

STEINWAY PIANOS, FISCHER PIANOS, LYON & HEALY PIANOS, BURDETT ORGANS. LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

UPRIGHT AND SQUARE PIANOS OF DIFFERENT MAKES FOR SALE OR RENT. W. W. KIMBALL, Corner State and Adams-sts.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF FAMILY CARriages, buggies, phaetons, side-bar road wagons, harness, etc., at low prices. H. B. HILL, 394 and 396 Wabash-av.

PENNOYER & CO., 390 TO 396 WABASH-AV., MANUFACTURERS OF FINE CARRIAGES. We have in stock a choice selection of desirable carriages, perfectly finished, and the standard for general excellence. Our side-spring business buggies and low elliptic-spring pleasure wagons have a sale unequaled by any other first-class vehicle. Just arrived, an assortment of the celebrated Abbott, Downing & Co.'s Concord express wagons and trucks. All our prices extremely reasonable.

We also have a large stock of first-class second-hand buggies in fine order, many but little worn, and to close them out will make very low prices.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS HORSE: MUST BE sound, stylish, gentle, and a good traveler; none other will suit; state age, size, color, and price. Address J 78, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A COMPLETE FILE OF THE Chicago Tribune, daily and Sunday edition, for 1878. Make me an offer. Address F 27, Tribune office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

In this column, three lines or less, 25 cents per insertion. Each additional line, 10 cents.

FOR SALE—WE ARE DIRECTED TO SELL AT low prices lots on Winchester, Lincoln, and Ogden avs., between Harrison, Van Buren, and Jackson-sts., and on the latter named streets in the same neighborhood. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., Room 3 Ogden Building, 34 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE OF 6 ROOMS AND 30-YEAR lease of ground, 661 Washington-st., near Lincoln. J. L. LEE, 176 Washington-st., southwest corner Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—GOOD COTTAGE, AND LOT 25x110, on Dearborn-st., near Thirty-second-st.; well rented. J. H. KEELER, 163 Clark-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT LAKESIDE, 17 MILES NORTH OF Chicago, an elegant two-story brick residence, with 20 acres of ground, containing brick barn, carriage-house, and shed, two-story brick cottage, ice-house, hennery, two large vineyards, orchards of apple, pear, cherry, and plum trees, small fruits, gardens, well-matured shade and evergreen trees, with an extensive frontage on Lake Michigan, 90 feet above its surface. CHAS. J. HAINES & CO., 36 Ashland Block.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT one block from hotel at Lagrange, 7 miles from Chicago; $15 down and $5 monthly; cheapest property in market, and shown free; abstract free; railroad fare, 10 cents. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 5.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$10 PER ACRE—160 ACRE FARM, 7-room frame dwelling (new), cost $850; 100 acres under fence and plow; stables, sheds, corn-cribs, water, young orchard, etc., the very best of farm land; improvements would cost new $2,000; will sell for $1,600 on easy terms; near Sioux City, in Woodbury County, Ia.; it's a bargain.

$1,000—$500 down. 100-acre farm, all under No. 1 fence; house of 3 rooms, 55 acres in corn, 15 acres timber, 5 miles from Sloan, Monona County, Ia.; great bargain.

76-acre farm, half-mile from County-House, in Cook County, Ill., 8 miles from Chicago, elegant frame dwelling, 10 rooms, good barns, water, etc.; first-class place.

$3,700—17-acre farm, one block from depot at Park Ridge; good 7-room dwelling, barn, etc., farm all underdrained, 12 miles from the Court-House; if you will look at it you will buy.

$3,500—10 acres, elegantly improved with all kinds of fruits and shrubbery; fine spring of water, with a splendid 10-room frame dwelling, newly papered and painted, first-class barn, three blocks from depot, in Aurora, Ill.; this is the greatest bargain ever offered in Illinois; Aurora is a city of 15,000 people; the house alone is worth $4,000 to-day; splendid home.

T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES OF LAND IN DUNN County, Wisconsin, 60 acres heavy timber, 20 acres under cultivation, one mile from Town of Menominee. Low price; part cash. J 86, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FINE FARM IN WILL COUNTY, OF 204 acres, two miles from station, $50 per acre (no trade). J. H. KEELER, 163 Clark-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—20, 40, OR 50 FEET ON STATE-ST., improved, north of Fourteenth-st., for all cash. Address, in confidence, J 58, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—PRIVATE RESIDENCE, WELL FURnished, No. 984 Prairie-av., second door south of Twenty-first-st., containing 11 rooms, sub-cellar, and large brick barn, with 50 ft lot; will rent only to private family, and reliable. Possession Sept. 1. Address K, 235 State-st., Room 10.

TO RENT—$30 PER MONTH—ELEGANT MARble-front dwelling, 1455 Prairie-av. Inquire at 133 Dearborn-st., in bank.

TO RENT—A WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE OF TEN rooms, near Aldine-square; all conveniences, gas, hot and cold water, with use of piano, if required; rent, $35. Apply to P. BROWN, 655 Cottage Grove-av.

West Side.

TO RENT—$14 PER MONTH—FINE FRAME dwelling-house 11 Harvard-st. Inquire at 505 Western-av.

TO RENT—10-ROOMED COTTAGE, 734 Congress-st.; $25.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—VERY LOW—FINE SUITE OF ROOMS on second floor of 135 South Clark-st., corner Madison, suitable for doctor's or dentist's office. Inquire at 133 Dearborn-st., in bank.

TO RENT—ONE LARGE FRONT ROOM, WITH ALcove, furnished; also one room in rear, suitable for one or two gentlemen, in private family. 258 State-st., near Jackson.

TO RENT—AT 291 AND 293 WABASH-AV., pleasant and nicely furnished front rooms, en suite or single. Inquire at Suite 8.

North Side.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS TO GENtlemen ($1 to $3 per week) with use of parlor, piano, and bath. 7 North Clark-st., fourth door from the bridge.

TO RENT—TWO PLEASANT FURNISHED FRONT rooms, suitable for two gents, in private family. 25 Pine-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Offices.

TO RENT—DESK-ROOM IN LAWYER'S OFFICE, with use of good library and vault; choice location and elevator building. Address J 57, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—LIQUOR STORE OR SALOON, IN BEST location of the city; occupied seven years for same purpose. Inquire at 204 LaSalle-st., basement.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY TWO YOUNG GENtlemen, furnished room, with or without board, within twenty minutes' walk of the Post-Office; private family desired. Address W. Z., Post-Office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SASH, DOOR, AND blind factory, with machinery. Address G 77, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—COTTAGE NEAR END of Webster-av. horse-car line. Address J 50, Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—A GOLD BRACELET, WHICH THE OWNer can have by proving property and paying for this advertisement. GEO. D. ELDERKIN, Chicago Refrigerator House, 195 and 197 Michigan-st.

LOST—AN OLD STYLE LINK BRACELET, CORAL head, set in gold grape-leaves, five wide, peculiar shaped links, three on one side of the head, two on the other, a raised bunch of fruit on each link; lost between Indiana and Madison-sts., on State, or between State and Clark, on Madison. Liberal reward paid for its return to 278 Indiana-st.

LOST—NEWFOUNDLAND DOG; WHITE BREAST and strap collar; liberal reward. 71 West Lake-st.

LOST—ON SUNDAY AFTERNOON, BETWEEN the Grand Pacific Hotel and Lincoln Park, a solitaire diamond earring; a reward of $20 will be paid for its return to C. D. PEACOCK, 96 and 98 State-st.

LOST—ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, ONE GOLD locket, with two stones, containing the picture of my old father. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at 190 Cottage Grove-av., South Side Steam Dye Works.

STOLEN—FROM FRANKFORT, WILL CO., ILL., July 26, one 3-year-old black mare, star in face, hind foot white, weighs about 1,150 pounds; one yellow-bay mare, 5 years old, list on back, one white hind foot, white spot on right shoulder, small star, one hip down little; light half-spring wagon, gear red, box green, P. Klepper, maker. $150 reward for the property and $50 for the thief. JAMES R. LETTS, Frankfort, Ill.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WHO CAN INVEST $8,000 to $10,000 and will attend to the accounts and finances; the business has been established about eight years, and will pay if properly handled $8,000 to $10,000 per year. Business connections and references first-class in all particulars. The advertiser is obliged to use his present capital to pay old investments now due. The applicant will furnish the whole capital. J 44, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—FOR MANUFACTURING A household necessity for the Northwestern States and Territories, including Illinois; all Eastern States sold; a live man with good references and cash capital of $2,000; no others need apply. Address J 49, Tribune.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A WELL-ESTABLISHED paying mercantile business and bearing orange grove in the healthiest and most beautiful location on the Florida Coast. Reason more business than I can attend to alone, and prefer a personally interested partner to irresponsible employes. No person without some capital need apply. I court investigation. Address J 99, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A WORKING MAN, WITH $400, in a manufacturing business; article used everywhere; profits 150 per cent. Call at 141 South Water-st., Room 2.

PARTNER WANTED—AN ENERGETIC MAN TO take an interest in a business that will pay large profits for money invested; capital required from $500 to $700. For particulars address J 98, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—SOMETHING THAT TAKES everywhere; the best-selling household article ever offered. A few good men wanted. More men throughout the country East are making money out of this invention than anything that has ever been offered. Office hours between 9 a. m. and 3 p. m. W. D. LEWIS, 178 Dearborn-st.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL TEA, COFFEE, and baking powder to families; goods guaranteed; outfit free. PEOPLE'S TEA CO., Box 5001, St. Louis.

AGENTS WANTED—EITHER SEX CAN CLEAR $30 a week anywhere with our goods. RAY & CO., 27 North Clark-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—A FINE DOUBLE-BARRELED English breech-loading shot-gun for a diamond stud, ring, or pin. Address, for one week, J 51, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—PORTABLE STEAM SAW-MILL, planer, and flooring machine, for buggies and carriages or good Western land. Price, $2,000. Address J. H. BRISTOR, Martinsburg, W. Va.

TO EXCHANGE—IMPROVED FARM, GOOD CROPS, orchard, timber, pasture, best of land, all fenced. Want stock of goods. Corn-cribs, scales, etc. Address Box 12, Milford, Ill.

CAST OFF CLOTHING.

ALL CASH PAID FOR LADIES' AND GENTLEmen's cast-off clothing, carpets, and bedding. Call or address E. HERSCHEL, 546 State-st.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AT L. GELDER'S, 864 State-st. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

PATENTS.

PATENTS, TRADE-MARKS, CAVEATS—MUNN & CO., 37 Park Row, New York, proprietors of the "Scientific American." Thirty-four years' experience as solicitors of patents. Hand-book on Patents, with full directions and advice, sent free.

INSTRUCTION.

LAWRENCE H. PRINCE, TEACHER OF CLUB-SWINGING. LESSONS GIVEN PRIVATELY OR IN CLASSES. Address 136 South Sangamon-st.

TELEGRAPHY—INSTRUCTION IN TELEGRAPHY practically fitting ladies and gentlemen for employment. Apply at Room 2, 81 State-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

FOR SALE—A GENTLEMAN'S HUNTING-CASE stem-winding gold watch, $50; also, a lady's diamond ring, $75. Address J 53, Tribune office.

OFFICE FURNITURE.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND SAFE. ADDRESS HENRY L. GLOS, Elmhurst, Ill.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

In this column, three lines or less, 25 cents per insertion. Each additional line, 10 cents.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER: must be capable, energetic, honest, and willing to work hard for a small salary. Address, with references, which must be first-class, J 80, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GROCERY clerk. 1153 State-st.

Trades.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD CABINETMAKERS ACcustomed to passenger-car work can obtain steady employment at OHIO FALLS CAR WORKS, Jeffersonville, Ind.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN BUTCHER TO ATtend butcher-shop. Inquire to-day and to-morrow at 1403 South Halsted-st., from 12 to 3 p. m.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS CARPENTERS AT new Church of Nativity, Dashiel and Thirty-seventh-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD MODEL MAKER. HUBBARD & PATTEN, 84 and 86 Market-st., Room 32.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—TEAMSTERS AT CORNER OF WELLS and Ontario-sts.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—500 RAILROAD LABORERS AND rock men; $1.50 per day; for Iowa, C. & N. W. Co.; 100 for C., B. & Q. Co.; 100 for I. C. R. R.; free fare. At J. H. SPERBECK'S, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—100 RAILROAD LABORERS, $1.50 PER day; 25 for section (free fare); 5 for farm; 20 for lumber-yard. ANGELL & CO., 10 South Canal-st.

WANTED—300 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR Iowa, Michigan, and Illinois; wages $1.25 to $1.50 per day; board $3; free fare; 50 farm hands; 50 for rolling-mills, lumber-yards, etc. CHRISTIAN & CO., 288 South Water-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—THIS MORNING—5 MEN TO WORK on ice, and one carpenter. J. P. SMITH & CO., 786 Indiana-av.

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMEN IN THE dry goods or gents' furnishing goods line to take our samples on commission. Goods staple. Territory and job permanent to steady men. Address J 79, Tribune office.

WANTED—A THOROUGH BUSINESS MAN, TO solicit orders for "Around the World with General Grant." The finest book of travels ever published. Contains 800 illustrations, drawn by the first artists especially for this work. Published in 20 parts, at 50c. each, and sold only by subscription. Apply Subscription Book Department THE AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY, Room 6, 105 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—ABLE-BODIED LABORERS AT LEAD-Works, Fifteenth-st.

WANTED—A MAN TO WAIT ON TABLE AND work around the house at 134 West Twelfth-st.

WANTED—IN A DRY GOODS COMMISSION house, a strong, active boy to make himself generally useful. Apply in own handwriting, stating age and references. Address J 83, Tribune office.

WANTED — LABORERS AT NEW COURT-House. P. J. SEXTON, Contractor.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A PLAIN GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; wages, $2.50. 878 West Washington.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO COOK AND do general housework; washing done. 55 Rush-st., south of Indiana-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework; from South Side preferred. Address J 48, Tribune office.

WANTED—GERMAN OR SWEDE GIRL FOR GENeral housework; private family; good wages; references required. 359 East Chicago-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork at 733 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a small family. 216 Ogden-av.

WANTED—A GOOD TIDY GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family. 383 Fulton-st.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY RELIABLE GIRL for general housework; private family; $4 per week. Call at 617 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A VEGETABLE COOK AT MRS. ANdrews' restaurant, 77 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Apply at 290 Vernon-av., between Thirty-second and Thirty-third-sts.

Nurses.

WANTED—A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL WHO would like a permanent home to take care of children and help in light work, in a place 16 miles from Chicago, can hear of a good situation by address B 83, Tribune office.

Laundresses.

WANTED—A HEAD LAUNDRESS AND A GOOD ironer and polisher. WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, Tribune Block.

WANTED—A GOOD SHIRT IRONER; NONE BUT first-class need apply. 50 South Desplaines-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN WHO has had 15 years experience as bookkeeper, cashier and auditor; first-class accountant; practical knowledge of bookkeeping by double and single entry; best references as to character and ability. Salary not so much an object as situation. Address Box 843, Evanston, Illinois.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS NOtion and hosiery man (German) in retail house, city or country; had ten years' experience. Address F 96, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN some wholesale house to learn the business. Good references. Address J 76, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN AS clerk or to do any kind of office work; can speak German fluently, and is not afraid of work. Address J 45, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED young man as bookkeeper or office assistant; good penman and best of references. J 81, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MACHINIST AND gas-fitter. Address, for three days, J 52, Tribune.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN (Dane) as coachman in a private family; best of reference from last employer. Address J 77, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—EMPLOYMENT ON A farm; advertiser is well up in all kinds of work and the management of stock, and (just arrived) from England. Address Z 48, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—EMPLOYMENT ON A farm; advertiser is well up in all kinds of work, the management of stock, and (just arrived) from England. Address T. W. Y., Chicago Post-Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD COMPETENT German girl to do general housework. Please apply at 958 Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK IN A PRIVATE family or boarding-house. Call or address 31 Granger-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE Norwegian girl in a small private family to do general housework. Apply at 58 Oak-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL TO do second work in an American family. Call at 187 South Halsted-st. for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK OR TO DO GENeral housework by a Swedish girl. Please call at 233 McGregor-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND WORK OR as chambermaid by a competent girl. Apply at 829 Clark-st., corner of Seventeenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT COOK or housekeeper. Call for two days at 238 Calumet-av., next door to Mercy Hospital.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR A NICE, TIDY GIRL from Wisconsin to do general housework; references. 145 Twentieth-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls, one to cook, wash, and iron, and the other for second work. Please call at 2027 Wentworth-av., near Thirty-ninth-st. Can give good city references.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN NEED OF good Scandinavian or German female help can be supplied at G. DUSKE'S office, 195 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR AN EXCELLENT cook and second girl (sisters); also, four house girls. Mrs. WHITTAKER'S, 246 North Clark-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AN EASTERN MANUFACTURING HOUSE ABOUT opening an agency here, to sell the jobbing millinery and dry goods trade, want a young man as assistant having a good business knowledge. Address, stating experience, references, etc., P. J. U., 194 South Fifth-av., New York.

ADVERTISERS DESIRING TO REACH COUNTRY readers can do so in the best and cheapest manner by using one or more sections of Kellogg's Lists. A. N. KELLOGG, 79 Jackson-st., Chicago.

MONTREAL, CAN.—U. S. Agency solicits consignments & correspondence from Merchants, Brokers, & M'f'rs. Advances made. Unexceptionable references.

NOTICE—THE UNDERSIGNED, HENRY STUBENberg, having sold out to Henry Laing his entire interest in the saloon at 852 South Clark-st., will not assume any further liabilities in said business. Chicago, July 26, 1879. HENRY STUBENBERG.

QUIET HOME FOR LADIES DURING CONFINEment; best of care; professionals in attendance. 245 South Sangamon-st., corner Harrison.

WAR—SOLDIERS, THEIR WIDOWS, OR HEIRS, almost all have pension or bounty due; no fee in advance. Bring papers to Capt. G. R. SIMS, 53 N. Clark.

20 CENTS APIECE WILL BE PAID FOR EACH and every dog delivered at the City Pounds: South Division, Thirty-third and South Clark-sts. West Division, Ashland-av. and Polk-st. North Division, 513 North Franklin-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE CHANCE FOR A MAN WITH FROM $1,000 to $2,000; the undersigned for the want of capital will sell a one-third interest in a new and valuable patent not yet introduced. Call or address S. S. WILLIAMS & CO., 90 West Van Buren-st.

A FIRST-CLASS MEAT AND PROVISION MARket, on one of the main streets in the city, for sale, or half-interest; doing a cash business; must be a good business man. Address Y 22, Tribune office.

FOR SALE — DRUG-STORE, AT A BARGAIN; terms easy; the finest store in the city; well located; rent low, and doing a good business; will invoice about $4,000; good reason for selling. L. L. LANE, No. 308 Brady-st., Davenport, Iowa.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—A STEAM LAUNDRY, centrally located on South Side, with plenty of work and basement, with or without a light manufacturing business connected. Address J 82, Tribune office.

WANTED—CLEAN STOCK OF GROCERIES cheap for cash. J 85, Tribune office.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. KEAN, 173 CLARK-ST., CHICAGO—CONSULtation free, personally or by letter, on chronic male and female diseases. Cures warranted. Finest illustrated book extant; 536 pages, beautifully bound; prescriptions for all diseases. Price, $1, postpaid.

STORAGE.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, MERCHANDISE, buggies, etc.; cheapest and best in city; advances at 10 p. c. per annum. J. C. & G. PARRY, 199 W. Monroe.

The Tribune.

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The Chicago Tribune has established branch offices for the receipt of subscriptions and advertisements as follows:

NEW YORK—Room 29 Tribune Building. F. T. McFadden, Manager.
PARIS, France—No. 16 Rue de la Grange-Bateliere. H. Mahler, Agent.
LONDON, Eng.—American Exchange, 449 Strand. Henry F. Gillig, Agent.
WASHINGTON D. C.—1319 F street.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Subscribers going into the country or intending to be absent from the city for any length of time can have The Tribune mailed to any address, postpaid, for $1 per month.

For the greater convenience of those wishing to avoid the necessity of a trip to The Tribune office, arrangements have been perfected for receiving small advertisements by telephone. This office is supplied with both the Bell and the Edison instruments, and responsible parties can send their advertisements at any hour from 8 to 12 p. m. by telephone direct to this office.

Orders for the delivery of The Tribune at Evanston, Englewood, and Hyde Park left in the counting-room will receive prompt attention.

AMUSEMENTS.

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between Dearborn and State. "Engaged."

Haverly's Theatre.
Dearborn street, corner of Monroe. Engagement of the Union-Square Theatre Company. "The Banker's Daughter."

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Engagement of Wallack's New York Star Combination. "The Ticket-of-Leave Man."

TUESDAY, JULY 29, 1879.

Count Zichy, of the Austro-Hungarian Ministry, who is charged with having accepted bribes from candidates for decorations, has applied for the appointment of a Committee of Investigation from among the Liberal Deputies in the Reichstag, and pending the result of the inquiry has tendered his resignation.

Among the daily-occurring indications and proofs of the fact, not only that prosperity is returning, but that it has returned, the statistics of railway earnings for the past year are extremely significant. Advance sheets of "Poor's Manual" show gross earnings for the year of $490,000,000, against $473,000,000 for the preceding year. Western railroads have an unusually large share of the total and the increase, both in gross and net earnings and in the dividends declared.

The reform wrought in the conduct of affairs in the New York Custom-House will pass into history as one of the notable achievements of the Administration of President Hayes, and one of the most glaring abuses corrected in consequence of the change in the management of customs collections at that port was that of excessive and fraudulent damage-allowances. For the seven months ending Dec. 31, 1878, there has been a decrease of these allowances amounting to $82,767, or more than 65 per cent as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year.

The nomination of Simon O'Donnell to be Deputy-Superintendent of Police was last evening sent to the Common Council and confirmed instantly without a dissenting vote. There was no need to refer the subject to a committee, for the moral and physical integrity of the nominee were too well known to require any inquiry. The unanimous vote by which he was confirmed is a compliment alike to Capt. O'Donnell and to the good sense of the Mayor in appointing him. A better selection could not have been made, and it is gratifying to reflect that the Police Department is in the best of hands during the disability of Supt. Seavey.

Arguments touching the constitutionality of the new State Militia law were yesterday concluded before Judges Barnum, Tuley, Rogers, and McAllister, and by them taken under advisement. The question as presented by counsel on either side turns upon the power of the State Legislature to infringe the right of the people to bear arms within the intent and meaning of the Constitution of the United States, and the position of the case for the people was well stated by Mr. Cameron to be that the Federal Constitution contained no grant of the power to bear arms, but was a restriction of that power, and designed to prevent Congress from assuming the right to prohibit the use of arms.

No sooner is announcement made of a vacancy in the list of first-class foreign appointments than all Pennsylvania is in a turmoil to bring forward candidates to fill it. The trouble before was too many candidates, and the trouble is likely to occur again. Postmaster Hartranft and Secretary-of-State Quay are in the field,—the Camerons supporting the latter, while the ex-Governor is without their influence, of whatever value it may be. There is, therefore, we are glad to perceive, some chance that the Pennsylvania politicians will continue to be divided into factions warring against each other, thus justifying the President in ignoring that State altogether and insuring the selection of some competent and fit person.

The Congressional Labor Committee began its sittings in this city yesterday, and obtained the views of several competent witnesses as to whether there is any depression in business, and, if so, from what cause, and how it can be remedied. From the bankers who were examined the Committee learned that, beyond question, there is no need for any more money for use in doing the business of Chicago, and that if its business were to double in the next year ample capital for its transaction would be forthcoming without any intervention by Congress in the form of an inflation of the currency. The result of the day's inquiry was to develop the fact that business of every kind has improved steadily in Chicago for the past year and a half, and that the era of returning prosperity is regarded by the best judges as assured and permanent.

This business of tendering resignations in order that the Mayor may be free to act as he chooses is going to be absurdly prevalent among city officers subject to removal by Mayor Harrison. There is no good reason why an officer should resign whose record is one of entire efficiency and irreproachable integrity. He is not bound to leave the Mayor free to act as he chooses; it should be none of his concern whether the Mayor feels free or otherwise. On the contrary, there should fall upon the Mayor the full responsibility and odium of removing a good officer to make room for a political favorite. The offices are not the private property of the Mayor nor of the Democratic party in Chicago, to be distributed according to his personal leanings or the dictation of party requirements; they belong to the whole people, and there ought to be no question of tenure except the question of efficiency and integrity. There is no reason why a good officer should resign. It is far more creditable to wait and be removed.

There is nothing very appalling in the reported resignation of Mr. Welsh, the United States Minister to England. The selection of this gentleman was a result of what appeared to be an irreconcilable disagreement among the Pennsylvania politicians as to filling the place from among the prominent public men of that State. He was rich, and it was supposed that there would be no complaint on his part about insufficiency of official salary. He was a man of respectable character, and it was known that he would bring no discredit to the position. It has turned out, however, that Mr. Welsh preferred to live in a quiet, retired manner, a sort of economical obscurity, and that he contributed in no way to elevate the European idea of American diplomatic dignity. It is just as well that he should come back, if his place shall be filled by some one who can more fitly represent the importance of the American Government in personal bearing, associations, and style of living in London.

Some people have been disposed to hold ex-City-Architect Cleaveland responsible for an apparent contradiction of a serious nature, which is now explained by the report of experts who have examined the condition of the new city building. It is understood that Mr. Cleaveland went before the United States Grand Jury, and supported the position which the local committee of architects had taken in regard to the defects in the new Custom-House, but subsequently went on the stand and testified that the Government building was just as well and honestly constructed as the new City-Hall. It was thought at the time that Mr. Cleaveland's testimony before the Court might be construed as contradicting the testimony he had given before the Grand Jury. Now it turns out that his evidence in both cases was materially the same. It would have been more accurate, however, if he had said to the Court that the Custom-House had been constructed just as *badly* as the new city building, of which he had the supervision.

THE NON-EXISTENT "INDUSTRIAL STAGNATION."

The Committee of the House of Representatives now in session in this city to inquire into the "stagnation of business" all over the country is perplexed by the overwhelming evidences of prosperity in Chicago, and the Chairman has rushed to a Fiat-Communist meeting to proclaim that the "present prosperity of Chicago is spasmodic." The prosperity witnessed on all hands in this city is as extensive as the Northwestern States. On the other side of the lake, in Michigan, and further north in Wisconsin, the Committee will find every lumber-mill working all the labor and machinery it can procure; working not merely eight or ten hours, but "double turns" at night, constantly and incessantly, and this to supply the immense demand for lumber from the whole Valley of the Mississippi.

This Committee of partisan-mongers, whose mission is to preach idleness and pauperism, has at its head Mr. Hendrick B. Wright, of Pennsylvania, who is telling the people of the West pitiable tales of the stagnation and depression of business all over the East, and especially in Pennsylvania. Against his representations, and in absolute refutation of them, we present the following authoritative statements that the industrial activity and prosperity of Pennsylvania at this time, and following prompt upon the resumption of specie-payments, exceeds anything in the past history of that State. The Philadelphia *Record* states:

"When the present year opened, the prospects for the iron and steel trade were about as gloomy as could be imagined. The demand was at a minimum, and prices were lower than ever before. Men of the world, gifted with far-seeing faculties, when asked if there was no hope for the trade, shook their heads mournfully and expressed a fear that the history of the past three years was to be repeated in 1879. Fortunately, however, their gloomy forebodings have not been realized. *The tide began to turn in February*, and every succeeding month has witnessed a growing and encouraging improvement in this great industry."

Secretary James M. Swank, of the Iron and Steel Association of the United States, himself a Greenbacker and anti-resumptionist, when asked for a statement of the present condition of the iron-industry of the country, makes answer:

"There will be more iron and steel turned out in the United States this year than in any one year in the annals of the country. When I speak of iron and steel I embrace categorically more rails, more bar-iron, more plate- and sheet-iron, more pig-iron, more Bessemer steel, and more crucible steel.

"What is better, this large production is in answer to the demand, and manufacturers are not, as in many past years, piling up stocks in order to keep the furnaces in blast. Prices have not advanced to any considerable extent, yet they are from 10 to 15 per cent higher than last fall, when figures were lower than ever before in this country. Our present condition is decidedly encouraging."

Anticipating that some agitator might represent that this prosperity was "spasmodic," Mr. Swank, speaking by authority from facts in his possession, thus spoke of the future:

"I expect that the activity which prevails today in all branches of the iron and steel trade will continue for at least a year to come. Nearly all the favorably situated rolling-mills are in operation, and numerous of these mills, as well as furnaces and steel-works, have orders ahead for several months to come.

"But let us look at some of our latest reports. Remember that this is midsummer, generally the dullest time of the whole year.

"Yet New York reports an active demand for the product of the furnace, and a good deal of business is doing in old rails.

"Away up at Pittsburg the market is strong, prices are firm and improving, and many holders of stock are moving cautiously or else holding back in anticipation of an upward tendency.

"In Louisville our correspondent says that the volume of business far exceeds that of former years at this season.

"Tennessee has been the last place to feel the effect of the revival, yet our report from Chattanooga shows that an actual advance in the price of both pig and manufactured iron has commenced there; that contracts cannot now be made for less than 5 to 10 per cent advance on the price of a month ago, and that there is no lack of orders at any of the works. All these are straws showing which way the wind is blowing."

Have not the Committee in their search for "depression and stagnation" skipped over the iron region? Here are several thousand more furnaces and mills in operation this year than ever before, and every iron and steel shop, forge, mill, or other kind is in active operation, running extra time, giving employment to every man who is willing to work, producing more iron and steel than was ever produced in any year, in the annals of the country. Does this look like "stagnation"? The orders for iron and steel of every description extends for many months ahead of the capacity to produce. Is this activity and prosperity "spasmodic"? It includes New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Louisville, and Tennessee, and we know it extends all over the West.

The demand for iron shows that the same activity and prosperity extends to every other branch of industry to which iron and steel contribute. It includes also the whole mining industry. It extends to the whole transportation business, occupying 80,000 miles of railway, and the steam and sail tonnage of the whole river and lake system. Is this "spasmodic," or does this look like stagnation?

The *Record* thus describes the condition of the Philadelphia iron and steel market:

"The condition of the Philadelphia market at the present time is highly encouraging. The demand for pig-iron and muck bar is very active, and lots are taken as soon as offered. The makers of structural iron have their hands full and prospect of great activity for some time to come. The amount of business done in sheet-iron in this locality for the past six months is without precedent, and a heavy fall trade, combined with a general advance in prices, is anticipated. The same applies to bar-iron. A considerable amount of business is being done in steel rails. High prices could be obtained for present deliveries, but the mills have their capacities engaged to such an extent that orders can only be taken for delivery many months hence. The demand for the delivery of iron rails during the next quarter is very urgent."

We again ask this Committee if they have not overlooked something? Why has the Chairman left his stagnant home, and the people among whom he so charitably distributes so many loaves of bread, to come out here to the teeming West, where every branch of industry is in active and prosperous vigor, and made no inquiries why the iron and steel industry of the country is so terribly depressed and unemployed, particularly in Pennsylvania? The "spasmodic" prosperity is as extensive as the territory of the Union, and includes in its blessing every branch of human industry, except, possibly, the cheap demagogues and the agitators who share the "gate-money" and the "beer" at the "laboring sufferers'" picnics and meetings.

CORRUPTION AMONG THE SOCIALISTS.

The last meeting of the Socialistic party, held on Sunday, revealed the startling fact that these same people had not stopped to pluck the beams out of their own eyes before attacking the motes which they have discovered in the eyes of others. This hasty and unjust conduct is a very common trait of human nature, but the Communists have always impressed upon the public that they, as a class, are superior to all other associations of men for political purposes. They have opened out their heaviest artillery upon the old political parties, and conveyed the notion that they themselves are securely intrenched behind an impregnable wall of individual and partisan purity and honesty. They have thrown stones so promiscuously and recklessly at others that no one has suspected them of living in a glass house. Their mission has been to reform the world by example as well as precept. No one supposed that, in their case, reform, like charity, ought to begin at home. But the proceedings of their Main Section at Sunday's meeting let the cat out of the bag.

To begin with, it was an astounding revelation to find that, notwithstanding the universal misery and inhuman oppression incident to the competitive wages system which they denounce, the workingmen were in a condition to spend very nearly $4,000 ($3,953.83 in exact figures) in a single day for a picnic, with all its garnishments and appurtenances. This amount does not include the large sums which the mass of the workingmen probably expended on the occasion after passing the toll-gates and getting among the inside temptations which the absorbents spread before them. If a very small proportion of the working community, and that the most thriftless, had $4,000 of surplus earnings to dissipate upon a Fourth of July picnic, the inference is that the mass of the laboring people are not so hopelessly impoverished by the prevailing competitive system as the Communist leaders would have the public believe. But this is not all. The picnic was held for the ostensible purpose of accumulating funds to advance the cause of Socialism or Communism, and every man who contributed his half-dollar or dollar fondly imagined that it would assist in working out the comprehensive scheme of social revolution to which the gate-money leaders profess unbounded and disinterested devotion. It appears, however, that, out of the entire sum of $3,953.83 taken from the pockets of the confiding picnickers, only $153.16 went into the party treasury for the good of the cause; $3,803.67 had been eaten up by "expenses." The noble and self-sacrificing Ira Steward charged the poor pittance of $125 for his "address,"—merely enough to pay his horse-car fare. One Maguire assessed the crowd $25 for his harangue. How the balance of $3,803.67 was swallowed up is not related in detail, but some idea of the process can be gathered from the single item of $300 for beer "for the Committee"! There's reform for you. Down with capital! Down with the wages system! Down with the despotic employers! Down with competition! Let all men have an equal share of the world's goods, irrespective of merit, or earnings, or capability, or skill, or brains! And to this glorious end let Committees be appointed to run picnics, gobble up all the money that hard-working but deluded people can be wheedled or bullied into contributing, and spend it upon themselves for beer and other refreshments! This is the Chicago idea of Communism as exemplified in practice in Chicago.

We wish the meeting of the Main Section had stopped with the exposure of the $300 item for the Committee's beer and the $4,000 for "expenses," whatever that covers. That would have been bad enough. But it appears they were determined to make a clean breast of the matter. The mysterious disappearance of the $4,000 picnic receipts was only a trifling affair. What the Communist meeting was really disposed to complain of was that a number of the leaders had used the votes of the party for political blackmail. Sums of $75, $300, and $1,000 were mentioned as having been actually paid by the Democrats to certain of the chief men for selling out Communist votes at the late judicial election. Not merely this, but the blackmail practice was justified by one of the principal reformers,—one Sibley,—who intimated mildly that it was "nobody's d—d business!" As indicating the reform tendency of the Socialistic party, this frugal spirit among the party leaders is calculated to inspire confidence and admiration. It has been thought, perhaps, that the leaders of this party were so much absorbed in the "cause" as to entirely neglect the opportunities for feathering their own nests; but this is evidently a misapprehension. Whatever else the Communist party may or may not do, it may now be safely concluded that the movement will contribute, as long as it lasts, to the support of certain demagogues and vote-brokers.

Seriously speaking, the exposures of this last Communist meeting demand that the so-called Socialistic party go out of the reform business. It is no better suited to their purpose than it was to the Democratic party when the latter was running "Tilden and Reform" for President. It is a mere sham,—a feeble, colorless pretense which all intelligent persons have come to understand. Let the rank and file carry the red flag and the leaders the black flag and make their war on society in a genuine, outspoken, piratical fashion.

THE GOVERNMENT WEATHER REPORTS AGAIN.

The local Signal-Service officer at this point has attempted to justify Gen. Myer's system of taking thermal observations, which was criticised by The Tribune some days ago. His defense, however, has in nowise changed the actual condition of things. The Government reports show what the temperature is at, say, 10:18 o'clock p. m., and at a hight of from 70 to 100 feet above the surface of the earth. Hence they do not, and cannot, show the actual condition of heat or cold which has prevailed during the working hours, or daylight, and upon the plane where men and animals breathe and live. The interest and value of the Government reports depend upon furnishing the material for comparing the relative temperature of the different cities, as experienced by the people, and the present system fails to do this. Mr. Lynch, the United States observer here, says "The newspapers may gather local reports from the various cities, showing the temperature in daytime and upon the sidewalks and streets." So they may, and so The Tribune has done in case of a remarkable "cold snap" or "warm spell," at considerable expense. But, in the meantime, what good is there in paying out large sums of money, which the taxpayers are forced to contribute, for the support of the Government service for thermal reports of no interest to the public? Why suppress or fail to make the reports which everybody wants to see? The high-altitude night reports might be cut off, at least so far as thermometrical reports to the public go, if private enterprise must still be depended upon to furnish the information which the public pay for, want, and don't get.

Mr. Lynch also intimates that, if the observations were taken in the afternoon, and within a few feet of the surface of the earth, they would be affected by the stone sidewalks, brick walls, radiation, etc., etc. But aren't the people affected by the very same condition of the temperature which affects the sidewalks, and the streets, and the buildings where they do their business? That is the temperature they desire to be informed about, and not what the prevailing heat or cold may be up in the region of the clouds when mankind is asleep. As to uniformity in observations and conditions, it can be secured as well at a common hour in the day and under agreed conditions as by the present practice. The local observer at every point might, at a certain hour,—say 2 o'clock in the afternoon,—take observations from a thermometer, hanging at the hight of the average man's head and in ordinary shade, and these observations would be alike in all places. There are parks, or vacant lots, or open spaces in all the cities which would afford precisely the same conditions at the same hour. This plan might not be so convenient or comfortable for the Government observers, but, as the observation of most people is that Government employes are not usually overworked or underpaid, the public will not have any compunctions about exacting this slight change for the public good. If it is desirable that observations be taken as near 11 o'clock in the night as possible in order to furnish the Washington Bureau with the latest material for making up its prognostications for the next twenty-four hours' wind or rain, the present practice might be kept up for that purpose, but the further practice instituted of taking an observation about 2 o'clock in the daytime and near the ground for the information of the people, who want to know how hot or cold it was the day previous in different parts of the country.

CORBIN AND THE JEWS.

The proscription of the Jews by Corbin, of the Manhattan Beach Hotel, promises to create a far more profound excitement than that caused by the action of the representatives of the Stewart estate last year. Doubtless the Jews generally attributed the action of Judge Hilton to passion and prejudice, and hence did not care to espouse the cause of the comparatively small proportion of their number thereby inconvenienced. The proposal to exclude them from Manhattan Beach is a far different matter. There are many thousand Jews in the City of New York. Among them are men of vast wealth, men of culture, and men who have achieved distinction in literature, the arts and sciences, music, and the drama. They are proud of their position in the mercantile, financial, literary, and social world, and to be told that they are a "nasty race," unfit to sit at the public table with "Christians," is to be cut to the quick. It is quite plain that the Jews will not tamely submit to a humiliation so pronounced without a struggle. Mr. Harry H. Marks, of the Lotos Club, opens the ball on the part of the descendants of the Hebrews in a letter which is not only almost worthy the pen of Juvenal as a satire, but very suggestive of Jewish influence and progress in every branch of human effort. Mr. Marks represents Messrs. Hilton and Corbin as President and Secretary, respectively, of a meeting held at the Grand Union Hotel, Saratoga, to take measures for "suppressing the Jewish race." His satire takes the form of resolutions adopted by the meeting, and in these resolutions he recounts the achievements of individual Jews in commerce, finance, politics, the arts and sciences, poetry, literature, music, and the drama. In all these departments of human effort Mr. Marks shows that the Jewish race have representatives of the most conspicuous merit, challenging the respect and admiration of mankind in every quarter of the civilized world. A single resolution illustrates both the character of the satire and the point made that Jewish genius, culture, and talent enter largely into American life. It is as follows:

"*Resolved*, That, for the purpose of discouraging Jewish intrusion into the realms of art, we will abstain from reading *Harper's Weekly* while it is illustrated by the Jews Nast, Woolf, and Eytinge; that we will buy no photographs taken by the Jew Sarony, nor any paintings by the Jews Israels, Veyvers, Mayer, Hyneman, Marks, or Hart. We are opposed to the acceptance by the United States Government of the statue of Liberty by the Jew Ezekiel. We are opposed to sending our children to schools where Bien's maps and charts are used."

Mr. Marks makes Messrs. Hilton and Corbin also resolve that they "will not subscribe to any United States loan as long as the Jews Seligman & Co. and Belmont are permitted to remain in the Syndicate." But he does not descend to the commoner walks of business life. He might have shown that we are as dependent upon the Jews for the clothes we wear as for the cartoons we enjoy and the pictures we hang in our houses. He might have shown that the great bulk of the business of importing foreign goods is in the hands of Jews, and that it is not conducted in a manner much to their credit. However, the distinction of having passed foreign goods through the New York Custom-House at half to three-fourths their actual value is shared by the Jews with some of the objects of the satire. But Mr. Marks holds himself well up, naming only those Jews who have distinguished themselves in pursuits which are thought to broaden and exalt modern civilization. And it must be confessed that he has produced a goodly array of Jewish names which are justly honored not only by Jews but by all mankind.

Accustomed to regard the Jews as mere traders, often sharpers, the great Jewish names which respond to Mr. Marks' roll-call will cause a genuine sensation in the public mind. When we laugh till our sides ache over a view of one of Nast's inimitable cartoons, how few of us know, or reflect if we do know, that Nast is a descendant of the Jewish race so long persecuted and despised of men! When we "raved" over Rachel, we thought nothing of the fact that she sprang from the "nasty" Jews. Soon we shall applaud Sarah Bernhardt with as little reflection on the subject of her lineage and the religion she professes. When we listen to the divine compositions of Mendelssohn, Meyerbeer, Offenbach, and Strauss we forget, if we ever knew, that they descended from the religious sect who regarded Christ as an impostor. But Mr. Marks has placed all these facts and many more of like purport immediately before the public eyes. Mr. Corbin may quarrel with and proscribe the Jews at his hostelry to his heart's content, since the Manhattan Beach rage will fill his beds and his dining-room with others if the Jews are excluded. But political economists and students of human philosophy are bound to consider the subject of Jewish increase in numbers, wealth, prominence, and influence in American life. Nobody proposes the expulsion of the Jews from the country; somebody ought to reflect upon the best means of their more perfect assimilation with the great body of the people. It is not their religion which excludes them from intimate association with the descendants of the Puritans and the Cavaliers. Such liberality now obtains on the subject of religious beliefs that a religious persecution is quite out of the question. It follows that other grounds must be sought to account for the isolation of the Jews. Mr. Marks puts the following in one of his satirical resolutions:

"While they [the Jews] number one-tenth of the population of New York, they contribute less than 1 per cent to the criminal classes, their boasted immunity from contagious diseases, their proverbial sobriety and law-abiding reputation, have served to increase their natural pride of race to an unbearable degree. We believe their reputation for learning, health, and domestic virtue has been purchased by bribery."

Is it true that their "pride of race" renders them exclusive, and causes them to hold aloof from the peoples by whom they are surrounded? If it be true that they isolate themselves on the ground that they are the very elect and "chosen people of God," they can hardly expect to escape retaliation. The homogeneousness of a people is essential to the strength and perpetuity of their Government. An element of the community which exercises political functions, but at the same time holds itself apart from the main body of the people, maintaining a degree of social exclusiveness so pronounced as to defy invasion, may become a dangerous element. Since the time of Nebuchadnezzar, who was their first enslaver, the Jews have to a degree suffered persecution. They were driven from England in 1290, from France in 1395, and from Spain and Sicily in 1492, and in Germany they were reduced to serfdom. About the middle of the sixteenth century the nations of Europe began to relieve them of their disabilities, and during the last hundred years they have stood on an equal footing with the rest of mankind, if we except their social status. Whether their social proscription—to a degree—is their fault or the fault of the peoples by whom they are surrounded, is an unsettled question.

THE OSTRICH AS A CAVALRY HORSE.

Since *Lohengrin* paid his memorable visit to *Elsa*, drawn by his regal swan, who somewhat impatiently champed the bits, pending the interview between them and the subsequent contest with *Telramundo*, it has not occurred to the inventive genius of the world to utilize the bird as a motive power until recently some of our Western army officers have discovered that the ostrich can be substituted for the horse in the cavalry branch of the service. They urge his use upon the War Department on the grounds of speed, economy, and his belligerent disposition. It is claimed that by virtue of his remarkable extent of leg and strength of back he can carry a trooper and his outfit at a much greater rate of speed than a cavalry horse. Their long shanks, it is said, take them over the ground at prodigious leaps, and they are capable of keeping up their rate of speed day in and day out without fatigue. They are not remarkably handsome animals, neither are they picturesque, and the sight of our bold troopers dashing into the fray on the surging summits of the ostrich back would strip the contest of its heroic elements, and could not be expected to impress the Indians with the pomp and circumstance of glorious war, or to fill the eye with the stirring, martial picture made by the dashing squadrons of horse, with their flying manes and flashing eyes. Suppose, for instance, Sheridan had made his famous Winchester ride on an ostrich instead of his black charger! He would have figured in cartoons and caricatures, and no poet would have had the temerity to sound his praises on the twanging lyre.

The second claim urged by the military authorities is that of economy, and apparently is a strong one. A first-class ostrich only costs $125, which is something more than is paid for cavalry horses, but then the ostrich lives for twenty-five years, and sometimes longer, and is good for active service nearly the whole period. He never gets foundered, never takes cold, never eats his crib up, never has the botts, farcy, or distemper, and, being accustomed to outdoor exercise, can stand any kind of weather. He is not vicious, never balks, and don't need shoeing.

The most important economical claim that can be made for him is that of subsistence. His powers of digestion are something wonderful. He can assimilate anything. It will not be necessary to take any fodder, as he is a free liver, and can subsist upon the country. A paper of tacks is as much a luxury to him as a reed bird to an epicure. If grass gives out, he can live on gravel-stones and grow fat. An orderly course of life, his habit of refraining from excesses of any description, his active outdoor exercise and exposure to sun and air, give him the blessing of a strong stomach. He is never bilious, and is a stranger to heartburn and headache. His appetite is regular and never captious. Anything that he can get into his maw is good enough for him, and he eats with the relish of a 14-year-old boy. The ordinary refuse of the camp, such as pork and beef barrels, soap-boxes, old nails, hay wire, empty tin-cans, bits of rope, cartridges, and worn-out blankets, would furnish him with ample subsistence on a campaign, as any one of these articles of food goes a great ways with an ostrich. It has been estimated that an ordinarily healthy ostrich will do twice as much work and travel in a day on a single tin can with the smell of the beans hanging about it as the strongest horse can on his regular ration of hay and oats, and if water is scarce he can go without it and not make any fuss. There is always the danger to be apprehended that in case of his peculiar stock of provisions giving out he might become very hungry, and when an ostrich is hungry he is very, very hungry, in which case, unless he was carefully watched, he would be certain to eat up the pots and kettles, and, gradually going from worse to worse, would not stop until he had devoured his harness, the camp equipage, and most of the ammunition and material of war. This danger might be averted, however, by always having on hand a reserve supply of shingle-nails, which he will masticate for days, or a few railroad spikes, which stay by him longer than anything else in his *menu*.

The third claim made for the ostrich is his belligerency when in a tight place. It is said that when he is confronted by his pursuer he will lift one of his legs with the swiftness of a mule, and, delivering a blow with all the strength and accuracy of the four legged brute, will knock his enemy flat. We do not put much faith in his courage or kicking power, however. It is well known that when the ostrich is confronted by a sudden danger he runs his head into the dirt and closes both eyes, and, because he can't see it, consoles his simple self with the reflection that it no longer exists. Fancy a squadron of cavalry gayly prancing along. They are suddenly surprised by the whoop and yell of a band of Indians, brandishing their tomahawks and dashing about on their ponies. Immediately every ostrich, urged by instinct, comes to a dead halt, and runs his head into the dirt and closes both eyes. Every trooper goes flying over the head of his steed, or, if he can hold on, digs his spurs into the flanks of the bird, who only anchors himself the more securely and shuts his eyes the tighter. Everything is in confusion, the Indians dash in, kill our troops, capture the silly birds, and have glorious game suppers. There is another argument that can be urged against their use, for which, however, they are not responsible, neither the army. It is a danger which grows out of human greed and avarice. The ostrich would at once be the victim of all the contractors and agents west of the Mississippi, even if he reached that point without spoliage. They would pluck every ostrich in the service bald-headed by stealing all his feathers. A consignment of them, by the time it reached its destination, would be as bare of feathers as a lot of poultry in the Thanksgiving market. No amount of persuasion could induce a trooper to mount one of these fowls covered with pin-feathers as exasperating to his rear as the quills of a hedgehog to a dog's nose, nor could any amount of ingenuity avail to make the denuded monstrosity fit for active service.

We do not put much faith in the ostrich branch of the service. In his present abnormal condition he is no more fit for it than a sandhill crane. He would demoralize the soldier, who could never be heroic on an ostrich, and bring confusion into the whole service. If he is to be used, he should be submitted to some man like Edison to be arranged and fitted up with all the modern improvements. Until such time, we are inclined to the opinion that Sitting Bull will not be very seriously alarmed; on the other hand, being very hungry, he will be likely to welcome the intelligence of a prospect of game with delight.

Some of the statements put forth at eight-hour meetings exhibit a crudeness of thought and a mental imbecility that is pitiable. The corner-stone assertion is that the eight-hour movement will secure work for unemployed men, and everybody will get better wages for eight hours than is paid for ten hours' work. It seems utterly impossible to make these people understand that wages must, in the very nature of things, be in proportion to what the worker produces; and that the less he does the less he can earn, and therefore the less pay he can get. Whenever the wage-classes become content with about three-fourths of their present earnings, the short-hour system can be established. But so long as they ask long pay for short production they will demand it in vain. An acquiescence in their demand would speedily result in the bankruptcy and destruction of the employer. Men cannot afford to pay for what they do not receive, and to give ten hours' wages for eight hours' production is to make a donation each day equal to two hours' production. Men may make occasional donations for charitable purposes, but they cannot keep it up day after day to their employes and live by their business. Eight hours' compensation is all that can accompany eight hours' production.

We implore Congressman Wright not to overwork himself in grubbing up facts about the "depression of labor." The weary brain must sometimes rest. The tongue, though it be hung on both ends, cannot forever move. Mr. Wright should strive to get a little recreation on his arduous trip to California. He intends to stop over at Omaha to see the sights, and at Salt Lake to call on Brigham Young's family. This is wise. When he gets to San Francisco he should take quarters at the Palace Hotel, and make the acquaintance of all the railroad men. As he is a Congressman, and has a vote that counts, they will treat him well, set up the champagne, lend him their carriages, and make things agreeable for him in other ways. Then Mr. Wright should see the big trees, inspect the Yo Semite, run down to Los Angeles, look into the vineyards, and report on the depression of the branches caused by heavy bunches of grapes. It may be idle to give this advice to Congressman Wright. He may have contemplated just such a trip when he left his home. But The Tribune feels bound in duty to point out to him that his depression-of-labor route is wonderfully adapted for a summer pleasure excursion.

The terms of the Democratic bargain and sale in Maine are, that, if a Fiat Governor and Legislature are elected, a Democrat shall be sent to the United States Senate. There are two ways of looking at this. In the first place, isn't it odd that the Fiatists should be content with the State offices, when the State Government has nothing to do with the currency? In the second place, is it not contrary to party principles for the Democrats to offer to trade off the State Government for one seat in the United States Senate? A Southern Democrat would trade off Congress, the Presidency, the Judiciary, the army and navy, and his own hope of salvation for the sake of his State. Northern Democrats seem to have different ideas of government. When doctors disagree, who shall decide? Through all this perplexing situation there is an Ariadne's thread which may lead bewildered minds to light and safety. It is this: that the Democrats of Maine, having nothing to lose and everything to gain, are offering a big price; and that the Fiatists of Maine, though they have sold out the political effects of the State, will never be able to deliver the goods.

Dr. McKown makes a great blunder in supposing the Okolona *States* to be the sole representative of extreme Bourbon views in the South. This is not at all the case. There are dozens of newspapers in Mississippi alone that agree with the *States* perfectly, as far as they go. All their remarks tend in the same direction. Their logic is incomplete, but it rests on the same premises. The only difference is that they are more discreet than the *States*. Two examples of such papers are the Jackson *Comet* and the Meridian *Mercury*, and scarcely a county in the State is without one of them. They are the papers that have been pushing Jeff Davis for the Senatorship, and are now supporting his best friend, Maj. Barksdale. What is true of Mississippi is true of all the other Southern States. They are full of Bourbon, State-rights, Union-hating newspapers,—and men and women too.

There were four very distinguished Secretaries of the Treasury before Sherman, namely: Alexander Hamilton, Albert Gallatin, Dallas, and Salmon P. Chase. None of them attained the Presidency, though two at least were very anxious for it. But this is no sign that Sherman will not get it. The Secretaryship of the Treasury has been increasing in importance from the foundation of the Government to the present day. It now has more patronage than any other Cabinet officer and its proper administration is more essential to the welfare of the country. An able Secretary of the Treasury can do more harm or more benefit to the country than any other official, excepting the President. The question is, Has John Sherman been such a Secretary? That is what he has just asked the people of Maine to decide.

Gen. Butler's campaign this year promises to be as lively as the old one, though he cannot make as many good points against Talbot as he could against Rice. Republicans of all shades of opinion in the State are well satisfied with Talbot's Administration. Butler is not going to make the canvass in person, and he has handed his interests over to ex-Collector Simmons, formerly boss of the machine, and still a shrewd political manager. Simmons is as unscrupulous as he is cunning, and that is saying a good deal. He will do his level best to put Butler in the Governor's office. The contest will be hot; there is no denying that. Butler has 110,000 votes to start with, if he can hold his old strength.

The new Postal law, says an exchange, in regard to the prepayment of postage on letters, went into effect this week. Heretofore, as our readers are aware, all letters insufficiently stamped have been forwarded to their destination and the amount due collected of the person to whom they were addressed. The amended law requires Postmasters to place upon letters not fully prepaid the additional stamps, and to send the office at which the letter is to be delivered a bill for the amount of stamps advanced. The Postmaster receiving the said bill collects the amount due from the receiver of the letter and returns it to the Post-Office from which the letter was addressed.

Secretary Sherman said at Augusta that he would much rather speak on the Southern question than on the financial question, because he believed the old State-rights heresy, as revived by the last Congress, was the most important subject before the people. Will not somebody give Mr. Sherman a chance to speak about the State-rights heresy aforesaid? In Chicago, where we are tolerably sound on the money issue, Secretary Sherman's opinions about the South would be most welcome. Who'll lead the way?

The Congressional Committee for the propagation of strikes is terribly worried over the condition of labor in Chicago. They came here to investigate the depression of labor, and find there is no such thing to investigate. All workingmen who are willing to work and know how are employed. Nearly everybody is happy, contented, and prosperous. Mr. Wright himself is obliged to saw the air and admit that there is a "spasmodic" activity in all departments of trade in Chicago.

Mr. Lynch, the excellent colored member of Congress who was counted out of the Shoestring District by Gen. Chalmers, has been made Superintendent of the Census for Mississippi. There is poetical justice in this. As census-taker, Lynch will be able to show how many times the negroes in the Shoestring District outnumber the whites, and hence how extremely improbable it is that Gen. Chalmers should have been counted in on an honest vote.

People are beginning to talk about the strange friendship that John Sherman and Jim Blaine have suddenly struck up. What does it mean? Has Mr. Blaine wisely concluded that he has no chance of being made President himself in 1880? And would he like a good, commanding place in the Cabinet, from which to view the situation and lay wires for 1884?

If Satan should take Beelzebub up into a high mountain, and offer him all the kingdoms of the earth, when neither of them has or can hold a garden-patch, the situation would be like that of the Greenbackers in Maine offering to trade a seat in the Senate for all the State offices.

Mr. Wright's method is to form his theories first, and afterwards distort the facts to suit them. The honest way is first to examine the facts and then form your theories.

The report of the Congressional Committee on the Depression of Labor, if it is honest, will be as follows: "There is no depression of labor."

The Republican party in Maine this year is united and resolved to win.

PERSONALS.

Frenchy Johnson, a professional oarsman of Boston, is a negrow.

Sarah Bernhardt, it appears, is too mercenary to support a husband.

Bishop Haven cannot forget that God and Grant begin with the same letter.

Sitting Bull believes that he is able to whip 500 Miles in less than six days.

Kentucky appears to be disposed to amend her Game laws so as to protect Judges.

Brooklyn has the yellow-fever, but, as a compensation, it doesn't have Talmage.

The more I see of this country the more I want to be President of it.—*John Sherman.*

Voice of the workingmen—The brow was never made to sweat more than eight hours a day.

Recent order of Simon O'Donnell—The gamblers must go, let the chips fall where they may.

Mr. Ewing says it will be a poor man's campaign. This cannot be a very popular "Ohio idee."

Nothing but the yellow-fever is wanting to sustain the claims of St. Louis as a summer resort.

Cetewayo very justly complains because Lord Chelmsford does not stick to his old style of fighting.

SPORTING EVENTS.

Chicago Once More Succumbs to the Superior Play of Cincinnati.

Providence Follows the Example by Dropping a Game to Buffalo.

Boston Keeping a Place Close in the Rear---Troy Beaten by Cleveland.

Saratoga Races Yesterday---The Antecedents of Sleepy Tom.

BASE-BALL.

CHICAGO VS. CINCINNATI.

The eighth game of the series between the Chicagos and Cincinnatis was played yesterday at White Stocking Park, and the home club took another step backward, not being able to play as good a game at the bat or in the field as the visitors. Hankinson was unwell, and Larkin was put in to pitch; but "Terry" was batted fully as hard as Hankinson in Saturday's contest, and was guilty of several wild pitches that allowed bases and runs. The Cincinnatis fielded phenomenally well, only one of the home nine reaching first on an error, Jim White being mainly responsible for the two runs scored by the Chicagos on passed balls and a wild throw to third.

The flip of the copper sent the Chicagos to bat, and Dalrymple, Peters, and Williamson never reached first base. The Cincins were more fortunate. Hotaling struck out. Kelly then sent a ball far out in to left field that Dalrymple should have got, instead of which he grossly misjudged it, and made but a feeble struggle to reach it, and the striker reached third. J. White went out on a foul fly to Williamson. McVey brought Kelly home on a two-baser, but was left by Dickerson's bounder from Quest to Anson. In the second inning Anson reached second on a muff of his fly by Foley; but the striker was prettily caught off second by a lightning throw from Jim White to Gerhardt. Shaffer struck out after hitting what looked like and undoubtedly was a fair ball, but was decided foul by the umpire. Flint sent a long fly to Hotaling, who apparently dropped the ball, or went through the motions of dropping it; but the umpire decided the catch made, and was roundly hissed by the audience for what looked like deliberate unfairness. The visitors made nothing in their half,—Foley being the only one to get a base, earning it on a two-baser. In the third, Quest went out on a fly to Foley, and Larkin and Remsen struck out. For the visiting nine, Hotaling went out at first; Kelly's hit was juggled by Peters, and the striker reached second and third on a wild pitch. He then attempted to run in on J. White's hit, and was caught between the bases by Flint and Williamson, but allowed to score, owing to Flint dropping the ball. White was subsequently run out between second and third, and McVey went out from Quest to Anson. Williamson made a base hit in the fourth inning for his side, while Foley did as much for 'tother chaps, but neither hits were duplicated by others, and no runs were scored. The fifth was barren of tallies for either club, none of the Chicagos hitting the ball very hard, while the red-legged and undershirted players fared but little better, though Kelly and McVey made base-hits. The sixth inning was a blank for the would-be champions, and it was ditto for the can't-be champions. In the seventh the Chicagos made their first run—unearned—on singles by Anson and Shaffer. The former, having reached second on a passed ball, by good running came home befor the ball hit by Shaffer reached the plate. The Cincinnatis offset this with a run in their half on a couple of two-basers by McVey and Dickerson,—both over the right-field fence. In the eighth the Chicagos made nothing, while the strangers got in some more good licks at the ball, even W. W. making a base-hit. Young White reached second on Dalrymple's slow fielding of the ball, third on a palpable balk by Larkin, and home on Hotaling's double-bagger. Kelly brought Hotaling in on a single, but the striker was put out at second from Remsen to Quest. The Chicagos got their second and last run in the ninth on two hits, and blanked their opponents, the score standing 5 to 2 agin us.

The batting was good by the visitors, and very weak by the home club, and that's what's the matter with "our boys." Mr. Houtz did not improve upon acquaintance, and is far from being a success. However, the home nine lost the game squarely yesterday. The Chicagos are waiting for Cleveland. The score is as follows:

THE SCORE.

	A	R	B	T	P	A	E
Chicago.							
Dalrymple, l. f	4	0	0	0	1	0	2
Peters, s. s	4	1	1	1	3	2	1
Williamson, 3 b	4	0	1	1	3	1	1
Anson, 1 b	4	1	2	2	11	0	0
Shaffer, r. f	4	0	1	1	1	2	1
Flint, c	3	0	0	0	5	0	1
Quest, 2 b	3	0	0	0	3	7	1
Larkin, p	3	0	1	1	0	6	4
Remsen, c. f	3	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total	32	2	6	6	27	19	12
Cincinnati.							
Hotaling, c. f	5	1	1	2	2	0	0
Kelly, 3 b	5	2	2	2	0	4	0
White, J., c	5	0	0	0	5	1	3
McVey, 1 b	5	1	4	6	11	0	0
Dickerson, l. f	5	0	2	3	5	0	0
Barnes, s. s	5	0	0	0	0	2	0
Gerhardt, 2 b	5	0	1	1	3	2	0
Foley, r. f	4	0	2	3	1	1	1
White, W., p	4	1	1	1	0	7	0
Total	43	5	13	18	27	17	4

RUNS SCORED.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	—2
Cincinnati	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	—5

RUNS EARNED.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	—3

Two-base hits—Hotaling, McVey (2), Dickerson, Foley.
Total bases on clean hits—Chicago, 6; Cincinnati, 18.
First base on errors—Chicago, 1; Cincinnati, 2.
Bases on called balls—Barnes.
Double plays—Flint and Williamson, Gerhardt and McVey.
Passed balls—J. White, 2.
Wild pitches—Larkin, 3.
Time of game—Three hours.
Umpire—Houtz, of Cincinnati.

BUFFALO VS. PROVIDENCE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 28.—The fiercest battle that the Blues and Grays have yet fought took place this afternoon, and was witnessed by about 1,500 people, many of whom were ladies. Such a struggle is rarely seen on the diamond field. It was fought bitterly from start to finish, and the game was a toss-up until the last man was out. Mathews was substituted for Ward, but he was batted almost as freely. Providence batted better than in any of the three games. Some very loose fielding was done, and also some very brilliant work. Special mention for the latter should be made of Force, Fulmer, Galvin, Clapp, McGunnigle, Walker, Kimmeler, McGeary, and Start. The new catcher made some bad throws; so did Clapp; but they both gave excellent support to the pitchers considering the manner the balls were delivered. The Buffalos lost the toss, and Richardson secured the first run on called balls, a wild throw, and passed ball, the other three batsmen striking out. He and Clapp tallied next on two singles and a triple. McGunnigle and Eggler got home on two singles, a wild throw, a muff, and sacrifice. Galvin and Fulmer then made the circuit on a double and triple and an error of the catcher. O'Rourke made the initial run for his side on two singles, a wild pitch, and a passed ball. He and Wright scored next on three safe hits, an error, and a sacrifice. Wright and McGeary increased the score in the eighth on two singles and three errors. In the ninth a Gray was cut off at third, and two were left by George Wright's foul tip.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Buffalo	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	0	—7
Providence	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	—5

Runs earned—Buffalo, 4; Providence, 1.
Two-base hits—Galvin.
Three-base hits—Clapp, Fulmer.
Total bases on clean hits—Buffalo, 16; Providence, 12.
Left on bases—Buffalo, 5; Providence, 7.
Struck out—Buffalo, 6; Providence, 1.
Bases on called balls—Richardson, 2; Matthews, 1.
First base on errors—Buffalo, 2; Providence, 2.
Errors—Buffalo, 5; Providence, 6.
Base-hits—Buffalo, 11; Providence, 12.
Passed balls—Clapp, 2; Kemmeler, 3.
Wild pitches—Galvin, 1.
Balls called—On Galvin, 97; on Matthews, 113.
Strikes called—Off Galvin, 21; off Matthews, 12.
Time of game—Two hours and forty-five minutes.
Umpire—McLean.

CLEVELAND VS. TROY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., July 28.—The postponed game this morning was stopped by the rain at the end of the sixth inning. The playing was good, but the errors were costly. Cleveland made one run in the fifth on Kennedy's hit, and home on Gilligan's two-baser and Riley's muff of Mansell's and Caskins' assists, and one run in the sixth on Brouthers' muffed thrown ball, which gave two bases, and Warner's hit.

Troy made one run in the first on Brouthers' two-baser, Carey's wild throw, and Caskins' hit. Brouthers made a hit each time he came to bat.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	1	1	—2
Troy	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Gilligan, Brouthers.
First on errors—Cleveland, 2.
Struck out—Cleveland, 3; Troy, 4.
Left on bases—Cleveland, 1; Troy, 4.
Wild throws—Eden, Carey, Dascher.
Muffed thrown ball—Reiley, Brouthers.
Base hits—Cleveland, 3; Troy, 5.
Total bases—Cleveland, 4; Troy, 6.
Reached base—Cleveland, 5; Troy, 9.
Balls called—McCormick, 82; Bradley, 72.
Strikes called—On McCormick, 15; on Bradley, 11.
Errors—Cleveland, 2; Troy, 3.
Time—One hour and twenty minutes.
Umpire—Daniels.
Rain had so thoroughly soaked the grounds that the afternoon game was postponed til the Clevelands make their Eastern trip.

BOSTON POUNDS SYRACUSE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 28.—The Bostons defeated the Stars in a most humiliating style, batting McCormick to their hearts' content. Jones started off in the first inning with a home run, and every Boston striker hit safely but Coggswell. Snyder scored three two-base hits in succession. Of the twelve runs scored seven were earned. Jones was taken sick in the last of the fourth inning, obliging a substitution of Hawes.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	1	0	3	0	0	2	3	3	0	—12
Star	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Errors—Star, 12; Boston, 2.
Base-hits—Boston, 17; Star, 8.
Umpire—Bradley.

WORCESTER VS. CLEVELAND.

WORCESTER, Mass., July 28.—Worcesters, 14; Springfields, 0.

THE TURF.

THE BREEDING OF THE STALLION FLORIDA.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, July 27.—I see by your last Sunday's issue that Mr. Wadsworth, after having laid dormant for six or eight months, has at length woke up, and in his genial, pleasant way, once more uestions the breeding of my horse Florid

I am perfectly well aware that Mr. W. in all of his attacks on me and my horse is not acuated by selfish motives. The fact of his being the owner of Silver Duke of course has nothing to do with it. Mr. W., as he once informed me, is a great stickler for truth, and he is indeed a poor judge of physiognomy who would not detect it in that frank, open, beaming countenance.

I wish that I might satisfy Mr. Wadsworth as to the truth of the pedigree I publis, for I know it would add much to his happiness, and perhaps to his years.

Poor man, after having exhausted himself, as I supposed, in his attacks last summer, he again comes to the front, and, as a last resort, drags Wallace with him. But here was a grand mistake, for however much confidence we may all have in Mr. Wadsworth's integrity of purpose, Mr. Wallace—or the Muscatine Philosopher, as he is called by the *Turf*—has been too often and too publicly denounced as a liar and a blackmailer to be entitled to any credit.

What more can I say for Mr. Wadsworth's comfort than I have already said? That the pedigree I publish was sworn to by Mr. Nathaniel Roe, the breeder of Florida, and he is a gentleman whose sense of honor and veracity is fully up to Mr. Wadsworth's standard. If Mr. Wadsworth has a pedigree of the dam of Silver Duke, he got it from Guy Miller, the breeder of his horse. I would like to ask any fair-minded resident of Orange County if this is a source more reliable than that from which I get the pedigree of Florida's dam?

It is a little singular, Mr. Editor, to see how differently different individuals view the same subject. Some gentlemen think that Mr. Wadsworth's anxiety as to the breeding of my horse arises from a desire to own a Florida colt, and that he wishes to be absolutely sure of the breeding before making a ventdre. Others think that, having an interest in a stallion himself, his attacks originate in a jealous disposition and are made out of "pure cussedness." Some think he is bilious and dyspeptic, while others go so far as to say he is worrying, and consequently not responsible, for we all know that a grumbling stomach begets a grumbling disposition.

But, Mr. Editor, I do not agree with any of these theories. My opinion of Mr. W. has greatly changed since last summer. When he said in one of his early attacks on me that he was actuated by a sincere regard for truth, I acknowledge I thought he was lying, but I now realize my mistake, and believe that then, as at all other times, where the interests of Silver Duke are at stake, he was merely trying to verify the old adage that "Truth is mighty and must prevail."

In answer to statements and inquiries in the communication referred I will say such high authority as Mr. Goldsmith regards "Florida as one of the best sons of Hambletonian." Mr. Heim says he regards "Florida the best son of Hambletonian now alive." Dan Mace and others of the best judges, now here, express the same opinion.
A. H. TAYLOR.

A PRINCELY GIFT.

John Splan, the driver of Rarus, yesterday presented to J. H. Haverly the bay gelding Doty, record 2:21, that he brought with him from California. Doty trotted in the 2:20 race at the meeting here last week, his time in one heat being better than 2:24. He is an excellent road horse, and valued at $5,000. Mr. Haverly has also purchased from W. H. Crawford a very fast colt, for which, within twenty-four hours fromthe time of his purchase, he refused $1,500.

CENTRAL PARK MATINEE.

There will be a trotting matinee at the Central Park track next Saturday at 2 p. m. Horses may be entered for the races at the track from 12 to 1 o'clock. Only the members of the Association who have paid their dues for 1879 may be expected to receive matinee notices by mail hereafter.

SARATOGA.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 28.—The track is fair. Bonnie Wood won the three-quarter-mile dash, Mark L. second, Bulwark third. Time, 1:18¼.

Mintzer won the mile and three-quarters dash from Danicheff, his contestant. Time, 3:09¼.

Skylark won the mile dash, Bonnie Carrie second, Claudia third. Time, 1:46¼.

Kenney won the selling race, mile and a quarter, Clemmie G. second, Bill Dillon third. Time, 2:15¾.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, O., July 28.—To-morrow is the opening day of the Cleveland Club races. The citp is full of strangers and horsemen. The weather is fine, and the track in excellent condition. In the 2:30 class Russ Ellis is drawn, and the chestnut gelding Chance is selling as choice. In the 2:20 class Lucille and Scott's Chief are drawn. Voltaire is selling choice.

BIOGRAPHY OF SLEEPY TOM.

Special to Cincinnati Commercial.

XENIA, O., July 27.—Greene County is justly proud of her wonderful pacer, Sleepy Tom, whose recent achievements upon the track have excited the admiration of amazed thousands at the leading races this season. His history is no less interesting than his unequaled "going," and I give it as it has been gathered from such sources as warrant its truth in every particular. He was foaled in the Village of Bellbrook, this county, June 22, 1868. His dam, a Sam Hazzard mare, then kept for breeding purposes alone, was 20 years old at the time of his birth. She was a fine pacer, and was formerly owned by William Simmerson, who used her as a saddle-mare. Old Pocahontas was Tom's granddam, and made her best time, 2:17½, while carrying Tom's sire, old Tom Rolf.

Mr. Isaac Dingler, of Bellbrook, paid $50 for the chance of the colt, and when he was 3 years old had him trimmed, and then put him in charge of his son Charley, who began training him upon the river bottom track, near that village, and greatly injured the young horse instead of improving him. His first race was paced on the Dayton Fair-Grounds against a brown Gypsy mare; time, 3:55. The best time ever made by Tom while owned by Mr. Dingler was 2:22½, which he made while pacing against Sleepy George, Nellie Granger, Tom Hendricks, and Bay Sally, at the Piqua races. While being trained by Mr. Dingler on the Dayton track in 1874, from too much hard driving took a severe cold, which settled in his eyes, causing finally the total loss of his sight.

Under the management of Clem Beachie, of Lebanon, O., he was "shut out" on 2:48 time in the fall of 1875. Mr. Dingler then withdrew him from the track, as his eyesight was almost gone and his fast pacing considered at an end, and soon after sold him to a carriage-painter by the name of Milliard for a note of $125, approved by Ephraim Bumgardner, of Bellbrook. Milliard abused the horse shamefully. At one time he hitched him to a sleigh and drove him seventeen miles in seventy minutes, and, had he not been stopped and arrested for fast-driving by the civil authorities of Spring Valley, he would have driven him still farther. When the sleighing season was about past that winter, Milliard drove him to this city and succeeded in making a trade with William H. Corry, who kept a livery and feed stable here. He thought he had driven a good bargain when he accepted in lieu of the blind horse a crippled 3-year-old colt known as "Gum-elastic Bill," a shyster watch, and a quart of shotgun whisky, all valued at about $30. Corry held possession of the horse for some time, but put him to little more than ordinary use. His late owner, and successful driver still, Stephen C. Phillips, of this city, kept a close watch over the horse during this time, and was known to declare more than once that he would yet own Sleepy Tom if it took every cent he could rake and scrape up to buy him, and he finally succeeded in driving a bargain with Corry and securing the horse at a small cost, not to exceed $100, it is said. He immediately began to give him a careful and thorough training, and after last year's rather unsuccessful course upon the track, at the races, has at last produced the wonder of the day, Sleepy Tom, the hero of the unequaled pacing time, 2:12¼, at the Chicago races last week, and the winner of the races this year at Jackson, Mich., East Saginaw, Mich., Toledo, Cincinnati, Louisville, Columbus, and Chicago, against the best competition the country has yet produced; and the horse which sold at Columbus for $6,000, and will no doubt "take in" the $50,000 at Buffalo.

SLEEPY TOM'S EARLY EXPLOITS.

Special to Cincinnati Commercial.

DAYTON, O., July 25.—In connection with Sleepy Tom, the pacer that made the fastest time on record yesterday at Chicago, some facts not generally known are of particular interest just now. The horse was raised at Bellbrook, a little country town about ten miles from this city. He was never thought to possess any exceptional qualities in the way of speed, and his name was acquired by his generally lazy appearance as a colt. After being broken, he laid around the farm of his owner for some time, and was ridden by the children, who thought nothing of jumping on Sleepy Tom's back and driving around the pasture. One day in the road he displayed unlooked-for speed that suddenly gave him a local reputation, and his owner felt that he had made a pretty good thing when he disposed of him for what was regarded as a fair price for an average horse. He was owned for several years by Steve Phillips, of Xenia, who developed his speed, and attracted attention when he brought him down to 2:16 at Columbus. A year ago, while at Xenia, he made a record in a different way, but no less worthy of being taken into account. There was then no Sunday train to Dayton, and the Cincinnati papers were brought to this city from Xenia, where they were left by the Columbus express. There was great rivalry between the *Enquirer* and *Commercial* to see which could reach Dayton first with the papers. The *Enquirer* agent had a fast horse, and usually made the distance in an hour and a half. The *Commercial* agent kept pretty close, but was always a little in the rear, until one morning, through the efforts of Billy Wolf, of Dayton, he appeared with Sleepy Tom, and arrived in Dayton twenty minutes ahead of the *Enquirer*. A few week later the *Enquirer* man appeared with another fast horse. It was a bright, cool Sunday morning, and there was a good coating of snow on the ground and a splendid track. The *Enquirer* man got full five minutes' start. The distance was sixteen miles, and he was making his way at his best speed, when Sleepy Tom made his appearance behind, and, after a brief struggle, passed him, and arrived in Dayton half an hour in advance, accomplishing the entire distance in less than forty-five minutes. After that there was no attempt by the *Enquirer* man to distance Sleepy Tom.

AMUSEMENTS.

"THE BANKER'S DAUGHTER."

Rarely have the members of the Union Square Theatre received a more cordial welcome than they did last night at Haverly's, and rarely has a play from that house found in this city a more emphatic indorsement than did "The Banker's Daughter." As each actor and actress came upon the stage—Thorne, Stoddart, Parselle, Polk, Lingham, Lemoyne, Miss Maud Harrison, and Miss Sara Cowell—the audience recognized them with hearty plaudits, and no more substantial indication could be given the artists of the affection in which they are held by play-goers here, and no more substantial proof could be afforded theatrical management of the fact that dramatic merit has in this city an appreciative clientele. As far as we could see, the house was full, and the large attendance in the galleries indicated that "paper" was very scarce.

Patrons of the theatre will recollect some five years ago the presentation of a play at Hooley's entitled "Lilian," and its reproduction at McVicker's about twenty months ago. Bronson Howard was its author. The work was praised and at the same time it was condemned. It was then said that the comedy element was strong, but fault was found with its sentiment. It was said to be weak in dialogue and motive, and possessed certain inconsistencies in plot. From here Mr. Howard carried his play to the Union Square Theatre, and Mr. Palmer submitted the work to Mr. A. R. Cazauran, who with Mr. Howard's co-operation, we understand, shaped the play as it now stands, bearing the new title of "The Banker's Daughter." The work ran in New York last season for some five months,—the longest run, if our memory serves, of any play at the Square except "The Two Orphans." This speaks for itself. There cannot be a shadow of doubt in the minds of those who have seen the two plays as to the superiority of "The Banker's Daughter" over "Lilian." It is infinitely stronger in dialogue, in situation, in motive, and in story. The materials of the play are precisely those found in the novel of the day, but the materials are set before us in an exceedingly terse way. It has been said that the alteration has only consisted in lifting the weight of the piece from the shoulders of *Lilian* and placing it upon those of *Strebelow*. This is one of the alterations certainly, but this change necessitated the remodeling of the entire play, and the difference this caused is so radical that we propose to explain it fully.

The aim of Mr. Howard in "Lilian" was evidently to show that a mother's love might often prove an armor against an inconstancy to which the love of maidenhood lured her after the consummation of an uncongenial marriage, or what the French call a mariage de convenance. In the struggle between maternal duty and the love of offspring, poor *Lilian*, in Mr. Howard's play, yields up her life. In "The Banker's Daughter" the aim of Mr. Cazauran has been to show how a love born of the romantic imagination of girlhood may be made to give way before the allurements presented to its object in a noble, self-sacrificing manhood. In both plays, maternal love plays an important part; but in "The Banker's Daughter," in addition to the force of maternal love, we are presented with a moral akin to that which Bulwer draws in his well-known novel "Night and Morning." There we find a moral revealing the truth that both in man and in woman the latest love is at once the strongest and the noblest, because it carries with it what first love never does—the indorsement of the intellect, empowered by time and experience to judge of the worthiness of its own object. Bulwer says man's noblest love is his last; "The Banker's Daughter" attempts to show that woman's noblest love is also the last which she experiences. The changes in the play, necessitated by the alteration of moral which each illustrated, will recur at once to the memory of all who have seen "Lilian" and who have also witnessed a performance of "The Banker's Daughter."

In the first act of "Lilian" the *Count de Carojac* is not introduced at all; in "The Banker's Daughter" he is the second person seen on the stage. In "Lilian" the sacrifice which the heroine makes in the first act by rejecting the poor artist, *Routledge*, and marrying the rich *John Strebelow*, is made to spring from her fear that her father and herself may be plunged into a poverty that would necessitate her old father's toiling for his subsistence and her own. In "The Banker's Daughter" *Lilian* makes precisely the same sacrifice, rejects the poor lover and marries the rich gentleman, but she does it because, if her father is driven to bankruptcy, his bankruptcy will bring distress and sorrow upon hundreds of poor people who to him have intrusted their savings. In the first case the sacrifice seems made for personal ends; in the second, it is made from motives that justify,—if anything can justify the acceptance by a woman of a man whom she does not love, while her heart is given to another. The young artist who is loved by the heroine with a romantic attachment in "Lilian" is brought on the stage in the first act. In "The Banker's Daughter" he is not allowed to appear in that act at all, and the force of the mutual attachment of the young people is suggested to the imagination in lieu of being bared to the actual observation of the audience.

The second act in both plays is located in the house of *John Strebelow*, whom *Lilian* has married. This house in both plays is in Paris. In both plays the friends of the family are assembled to give their opinion upon a portrait of the heroine by a celebrated French artist. Here the resemblance between the second act of "Lilian" and the second act of "The Banker's Daughter" entirely ceases. The *Count de Carojac* meets *Routledge*, the former lover of *Lilian*, and the *Count* by his remarks on the picture exasperates the young American artist and sows the first seeds of suspicion in the mind of *Lilian's* husband. As in the former play, so in the present, *Lilian*, now *Mrs. John Strebelow* is left alone with her former sweetheart. The colloquy that ensues between them is entirely different in "The Banker's Daughter" from what it was in the original play of "Lilian." In the former work, desirous to clear herself, *Lilian* commences an explanation of the causes of her sacrifice. *Routledge*, to whom the feeling of the olden time seems to return at the sound of her voice, forgets that the woman to whom he is talking is now another man's wife, presses a dishonoring suit. As *Lilian* is about to ring for defense the sardonic and revengeful *Count de Carojac* returns to the room as if to find his hat. By a sentence at once reassuring to the young lady and insulting to the young man he brings the act to a close. In the play as produced at McVicker's, *Lilian* it was who seemed to forget herself, and was saved only by the entrance of her child. The end of this act was perhaps more touching, but the end in "The Banker's Daughter" affords a more logical reason for the quarrel which ensues in the third act, which quarrel, it will be remembered, in the original play seemed dragged in for a passing effect.

The American Embassy in Paris is in both plays the ground upon which the events of the third act occur. It is a reception night, and to this reception in both plays come all the characters, except the father of *Lilian* and his partner, *Mr. Babbage*, of whom in both plays we have had a glimpse in the first act. In "Lilian," the quarrel between the French *Count de Carojac* and young *Routledge* was, it will be recollected, brought about by some flippant remarks of the Count on the virtue of American ladies, and in the quarrel the name of *Lilian* or *Mrs. Strebelow* was involved. In "The Banker's Daughter" the intent of the *Count* to provoke *Routledge* to a duel on account of *Mrs. Strebelow* is made equally manifest, but to save the *Count's* character as a gentlemen and a man of the world he in "The Banker's Daughter" is made to bring the quarrel about by an insult to the American flag. We do not know that Mr. Cazauran can claim originality in the change, for it is after all but an adaptation of an old and stereotyped means of covering a quarrel with a man by getting up a quarrel about something else. *Chandoce* flings a pack of cards at *De Lesvard's* face in "Led Astray," to find an excuse for shooting the man whom he believes to have been too intimate with his wife. If Mr. Cazauran read fewer French plays he probably would be more original in his methods.

As to the incidents and situations in both plays in the fourth act we fail to find any difference save at the finale, when *Strebelow* comes upon the ground as *Routledge* falls, pierced by *Carojac's* sword. The dialogue, however, has been rewritten and strengthened, thereby making the act more compact and consequently more dramatic. In "The Banker's Daughter" *Strebelow*, throwing his cloak as a shield over his wife as he raises her from her agonized posture over the body of *Routledge*, hurls defiance at *Carojac* in defense of a wife whose honor *Carojac* pretends he was championing. The curtain falls upon an intimation of the real character of *John Strebelow*; an intimation carried out in the act which follows,—the fifth. This act had no existence at all in the original play, and is entirely the handiwork, we understand, of Mr. Cazauran. For beauty and meaning it is not surpassed by any act in the play. We find the husband and wife in their home. The duel has been fought, and the husband fears that his wife's health may suffer from the excitement which her nerves have undergone. He urges her to retire, but the unfortunate wife is unable to follow his advice or command until she has cleansed her bosom of the perilous stuff that weighs upon her heart. Then come recriminations and explanations, and then, for the first time, *John Strebelow* learns that this woman had married him, not for himself, but for his money,—and not for his money, but for the salvation that his money would bring to the thousands whose all depended upon the solvency of her father's bank. While his heart is lacerated at the discovery that he had never possessed the love of the woman who had made him a father, his sense of justice rises, and in his admiration for the motive that led to her sacrifice he forgives the deception; but the American gentleman, like the Russian serf *Ossip* in "The Danicheffs," will accept as a wife no woman whose heart does not accompany her caresses. He separates from her, and, nobly recognizing the right of such a wife to her own child, leaves her the daughter that had been his own idol. With the separation and the news that the wound of *Routledge* has proved fatal, the act ends, leaving *Lilian*, as *John Strebelow* says, "a widow with a living husband," and leaving himself "a wifeless husband and a childless father."

The last act of "The Banker's Daughter" cannot at all be compared to the last act of "Lilian," as it is entirely new in design, dialogue, and construction. In "The Banker's Daughter" *Lilian* is reconciled to her husband through the instrumentality of the child they both loved so well. The noble conduct of *John Strebelow* is shown to have had its effect upon the mind of *Lilian*, and we find her in this act yearning for the return of her husband, whose nobility of soul she had learned from his very absence. In the words of *Babbage* in the play, *Lilian* commences to woo her husband back, and gets the child to write the love-letters. *Strebelow* returns to New York to see his child, and from that child learns the authorship of the letters she had sent him, every line of which the mother had dictated. The old love comes back to him, and the curtain falls upon a reunited family.

Having told the story of the play and the changes therein made, it remains for us to call attention to the fact that the sub-plot of *George Washington Phipps* and *Mrs. Browne*, every word of which is due to the graceful pen of Mr. Howard, is retained in its entirety. Here and there changes have been made in the position of the comedy characters in the play so as to make them harmonize with the changes in the serious interest. But every word and every line is there that Mr. Howard wrote for those three characters, and *George Washington Phipps* woos the *Widow Browne* and calculates the percentages on the dry goods he has to sell in precisely the same voluble and quaint manner that he did at McVicker's and at Hooley's Theatre years ago.

But little time is left us to review the acting or the setting. It may be said, however, that the scenery of the Square was employed, and the original cast of that house reappeared last night, with the exception of Mr. H. F. Daly, whose place as *Dr. Watson* was filled by Mr. Forsberg, and Miss Sara Jewett, who in the New York performance personated *Lilian*. This part was taken by Miss Ella Wilton, a lady who in California has made a fine record. Even to a casual observer it was evident that Miss Wilton throughout was suffering from extreme nervousness. In view of this fact, and remembering her previous record, it would be ungenerous to pass a final judgment upon witnessing her performance of last night. But, from what we saw of her in the boudoir scene, we should be inclined to say that, before the week is out, she will give satisfaction in the role of *Lilian*. She is at that age when nature is plastic. She has the precious gifts of youth, beauty, and freshness, and her face expresses amiability and goodness; more we cannot say until we see her again in the part. Mr. Charles Thorne, the best actor of the emotional school in America to-day, rendered the part of *John Strebe'ow* with an ease, a grace, and a depth of feeling which moves, penetrates, and kindles the character. Mr. Polk in playing *Washington Phipps* has not broadened the portraiture into a caricature, and his companion picture in *Mrs. Browne*, by Miss Maude Harrison, is made one of the women we continually jostle against in American society. Further comment upon the merits of the various personations we will defer, but with few exceptions all contribute to the excellence of the production.

THE CHURCH CHOIR.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, July 28.—"Her Majesty's Ship Pinafore" anchored in this port at 1 o'clock to-day, and at this hour, 10 o'clock, the city has surrendered. The house was filled with a critical audience, and each favorite number has been encored. The crew of the good ship are well and jubilant. Score another for Chicago.

MILWAUKEE, July 28.—The Chicago Church Choir "Pinafore" Company opened here this evening to a crowded house. The audience was very enthusiastic, and encores were numerous. The chorus at the finale of the first act was called out twice. The orchestra is an excellent one, and the ensemble perfect.

MUSICAL NOTES.

Miss Marie Litta is studying Auber's "Crown Diamonds" and Meyerbeer's "Star of the North." She will sing at the Toledo Sængerfest, and also at Saratoga and at Lake George.

Miss Grace A. Hiltz sings a song recital at Evanston this afternoon at 4:30 before Mr. Mathews' Normal Class. Miss Amy Fay will play a piano recital next Wednesday before the same class.

Ambroise Thomas has written the following complimentary letter to Miss Emma Thursby:

MADEMOISELLE: I feel bound again to thank you for the graceful readiness displayed by you in singing at my house yesterday. My friends appreciated and admired your fine talent, as the public, who have just applauded you so warmly at the Popular Concert, appreciated and admired it. Our country has known how to do justice to your brilliant qualities as a vocalist, and I am happy to congratulate you on the great and legitimate success you have obtained here. Hoping, then, Mademoiselle, that we shall have the pleasure of again seeing you among us, I beg you to believe me yours very truly,
AMBROISE THOMAS.
PARIS, the 8th April, 1879.

The New York *Music Trade Review* says: "Christine Nilsson has rushed into print, the best proof that she has broken with her old manager, Henry Jarrett. She writes a letter to the *Herald*, in which she states that she will not come to America next season, where, according to private letters from friends, she is expected. It is not known who these friends are, but it has always been stated that Mme. Nilsson would not come to this country except under guarantee by a responsible party. August Belmont was asked whether he would be willing to appear as *gerant*, but refused, and this refusal settled the Nilsson question."

The Devil takes part in thirty-four operas in the title, to say nothing of those in which he takes part without any title. There is no end of comedies in which he is an important and ever-present personage. The following is a list of the operas: "Diavolo della notte," Rosenheim; "Diavolo alla scuola," Boulanger; "Diavolo a quattro" (three), Bernardo Porta, a Portuguese, and Philidor; "Diavolo Siviglia," Gomez (not the author of the "Guarany"); "Diavolo al molino," Gevaert; "Diavolo zoppo," Haydn; "Diavolo color di rosa," P. Gavreaux; "Diavolo in vacanza," the same; "Il diavolo e la," Weber; "Diavolo e la zingara," Vandanbrook; "Diavolo idraulico," Metke; "Diavolo rosa," Ermina Dejazet; "Diavolo predicatore," Baschi; "Diavolessa," Galuppi; "Diavolo color rosa," Petrella; "Diavolo della notte," Bottesini; "Molino del diavolo," W. Muller; "Castello di piacere del diavolo," Schubert; "Sposa del diavolo," Jacobi; "Le Memorie del diavolo," Sozzi; "Roberto il diavolo," Meyerbeer; "Amori del diavolo," di Grisar; "Bella del diavolo," Alary; "Castello del diavolo," Walter; "Fra Diavolo," Auber; "Matrimonio del diavolo," Laruette; "Parte del diavolo," Auber; "Roberto il diavolo," A. Muller (1833); "Les baisers du diable," Offenbach; "Tutore e il diavolo," Pietro Bono; "Il diavolo," Traversari; and, lastly, "Il violino del diavolo," Mercuri.

DRAMATIC NOTES.

Frank Mayo has taken "Davy Crockett" to London.

Joe Emmet is playing in Liverpool to good business.

Stuart Robson is a summer ornament at Cohasset, Mass.

At Hooley's last night J. H. Wallack's combination appeared in "The Ticket-of-Leave Man."

Lester Wallack will have his revenge on the San Franciscoans, as Anna Dickinson will play there in the fall.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

"Engaged" began the fourth week of its run at McVicker's last night. The house was a fine one, and the performance passed off in every way satisfactorily.

Miss Ida Brown, of Pittsburg, will make her debut in that city on the 8th of next month as *Fanchon*. Whether successful or not, she will no doubt commence an immediate starring tour.

SPRINGFIELD.

The Militia Money—Jacob Bunn Discharged from Bankruptcy—Fire Insurance.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 28.—Adjt.-Gen. Hilliard has completed the division or the State tax for the payment of armory rent, fires, lights, insurance, etc., among the various companies, for the year ending March 31 next. The various companies of the National Guard will receive an allowance of about $4.66 to each officer and man reported as a member on March 31 last.

The many friends of Jacob Bunn throughout the State will be pleased to learn that he has received his discharge from bankruptcy, no objections being filed by any of his creditors.

To the Western Associated Press.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 28.—The St. Joseph Fire and Marine Insurance Company of St. Joseph, Mo., has withdrawn from this State, having discontinued business and reinsured its risks in the German-American of New York.

COL. INGERSOLL.

His Views on the Jewish Question.

No. 1417 G STREET, WASHINGTON, July 26, 1879.—*The Hon. J. J. Noah*—MY DEAR FRIEND: As a matter of course, I am utterly opposed to the oppression of any class, and regard the action of the proprietors of the Manhattan Beach Hotel in reference to the Jews as bigoted, mean, and disgraceful. Such action belongs to the Dark Ages. The persecution of the Jews should bring a blush to every Christian cheek. Nothing is more infamous than the oppression of a class. Each man has the right to be judged upon his own merits. To oppress him or to hold him in contempt on account of religion, race, or color is a crime.

Every man should be treated justly and kindly, not because he is or is not a Jew or a Gentile, but because he is a human being, and as such capable of joy and pain. If at any hotel a man fails to act in a decent and becoming manner let him be put out, not on account of the nation to which he belongs, but on account of his behavior. Any other course is unjust and cruel.

It will not do for the keepers of public houses to brand an entire race as unfit to associate with them.

Some of the leading men of the world are Jews. These wonderful people, although dispersed, despised, and for many ages persecuted in all countries where people loved their enemies and returned good for evil, have contributed to every science and enriched every art. He who has heard the music of Mendelssohn and Myerbeer, who has studied the grand philosophy of Spinoza, and has seen upon the stage Rachel, mistress of passion, will hardly unite in the condemnation of the race to which these prodigies belonged.

Neither should it be forgotten that the Jews furnished their persecutors with a religion, and that they are the only people, according to the dogmas of the day, with whom the Almighty ever deigned to have any intercourse whatever.

When we remember that God selected a Jewess for his mother, passing by the women of India, Egypt, Athens, and Rome, as well as the grandmothers of Mr. Corbin, it is hardly in good taste for the worshipers of that same God to hold the Jews in scorn.

We should also remember that the Jews were the only people inspired. All the "sacred" writers, all the "prophets," were of this race, and while Christians almost worship Abraham, notwithstanding the affair of Hagar, and his willingness to murder his own son; and while they hold in almost infinite respect David, the murderer, and Solomon, the Mormon, it certainly is not perfectly consistent to denounce men and women of the same race who have committed no crime.

The Christians have always been guilty of this inconsistency with regard to the Jews,—they have worshiped the dead and persecuted the living. I think it would be much better to let the dead take care of themselves, while we respect and maintain the rights of the living.

I cannot forget that during the Revolution the Jews prayed in their synagogues for the success of the Colonies. I cannot forget that, during our Civil War, thousands of them fought for the preservation of the Union, many of them rising from the ranks to the most important commands. Neither can I forget that many of the Jews are to-day among the foremost advocates of intellectual liberty; that they have outgrown the prejudices of race and creed and believe in the universal brotherhood of man. And in this connection it may not be out of place to speak of your father. He was a man who adorned every position he held, and who as lawyer, Judge, essayist, and philanthropist was an honor to his race and to my country.

It will not do in this, the second century of the United States, to insult a gentleman because of his nation.

We are, at last, a great, rich, and prosperous people. Greatness should be great. Wealth should be generous and prosperity should at least beget good manners.

Every American should resent every insult to humanity, for while the rights of the lowest are trampled upon the liberties of the highest are not safe.

While for the ancient myths and fables of your people I have not the respect entertained by Christians, I still hold the rights of Jews to be as sacred as my own. Yours, respectfully,
R. G. INGERSOLL.

OBITUARY.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 28.—Robert W. Johnson, Representative in Congress from Arkansas from 1847 to 1853, and Senator in Congress from that time to 1861, died Friday night at his residence in this city, after a lingering illness of two weeks. Prior to the War he was a man of unparalleled popularity in Arkansas. Through his personal influence the grant of lands in aid of building the Cairo & Fulton and Memphis, Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroads was passed by Congress.

LITTLE ROCK, July 28.—Matthew Fontaine, a citizen of Hempstead County since 1783, died at his home on the Ozan a few days since, aged 99 years. He was always a leading man, though never engaged in public affairs.

THE NEW TELEGRAPH SYSTEM.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 28.—The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company has just perfected arrangements that will make its telegraph lines an important part of the new service between Boston and the West, which will open about Nov. 1. There will be two routes for Boston dispatches to Chicago, one through Canada, and one through New York and Baltimore. From this latter city there will also be direct communication for the new service with Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Louisville. Arrangements for building new lines from Parkersburg to these three points have just been completed.

KANSAS.

Signs of General Prosperity.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 28.—Representative Ryan, of Kansas, who has been in this city several days, gives a very cheerful description of the condition of things in his State. He says that the rush of settlers is unprecedented in the history of Kansas, and that the most trustworthy estimates place the increase of population by immigration this year at 150,000. Crops of all kinds are good, and the acreage far exceeds that of any previous year. The exodus of colored people continues. All who have come, except about 300 who are being temporarily cared for at Topeka, have found homes and employment. They are industrious and have good prospects. If Kansas were an old State, so that more of the farmers could afford to hire labor, it would be better for the colored people. Mr. Ryan thinks those who leave the South hereafter will do well to settle in some of the older States of the Northwest.

SUICIDE.

RUTLAND, Vt., July 28.—Ira V. White, of Chester Depot, killed himself while intoxicated in jail. He was the father of the young man for whose murder Henry Gravelin was hanged in April last.

NEW YORK, July 28.—Policeman Gaffney, aged 58, insane from sickness, killed himself here to-day.

CARRIER-PIGEONS.

NEW YORK, July 28.—Of the six carrier-pigeons liberated at Columbus, O., yesterday at 5:30 a. m., one arrived here at 11:15 a. m. to-day, and a second at 2:50 p. m.

CUTICURA, CUTICURA RESOLVENT

Cuticura

From the Hon. WM. TAYLOR, State Senator of Massachusetts.

MESSRS. WEEKS & POTTER—*Gentlemen:* To say that I am grateful, is only a poor expression of my feelings, but it is the best word I can use, for I feel it in every sense of the word. I have been a great sufferer with skin diseases for the last twelve (12) years. My head and face being covered with sores, I could not rest with the burning heat and itching of the parts affected, and was confined to my house for weeks at a time. My disease has been called Eczema, of a most aggravated type, by many physicians, but I doubt if ever fully understood by any of them. It was more like a combination of several skin humors. I have spent much money seeking a cure, and in 1867 I went to Europe, and consulted some of the best physicians in London. I received temporary relief only, for in the spring it would break out again as bad as ever. When I came back to Boston, I was told by many friends that Dr. —— (whose reputation for the cure of those diseases was of the highest order) could cure me. I waited on the Doctor; he prescribed for me. I followed his advice for six months, and I can safely say, without any improvement. I tried other physicians, and among them Dr. ——, of East Boston, and Dr. ——, of city proper, but all to no purpose. They did me no good; their remedies were so ineffectual that at no time did I feel that a cure would result from them.

I have swallowed five hundred arsenic pills, 5-20 grain, and taken bottle after bottle of internal remedies, besides all the external applications I have used, but the effect was the same. I became satisfied that I could not be cured, but might be kept from getting worse.

Now, about three months ago, Mr. Meehan, a gentleman well known to Boston people, called my attention to your CUTICURA, and promised wonderful results if I would only make a trial. He told me of his own experience with it, and so persevered on me that I went with him to a drug store and bought two large boxes of CUTICURA, and some Cuticura Soap, and commenced to use it according to the directions. There was so much humor lodged within the skin, that as soon as I commenced the use of CUTICURA it came to the surface and festered, until vast quantities had come out and greatly intensified my sufferings for about two weeks. But I did not mind this, as I felt that I was going to get rid of the humor when I saw it coming to the surface in such large quantities. After the first two or three weeks' use of this remedy, I was greatly encouraged by a gradual lessening of the inflammation of a number of painful sores. I carefully, faithfully, and cheerfully followed the directions to the letter, feeling each week nearer a cure, until at the present moment, after three months' use of CUTICURA, and twelve years of as constant suffering as was ever endured, I can say that I am cured, and pronounce my case the most remarkable on record. I have been so elated with my success that I have stopped men on the street who were afflicted, and told them to get the CUTICURA and it would cure them. This is why I am so grateful to you, for I believe it to be the best and greatest discovery of the age, and that it will cure all who are suffering with these diseases. I may add that I took no internal medicine but the CUTICURA RESOLVENT.
WILLIAM TAYLOR.
BOSTON, Aug. 22, 1878.

CUTICURA REMEDIES.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT is the most powerful Blood Purifier and Liver Stimulant ever compounded.

CUTICURA is the great external remedy for all Humors of the Scalp and Skin, Ulcers, and Old Sores.

CUTICURA SOAP is an elegant toilet and medicinal assistant to CUTICURA for all external affections.

Prepared by Weeks & Potter, Chemists and Druggists, 360 Washington-st., Boston, Mass., and for sale by all Druggists and Dealers. Price of Cuticura, small boxes, 50 cents; large boxes, containing two and one-half times the quantity of small, $1. Resolvent, $1 per bottle. Cuticura Soap, 25 cents per cake; by mail, 30 cents; three cakes, 75 cents.

COLLINS' VOLTAIC ELECTRIC PLASTERS

Hundreds of little Nerves and Muscles respond to the Eletrical Action of these wonderful Plasters, the moment they are applied. They instantly Annihilate Pain, Strengthen Weak and Painful Parts, Draw Poisons from the Blood. Prevent Fever and Ague, Liver and Kidney Complaints.

"SAPANULE."

CURE BY ABSORPTION!

"SAPANULE"

THE GREAT EXTERNAL REMEDY

"SAPANULE" is a sure and specific remedy for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Headache, Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Sprains, Sores, Piles, Boils, Chilblains, Bunions, Corns, &c. Cures all Eruptive disorders of the Skin, leaving it smooth and soft. Soreness or Inflammation of the Feet, from whatever cause, immediately relieved and permanently cured by using "SAPANULE" in Foot Baths.

"SAPANULE" contains nothing injurious to the most delicate organism, and can be used with perfect safety by all. Recommended by physicians of all Schools, and by thousands who daily use it and find relief.

Used in Sponge or Foot Bath, it immediately relieves Pain and Soreness of Body and Limb from whatever cause. It also brings a refreshing coolness, and destroys offensive perspiration. It is the only Lotion offered to the public to be used through the Bath.

The proprietors will furnish over one thousand testimonials, if desired, from reliable persons who have used "SAPANULE," and like it. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

Price, 50 cents and $1.00 per Bottle.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

SAMUEL GERRY & CO., Proprietors,
237 Broadway, N. Y.

AT WHOLESALE BY
MORRISON, PLUMMER & CO.,
CHICAGO.

CLOAKS.

WEST END DRY GOODS HOUSE
MADISON & PEORIA STS.

AND

North Side Dry Goods House,
Clark and Erie-sts,

RARE BARGAINS IN CLOAKS!

We offer this week a very large invoice of Imported Cloaks, in the

SACQUE, DOLMAN, AND MANTLE

Shape, at prices lower than the cost of manufacture in Berlin and Paris. In the lot there are many very choice garments manufactured by Jourdain & Aubrey, Pingat & Madame Hentenaar, exceptionally fine goods, which will well repay a visit of inspection, and the entire purchase is composed of excellent garments, made of the best materials in the newest shapes.

We have marked them very low, as we must close them out at once to make room for large Fall importations:

We will sell Silk Capes, with Beaded Fringe, for $3.
Silk Capes with Marabout Fringe, $5.
Silk Drap d'Alma, Diagonal, and Camel's Hair Mantles, trimmed with Lace, Satin, Gros Grain, Fringe, and Ribbon, from $8 to $10.
Large size Silk-Lined Mantles and Dolmans, richly trimmed, from $15 to $30.
Elegant Silk Sacques and Dolmans, suitable for the cooler days of autumn and early winter, an immense variety of styles, at prices ranging from $15 to $35, less than half their value.
A few very rich garments, chef d'œuvres of leading artistes, worth $75 to $100, will be sold from $25 to $40.

OUR CLEARING SALE OF
Lawn and Linen Suits
Still continues at prices lower than ever, as the season draws to a close.

DRY GOODS, Etc.

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER

LEADERS OF POPULAR PRICES
Madison and Peoria-sts.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 30, & THURSDAY, JULY 31,
WILL TERMINATE
Our Inaugural Sale

The above two days close the largest, cheapest, and MOST SUCCESSFUL SALE we have held this season, the attendance from the opening, July 15, until the present time, averaging over

3,500 PEOPLE DAILY,

Which goes to confirm, beyond any and all further doubts, that we have established a NEW ERA in the Retail Dry Goods Trade of Chicago, and can with full confidence assert and reiterate our well-known and now a universally acknowledged remark, that we are the originators, that we are, and that we always intend to remain,

The Leaders of Popular Prices

☞ West Siders, South Siders, North Siders, and Strangers visiting our city, will find this an exceptional chance to procure REAL BARGAINS.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

STATE LINE

To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and Londonderry, from N. Y., every Thursday. First Cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodation. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.
AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., 72 Broadway, N. Y., and 166 Randolph-st., Chicago.
JOHN BLEGEN, Western Manager.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

New York..........London..........Paris.
Steamers sail every Saturday from New York for Southampton and Bremen. Passengers booked for London and Paris at lowest rates.
RATES OF PASSAGE—From New York to Southampton, London, Havre, and Bremen, first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $30. Return tickets at reduced rates. OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green, N. Y. H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO., 2 South Clark-st., Agents for Chicag

ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS

New York and Glasgow.
ANCHORIA, Aug. 2, 4 p m | CIRCASSIA, Aug. 16, 3 p m
ETHIOPIA, Aug. 9, 10 p m | DEVONIA, Aug. 23, 9 a m
New York to London direct.
ALSATIA, Aug. 9, 10 a m | VICTORIA, Aug. 16, 3 p m
Cabins $55 to $80. Excursion Tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $28.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 96 Washington-st.

WHITE STAR LINE,

Carrying the United States and Royal Mail between New York and Liverpool. For passage apply to Company's office, 48 South Clark-st.
ALFRED LAGERGREN, Gen'l Western Agent.
☞ Drafts on Great Britain and Ireland.

CUNARD MAIL LINE.

Sailing three times a week to and from British Ports. Lowest Prices.
Apply at Company's Office, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., Chicago.
P. H. DU VERNET, General Western Agent.

BIRDS.

BIRDS Mocking Bird Food. Warranted BEST in the market. Gold Fish and Aquaria. F. KAEMPFER, 127 Clark-st.

THE CITY-HALL.

Report of the Special Committee of Experts.

Examination of the Parties Most Interested Therein.

Architect Cleaveland Admits Some Things and Denies Others;

And Claims that Many of the Defects Are of No Consequence.

Superintendent Jordan Closely Echoes His Chief's Opinions,

But Mr. Button Makes Some Damaging Statements Regarding Cleaveland.

Ex-Mayor Heath Insists that It Is a Good, Cheaply-Built Structure,

And Messrs. Van Osdel and Cook Express Themselves to the Same Effect,

And Abuse the Report and Those Who Made It.

THE CITY-HALL.

REPORT OF THE EXPERTS.

THE TRIBUNE published Sunday the report of the Committee of experts appointed by Mayor Harrison to investigate the new City-Hall Building, concerning the manner of erecting which sundry complaints have been made, to ascertain and report to him how much truth there was therein. Insomuch as this Committee, composed of gentlemen of high standing as builders and as architects, including such men as Gen. McDowell, Superintendent of the Custom-House, Architect Wheelock, and others, made a report of a very damaging character to all concerned in the construction of the city's building, either as contractors, architects, or Superintendent,—charges which, if true, might lead to and might justify criminal proceedings against them,—TRIBUNE reporters were yesterday directed to call upon certain of those prominently connected with the work since it was begun for the purpose of interrogating them regarding the specific points touched upon by the Committee of experts.

These individuals thus visited were Mr. Cleaveland, the ex-Superintendent of Buildings, Superintendents Jordan and Button, ex-Mayor Heath, who was Commissioner of Public Works during the latter part of his administration, and ex-Ald. Van Osdel and Cook, who, as members of the Building Committee, took a prominent part in the preparing of the plans and letting the contracts, and who, from their occupations, one being an architect and the other a builder, were believed to have devoted special attention to the new City-Hall during its construction. Their statements in reply to the inquiries put to them are given below.

SUPT. CLEAVELAND.

HIS EXPLANATION.

A TRIBUNE reporter sought ex-Supt. Cleaveland in order to learn what he had to say, and appended is the talk had with him:

"What do you think of the Committee's report?"

"I don't wish to be interviewed to-day."

"Why not?"

"I am not prepared."

"What preparation is necessary?"

To this no answer was given, so the reporter continued:

"There are some very severe reflections upon you in the report; why not answer them?"

"I am not prepared to answer them."

"What preparation is necessary?"

"I want to think the matter over thoroughly."

"WHY WERE THE BOND-STONES LEFT OUT?"

"They were not left out. They are in, but don't come through the wall."

"Isn't it customary for them to do so?"

"I don't know whether it is or not. Nothing is left out that will at all impair the strength of the building."

"WHY WERE THE PLANS ALTERED?"

"They were not altered. There was no alteration after the contracts were let. Everything was done before, and everybody had a chance to see, and all was explained to every one of the contractors."

"As to both sets of plans?"

"Only one set was estimated from. Egan furnished plans, and there was the set I made."

"Which were the specifications based on?"

"The ones I drew."

"And all the contractors saw them?"

"Yes."

"And figured from them?"

"Yes."

"Have you seen any of the defective stone?"

"No, only those which have sand pockets filled up."

"Did you protest against the filing?"

"No."

"Why not?"

"Because I don't think that injures the building."

"Well, as to the patched stone?"

"There were but few patched stones that I ever saw."

"Did you object to them?"

"No."

"Why not?"

"Because I didn't think any that I saw should be objected to."

"Is a patch covering forty inches of surface allowable?"

"I don't know of any such patch. I never saw it."

"Weren't you around the building all the time?"

"Not all the time—part of the time. My time was mostly taken up as Superintendent of Buildings—Department work."

"Who had charge of the City-Hall?"

"Mr. Jordan."

"DID YOU EVER REPORT ANY DEFECTS TO SUPERIORS?"

"No."

"Did you ever see any that were worth reporting?"

"No."

"How is it that there could be so many and you not know it?"

"The Committee may consider something a defect which I do not. I regard that as as good a piece of stone-work as there is in Chicago, taking it as a whole."

"You don't think there are any defects in it?"

"If you call sand-pockets and patches defects there are some, but I didn't consider them detrimental. They are blemishes, it is true."

"Are not '275 inferior and defective stones' a very large number to put into three stories of a building?"

"The Committee must have called every blemish a defect."

"It is said that there are

457 CAVITIES AND DEFICIENCIES

filled with stoppings. Isn't that an unusual number?"

"I don't think it is possible to get stone, except marble and granite, that hasn't some defects in it."

"Is all stone defective?"

"More or less."

"As a rule, are the buildings in this city patched?"

"I think it would be impossible to find one that hasn't some patches in it."

"Is it right to put in a forty-inch patch?"

"I know of nothing of the kind."

"The Committee say they found it?"

"I never saw it. If there is such a patch, I don't know of it."

"It is said there are ten stones in the building not on their natural bed?"

"I do not consider Bedford a laminated limestone."

"So position makes no difference?"

"No."

"Are there forty bad joints?"

"It depends on what you call a bad joint."

"Have you seen any?"

"I have seen none that I consider unreasonably large; and I know of none."

"THE ANCHORS

are said to be not in accordance with the contract."

"The anchors, on the average, are longer than are called for in the specifications, because I found that the short ones wouldn't answer; and to avoid extras, in place of galvanized anchors I had them dipped in coal tar, which, in my opinion, answers every purpose."

"Are they properly placed?"

"They are, as far as I know of."

"Is it true that the stone-work has been carried up in advance of the brick-work?"

"Yes."

"Why was that done?"

"Because the brick-work didn't go ahead fast enough. I couldn't stop the stone-work without giving the contractors a chance to put in a claim for extras on account of the delay. And, by the way, I consider that there were extra pains taken in filling in the brick work afterwards, and slate was used to wedge up the overhanging stone."

"It is said that the 'varying courses of stone-work protrude inwards from the brick-work bond from six to thirty inches.' Is that good building?"

"I presume that is so. It must necessarily be so."

"That isn't a defect?"

"I don't so consider it. It makes a better bond."

"It is further alleged that the failure to carry on the brick-work evenly with the stone-work has given the

BRICK CONTRACTOR A CHANCE TO WORK IN EXTRAS?"

"I don't see where they come in. It was certainly the contractor's fault. He didn't have men enough to lay the brick, and you know the reason. He tried to work men who didn't belong to the Union, and couldn't get enough of them."

"It is further said that the absence of the bond-stones required the use of 150,000 more brick, for which he will claim extras?"

"I don't think that is so. I think the average stone-work is greater than is called for in the specifications."

"And not less, as the Committee charge?"

"No."

"That will permit the stone contractors to charge an extra?"

"They don't claim an extra. I think there is less brick-work than is called for in the specifications."

"ISN'T ONE DEFECTIVE STONE IN SIX

a very large proportion,—whether the defect be large or small?"

"I don't think it is."

"Are there any other buildings in Chicago that have that proportion?"

"I think a great many have. It depends upon what you call defects,—if you call all those little sand-pockets defects. The filling might have been left out. Of course it makes a better building if they are in."

"Can you mention another building that has as many defects?"

"I don't want to make comparisons."

"Letting the small defects go, isn't one badly defective stone in twenty-one a large proportion?"

"I didn't know how the Committe classified the defects."

"You don't consider any of the defects material?"

"I don't consider any of them glaring, or such as will impair the strength of the building."

"NOW AS TO THE BRICK.

What did the contract call for?"

"Sewer-brick."

"Have sewer-brick been used?"

"They are not classed as sewer-brick."

"Why were other substituted?"

"Because he couldn't get sewer-brick."

"Was any reduction made in the price?"

"Not that I know of. The brick are all good as far as I know."

"Are they as good as sewer-brick?"

"Perhaps they are not such brick as would be used in sewers, but they are good hard brick, with very few exceptions."

"Are they worth as much as sewer-brick?"

"They would not bring as much in the market."

"Why, then, is the contractor allowed the same price?"

"I consider the brick sufficiently good for the building."

"But they are not worth as much as sewer-brick, and why should the contractor be allowed the same price?"

"I think they come up to the requirements of the specifications, as far as the quality is concerned. It is hardly to be supposed, in a building of that magnitude, that every brick would be a sewer-brick. It would be impossible to do it."

"Why?"

"I don't think they could get them, certainly not in time to finish the brick-work."

"Why did the contractor offer to put in sewer-brick if he couldn't get them?"

"When I say sewer-brick I don't suppose they come up to what the city would require for sewers, but they are certainly a good quality of brick as far as I have observed."

"Who really has had the

SUPERINTENDENCY OF THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE BUILDING?"

"I made the plans. That was the duty imposed upon me. Of course I had more or less charge of the construction. Mr. Jordan was put there to see that the plans were carried out, and last year Mr. Button had charge of the brick-work. They were the two Superintendents. I was General Superintendent."

"Did Button or Jordan ever report any defects to you?"

"None that were not remedied."

"Then those two men are really responsible for any defects, if there are any?"

"Mr. Jordan had the general charge of the plans, and was to see that the building was carried up according to them; and he was to see that the specifications were lived up to."

"Who appointed those men?"

"Mayor Heath."

"Both of them?"

"Yes. Jordan was a draughtsman in my office, and he was appointed on my recommendation. Button was Mayor Heath's own appointee."

"Why was Button discharged?"

"He wasn't discharged. He quit at the end of the season."

"Who is doing that work now?"

"Jordan has full charge this year."

"You actually know very little about the construction of the building?"

"I know considerable about it."

"How many times have you

BEEN ON THE GROUND

to look over the work?"

"That is a question I couldn't answer. I used to spend my mornings there, from 7 to 8 or half-past, then at noon, and from 5 to 6, and whenever I could leave the office."

"But you say Jordan has never reported anything to you that was wrong?"

"Nothing but what has been remedied."

"What has been remedied?"

"Well, occasionally stones came there that would be rejected and sent back to the yard."

"Does Jordan inspect the stones?"

"Yes"

"Were any of those stones ever brought back plugged and used?"

"None were ever accepted that I know of."

"YOU NEVER SAW ANYTHING WRONG?"

"I never saw anything that I considered out of the way."

"How, then, do you account for this Committee finding so many defects? They are disinterested, unprejudiced men."

"They must account for that themselves. I cannot."

"Did you ever receive any instructions from a superior to be liberal with the contractors?"

"No."

"And to overlook any little defects?"

"No."

"Did you ever receive any instructions at all?"

"No."

"You have read the Committee's report?"

"Yes."

"What do you think of it?"

"I don't think it is a fair report."

"In what way?"

"I think it is intended to prejudice the public against the building unjustly, and is uncalled for."

"What object can they have in misrepresenting things?"

"That I don't know."

"They are outsiders—not enemies of yours?"

"I don't know that they are."

"What can be their object then?"

"That I can't say."

"Do you claim that there are misrepresentations in the report,—that they have exaggerated?"

"I certainly think so. They have picked out everything that was defective, and said nothing to the credit of the building at all. What object they could have I don't know."

"Do you intend

MAKING ANY REPLY TO THE REPORT?"

"If occasion requires it I shall."

"Don't you think you ought to answer it?"

"I don't think the time has come for that yet. Everything I have done was for the best interests of the city. I have done what I consider my duty to the city and the contractors. It was something entirely outside of my duties. The duty was imposed upon me, and I carried it out as well as I knew how."

"How do you regard the investigation? What inspired it?"

"The stonecutters, because the contractors wouldn't accede to their demand of eight hours for a day's work. What there was beyond that I am not prepared to say. I think there has been a disposition to substitute something else for Bedford stone, and there has been an influence brought to bear all during the work."

"In whose interest—Ed Walker's?"

"I don't say it is in anybody's interest."

"You ought to say what you know."

"I don't know, and I don't say what I think."

"What do you think?"

"Judging from what I see in the newspapers, there has been a great influence to substitute Lemont stone for Bedford."

"And do you think that influence is at the bottom of the investigation?"

"I am not willing to say what I think."

"Have you ever examined the building to discover defects?"

"I certainly have."

"BUT FOUND NONE

that you considered were an injury?"

"No. When a stone which cost $50 or $75 was finished, a sand-pocket may have been found in it. I couldn't reject such a stone. It would't be justice to the contractors; nor would it be unjust to the city to accept the stone."

"Did Jordan ever call your attention to any stones?"

"Yes, to a few that had sand-pockets, but I didn't feel that I could condemn them."

"Do you know how many stones have been condemned?"

"I do not."

"Has no record been kept of them?"

"I don't think Jordan kept any record of them. When they were condemned they were sent back to the yard again."

"To be returned and used?"

"They may have been dressed over and used for something else, but they were not patched and brought back."

"What was the matter with the stones you rejected?"

"I couldn't tell. I can't remember."

"Wern't you instructed to let Jordan do all the work?"

"No."

"But you let him do it?"

"I had my duties to perform as Superintendent of Buildings."

"You didn't pay as much attention to the work as you would if Jordan had not been there?"

"Of course not. I always found him faithful, honest, and straightforward."

"You had every confidence in him?"

"I have."

"And don't think he could be influenced by the contractors?"

"Not in the least. I believe he has done what he considered to be his duty. I am sure of it."

SUPT JORDAN.

HIS EXPLANATIONS.

At this juncture Mr. Cleaveland stated that he had been pumped dry, so the reporter left him and went over to the City-Hall to find Mr. Jordan. After wandering around some time, the Superintendent was cornered, and reluctantly submitted to interrogation. He is a young man, but experienced, having superintended the construction of the Grand Pacific for Mr. Burling.

"You have read the Committee's report?" said the reporter.

"Yes," replied Mr. Jordan.

"What do you think of it?"

"I don't wish to express an opinion one way or the other."

"Are there as many defects in the building as they say?"

"They found little fillings—little sand-pockets. I suppose there were many of them, but they don't amount to anything. Take a hole as big as a pin-head, when it is filled quite a spot shows. It would have been just as well in my judgment to have let them alone."

"WHAT ABOUT DEFECTIVE STONES—cracks and patches?"

"There are some cracks that were caused by the frost last winter,—cracks in the blue stone that all know about."

"Will they impair the stability of the building?"

"Not in my estimation, but they mar its beauty."

"Are there any stones in the building that you think should be taken out?"

"I couldn't point out any now. Of course, when the stone came on the ground they looked all right."

"Have you condemned any?"

"Oh, yes."

"How many?"

"I suppose I have condemned and sent back to the yard $700 or $800 worth since I have been here."

"Have any of them been brought back and put into the building?"

"Not to my knowledge. Of course, the stone wasn't all imperfect. They may have been cut up and used."

"HAVE THE BOND-STONES BEEN LEFT OUT?"

"They do not run through the walls."

"Will that make any difference in their durability?"

"That is a hard question to answer. For my part, I would rather have seen them in."

"Why were they omitted or not run through the walls?"

Mr. Jordan did not answer.

"Was it done under instructions?"

"We had quite a time about that last summer—I don't remember all that was said about it—at the time the basement was being put in."

"Who had the time?"

Tomlinson & Reed, Mortimer & Tappen, Mr. Cleaveland, and myself talked the matter over."

"Didn't the contractors want to put the bond-stones in?"

"No. There was a clause in the specifications saying that the stones should have half a bearing on the wall. They made a point on that."

"And saved money by it?"

"I presume so. The bond-stones were not altogether omitted. They don't come clear through the walls. Some run back eight inches and others twelve and fifteen inches."

"The building would have been stronger if they had run through?"

"I have no doubt the piers would have been stronger."

"IS THE IRON-WORK PROPERDY PROTECTED?"

"No, it is not. It should be painted."

"Whose business is that?"

"The city's. There is nothing in the contract requiring the contractor to paint the iron. That is an extra."

"Isn't it usual to put in such a provision?"

"A great many architects leave it out for various reasons. One is so that they can inspect the iron and see that it is all right,—that there are no defects in it."

"Are the bricks in the building those called for by the contract?"

"We are getting brick now according to the contract. They will put in inferior brick in spite of us sometimes. One person can't watch all the brick brought on the ground and inspect them. That is impossible."

"Do you think there are any glaring defects in the building?"

"No."

"Why do the Committee so report?"

"That I don't know. I couldn't say anything about that. I had no voice in the matter one way or the other."

"HAVE YOU ALLOWED ANY STONES

that you considered defective to go into the building?"

After considerable hesitation Mr. Jordan answered, "I don't know what the word defective would cover."

"Stones that you considered unfit to go into the building?"

"I don't think any have gone in but what it is customary to put into all stone buildings. There is not a building in town in which stones are not patched and plugged and filled. I am told that if there is one patch in the Singer building there are a thousand. It is the practice in all stone-yards to patch and plug."

"Is a patch covering forty inches of surface allowable?"

"There is no such patch here."

"The Committee say they found patches varying from four to forty inches?"

"They can't find forty-inch patches. They slipped an eccentric there."

"How long have you been Superintendent?"

"Since they commenced on the basement."

"Have you been in charge all alone?"

"Button was here last summer, and Mr. Cleaveland. I looked to Mr. Cleaveland for instructions."

"WHAT INSTRUCTIONS DID HE GIVE YOU?"

"I don't know. That question covers a good deal of ground."

"As to easiness on the contractors,—overlooking little things?"

"I never had any positive instructions about that."

"Have you been easy with them?"

"No, I don't think so; not very."

"Have you been as strict as you would have been if putting up a building for yourself?"

"Yes, just exactly, every bit."

"How often did Mr. Cleaveland come around?"

"He was here every day, twice sometimes, and three or four times."

"WHAT DID HE DO?"

"He looked over the building generally,—examined the stone-work, brick-work, and iron-work."

"Did you make regular reports to him of what was going on?"

"Whenever I saw anything, I did."

"Did he really have charge of the work, or you?"

"He has had charge. Of course I was under him. He was the man I looked to for orders."

"Do you think the contractors have been

LIVING UP TO THEIR CONTRACT IN ALL RESPECTS?"

Mr. Jordan answered, after some hesitation: "A contractor who has a low contract will always do a good many things in spite of you."

"What have they done in spite of you?"

"I don't know—a good many things."

"Can't you specify any of them?"

"Yes, I could specify, but I don't want to at present. I don't care to do it."

"Why? What are you afraid of?"

"I don't care to."

"Are you willing to rest under the imputations in the report?"

"I don't care about making any statement now."

"Who appointed you?"

"Mr. Cleaveland appointed me when I first came. He sent me here to lay off some work, and I have been here ever since."

"Didn't Mayor Heath appoint you on Mr. Cleaveland's recommendation?"

"Not to my knowledge."

"Have you ever

RECEIVED ANY INSTRUCTIONS FROM MAYOR HEATH

as to what you should do here as to the contractors?"

"I think I have, but I can't call them to mind at present."

"Can't you tell any of them?"

"No, I cannot. I took my instructions from Mr. Cleaveland. He was my boss."

"Did he ever say to you that Mayor Heath wanted you to do this or that?"

"Not to my knowledge."

"Isn't it a fact that you have overlooked little things that the contractors have done?"

"What, for instance?"

"Anything—under instructions."

"What do you mean?"

"Anything?"

"No, I don't remember as I have received any positive instructions. I don't remember. That is a broad, sweeping question."

"Isn't it a fact that the contractors have been allowed to do about as they pleased?"

"No, sir, not by any manner of means."

"Have they been

HELD CLOSELY TO THEIR SPECIFICATIONS?"

"Well, we couldn't do it."

"Why not?"

"As I said before, they have low contracts, and if they can see a chance where they can get ahead of us they will do it."

"Isn't it a part of your duty to see that they don't get ahead of you?"

"They are too smart for us sometimes."

"What do you mean by being too smart? Don't you see what is going on?"

"Yes, but I can't see everything at once. The building covers a great deal of ground."

"When you discover anything wrong you make them remedy it?"

"Certainly."

"The defects the Committee complain of crept in when your back was turned?"

"Most of them. There are some patches that I knew of, but I always took into consideration where the stones were going."

"But the contractors ran in some patched stone without your knowing it?"

"A good many of them. They covered the patches up so nicely that I couldn't see them. But we have accidents sometimes. A stone is broken after being set and is patched. It doesn't injure the strength of the building, and the patch can't be seen."

"AND THE BRICK CONTRACTOR PLAYED SHARP TOO?"

"Bad brick come and are unloaded and put into the wall without my seeing them."

"How many hours a day do you spend here?"

"From 7 in the morning until 6 at night, with an hour out for dinner."

"How many men would it require to make the contractors live up to their contracts?"

"It would take one man to every workman. There is one clause in the masonry work that the men don't like to live up to."

"What is that?"

"The 'shove joint'—pushing the brick in so that the mortar will come up around it. That is hard on the fingers, and they won't do it unless they are watched."

"Notwithstanding the defects which you admit, you don't consider the stability of the building is impaired at all?"

"No, sir."

"How long will it stand?"

Mr. Jordan laughed.

"Will it tumble down in twenty years?"

"No; it will be here 200 years from now."

"Won't the patches drop out?"

"No; they can't."

"You will not say what the contractors have done that they should not have done?"

"I don't want to make any charges"; and the reason Mr. Jordan gave was that he came in contact with the contractors every day, and his position would be an unpleasant one.

PETER BUTTON,

A FORMER SUPERINTENDENT.

A TRIBUNE reporter called last evening upon Mr. Peter Button, the former Assistant Superintendent of the new City-Hall, at his residence, No. 139 Centre avenue, and, after explaining the nature of his visit, put the following queries to the gentleman:

"Why were the bond-stones not put in, and why were the granite courses thinner than the contract called for, the discrepancy being the difference between eight inches and eighteen. Also, why did you not report the matter, and if so, to whom, and what was the upshot of it?"

To which Mr. Button made the following reply:

"I was not the Superintendent of the building; I was placed there by the Mayor, and was under the direction of Mr. Cleaveland. Things occurred which were wrong, and I reported to him (Cleaveland). I never saw the elevations; there was nothing about the buildings showing the bond-stones; nothing but a floor plan showing the doors. I was placed there by Mayor Heath to see that the work was done according to contract, under Mr. Cleaveland, consequently I knew nothing about the bond-stones; Mr. Jordan should have looked after that. There were things occurred on that building that I knew to be wrong.

I REPORTED TO MR. CLEAVELAND,

and, almost without exception, he ruled against me, and allowed the contractors to do as they pleased. In one particular instance I directed the contractors to stop; they were doing the work in such a manner they were endangering the safety of the building. I sent for Mr. Cleaveland, and reported, and showed him the work, and he permitted the contractors to go on, notwithstanding my protest. I found that it was necessary to take steps to change things, and reported to the Mayor, who came upon the building, and I showed him the work, and he ordered me to have it taken up and done as it should be.

"I told L. B. Cleaveland that if he did not change his course he would

LAY HIMSELF LIABLE TO PROSECUTION;

he would have another Rockford Court-House matter about him. It was this pressure brought to bear upon me by the architect and the contractor that caused me to quit the building.

"With regard to those defective stones, there were a number of pieces that were defective,—should not have gone into the building. Mr. Cleaveland's attention was called to them, and yet they were allowed to go in."

Regarding his relations with Mr. Cleaveland, Mr. Button stated he could not obtain his attention, and studiously avoided him after he had pointed out the defects referred to above, and from Nov. 22 to Dec. 13, last year, did not speak to him (Button). When the proper time arrived, Mr. Button said he would have something further to say about the matter, and the public should have all the facts.

THE EX-MAYOR.

MR. HEATH STATED,

in response to a query by the reporter as to what he thought of the report of the Committee, that he was not prepared to express his views publicly upon the matter as yet. He said he never did anything in a hurry, and he preferred to take his own time in this as in all other matters. He was greatly surprised when he read the report of the Committee, as he believed from the well-known character of some of the members that the report would be entirely different. He did not wish to set his own opinion against those of the experts upon the Committee. There were a good many things about the report that he could not quite understand, he said; a good many things that were blind, and only referred to matters and people by insinuation. If they had come right out boldly and charged that there were stones in the structure that were unfit to be used, and that ought to be taken out, then those who were responsible for the work would know exactly what to do; but, as the report read, it did not state what damage, if any, had been done to the building. So far as the sightly effects were concerned, all could see those for themselves, and it was a matter of opinion; but the Committee, as he understood, was appointed to investigate the durability of the structure, and not to give an opinion upon the looks of it. The report, he thought, should have been more specific in its nature, and whatever charges there were should have been made openly, without fear or favor, and against the parties concerned directly. In a sort of blind, insinuating way, charges were made against somebody, but against whom nobody could tell. It might have been himself, Mr. Van Osdel, Superintending-Architect Cleaveland, the Building Committee of the Council, or against all parties concerned. Indeed, upon a more careful reading of the document, he could not see it in any other light than that all parties having anything to do with the building of that Court-House were thieves and robbers. It was extremely annoying to think that a committee of experts, hired by the Lemont Stone Ring and other rival corporations, should succeed in misleading the people, or a goodly number of them, into the belief that a great fraud had been committed, and this in face of the fact that the whole building under roof

WOULD COST BUT ABOUT $700,000,

when, according to the architect's report, $1,500,000 of the county's money had already been paid to the contractors of the County Court-House, and the building was by no means completed yet. When the City Court-House, in every respect as good a structure, and a better one, would be built for less than half the money, he could not for the life of him see where the great steal on the part of anybody could come in. The people seemed to lose sight of this fact altogether, and he thought it passing strange.

Mr. Heath appeared to take the matter very hard, and appeared to be more disgusted with public life than he had ever expressed himself before. Said he: "I worked hard to erect a cheap building and at the same time a good one, and save the City of Chicago a million dollars. There was scarcely a day that I was not upon the walls, and it was on my mind continually. But this matter cannot be allowed to rest here. If I could do what I would like to do, I would have some of the best experts in the country here,—men who are strangers, entirely disinterested parties,—import them for the occasion from New York or elsewhere, and let them go on without a word from anybody; then see what would come of it. If they would say that the building was a failure, then we would fall; if not, then somebody else would have to fall. But I cannot afford to do this alone, and I don't know as I care enough about the building itself to do it anyhow. However, I would like to have had the report more explicit and name the parties to blame. If there was anything in the erection of that building that was not in the specifications, I certainly was not advised of the fact. My Superintendent of Construction, Mr. Button, was a man that I had every confidence in, and have yet. There must be some mistake somewhere, but I can't tell where it was."

Mr. Heath alluded

TO THE PATCHED STONE.

He said there were patches in the stone,—a few of them,—and maintained that it would be next to impossible to erect a large building without having some patched stone in it. There never had been one erected in the city without,—the Custom-House, and even the magnificent and costly County Building. There were a number of very large ones in the latter. He continued: "Suppose you have a stone worth $50 or $60, all cut and ready to put in, when you find there has been a corner broken off. You simply cut out a section, perhaps a couple of inches square, and set in a piece. This goes into the structure and is imbedded in the solid wall. It would be impossible for the piece to come out even if it should become loose, and the strength of the stone is in nowise diminished on this account." He said there were a number of little holes in the stone caused by fossils, but experience had taught builders that this was the strongest kind of stone. It was true that these little cavities, from the size of a pin-head up to that of the end of a man's finger, had been filled with cement. But they were in positions where no mortal eye would ever rest on them, and, consequently, would not make the building unsightly, while their strength was in nowise diminished.

In regard to the stone being

LAID OUT OF ITS NATURAL BED,

he said he presumed that two-thirds of the stone in the building was laid upside down or the other end to. The Bedford stone was a homogeneous stone, and the only homogeneous limestone that he knew anything of. It was the same as granite in its construction, and he asked who ever heard of anybody paying any attention to laying granite in its natural bed. The Bedford stone was composed of shells, in irregular formation, and it had no grain and no layer.

"HOW ABOUT THE DOUBLE SET OF PLANS ALLUDED TO?"

asked the reporter.

"That is another thing that I could not understand," returned Mr. Heath. "Mr. Cleaveland was instructed by the Building Committee to purchase from the County Architect his plans for the other building. This he did. We then took the plans, went to work on them, and cut out all the little useless ornamentation away up in the cornice and out of sight of everybody,—cut off the little rings, and all the superfluous ornamentation wherever we could do so and not destroy the general effect of the stone. We saved on this from $60,000 to $75,000."

"Was this done before or after bids were invited?"

"Long before we thought of calling for bids. Every contractor that bid had an equal chance. We marked the plans, all that was to come out, with a blue line, and when the contractors came to look them over this was pointed out and explained to them over and over again."

"Are you sure that nobody bid upon the original County Court-House plans?"

"There was only one set of plans that I ever saw or knew of. These plans were marked, as I told you, plainly, with a blue line. If there was anybody that bid upon the plans without knowing what they were, there was no one to blame but himself, for it was certainly explained enough to all that bid."

"HOW FAR ARE YOU RESPONSIBLE

for that building?"

"When I left it, the basement story was just completed. I went all over the work, and was satisfied with it. I thought that the stone was of a good quality, the brick all right, and that the building in every particular was fully up to the contract, and more too."

"You left it at the basement then?"

"Yes, that is as far as I had anything to do with it."

"Then you do not feel responsible for the pushing of the stone-work up too rapidly, or too far ahead of the brick-work?"

"No, that is something that I had nothing to do with. A builder remarked to me the other day that this was being done, and that in erecting compound walls the stone and brick should be kept as nearly as possible together."

BRICK.

"How about the charge that the brick work was not all composed of sewer-brick?"

"It is true that not all of the brick were sewer-brick, but they were all good brick, and the Superintendent said he was satisfied with them, and so we let them go in. The matter was examined thoroughly, and we were all satisfied that all the brick were of the best quality, and that we had the best wall that could have been built."

"And how about the extra work?"

"There was a very little extra work; I forget now how much, but Jordan can tell exactly, for he has a memorandum of every course that was laid. It strikes me that it was about $300 or $400 worth, and I settled it all up with McNeil as far as the building had gone before I left. There were no extras when I left the work that were not settled for."

"So you are satisfied, are you, that so far as you had anything to do with the building you did the best you could?"

"If I ever did an honest thing in my life it was the building of that Court-House. So far as I knew, everything was straight. Of course, I can't vouch for anybody but myself. I might have been deceived as well as anybody else in other people. If I did not save the city a million of dollars, then I lack judgment and good sense; that's all."

J. M. VAN OSDEL.

HIS IDEAS ON THE SUBJECT.

In order, if possible, to get further light, the reporter also called upon ex-Ald. Van Osdel, the well-known architect, and former Chairman of the Council Committee on Public Buildings. With a copy of the report handy, the reporter called Mr. Van Osdel's attention, first, to the "findings" in support of the charge relative to defective stones, etc., and asked him to illuminate that portion of the report if it lay in his power to do so.

"I have never examined the work critically enough," was the reply, "to pass upon that part of the report. As Chairman of the Building Committee that was not my duty. I inspected the building in a general way, but as for critical examination, that devolved upon the Superintendent, Mr. Cleaveland. From what I could observe, however, I never saw anything that was so awfully bad about the stone or the stone work."

"Then, as to stones not being set on their natural beds. The Committee, you will observe, find ten such stones,—the blue-cast stones, showing rift or cleavage,—some bad joints, and five stones that should be reset."

"Well, if they only find ten stones not on their natural beds, I think it's pretty close following of the specifications. Of course, if the specifications required that stones should be laid on their natural beds, why they should have been so laid. But it is often very difficult to ascertain

WHAT IS THE NATURAL BED OF A STONE

that is not laminated. Take stone that is granulated and you can hardly tell what is the natural bed. But certainly if there are only ten stones in that building that are not on their natural beds, it was pretty close following of the specifications."

"Where the stones show the rift or cleavage, however, would it not be less difficult to tell the natural bed?"

"Of course. A stone in the blue strata shows lamination more perfectly. There are some of those in the building. I have noticed myself that these were not laid on their natural beds. I have examined the building passing around it, but not as a superintendent, and I have never discovered any points that would offend the eye. In fact, from the examination I gave it, I thought it was a very excellent piece of work."

"What do you know about the anchors not being according to specifications?"

"Nothing at all, for I haven't examined them. You see, I went out of the Council a year ago last April, and while I was on the Building Committee the supervision of the work was left to Supt. Cleaveland and Mr. Button."

"Then, as to the finding that the stone-work has been

CARRIED UP IN ADVANCE OF THE BRICK-WORK

from six to fourteen feet?"

"I have thought the stone was a great deal too high above the brick-work. There is truth in that part of the report. The brick-work should have been kept level with the stone-work. It was only this season, however, that I noticed this hadn't been done. In the buttresses it wouldn't do so much harm as it would in a straight wall, because the formation of the stone piers binds each other. It would have been better, of course, to have kept the brick-work level with the stone, and that ought to have been done."

"What do you think of the 'bad defects' enumerated in the report,—that is to say, 125 inferior and defective stones, forty filled with stopping, forty bad joints, thirteen patches, eight cracks, ten not on their natural beds, and five that should be removed?"

"As to defective stones and bad joints, I have said I never saw anything of that kind. Of course, nobody will argue in favor of a patch, but it is a common practice in all building to allow patches, where they do not injure the strength, cannot be seen from the street, and will not fall out. There were little 'sand-holes' in this stone, which they have gone and filled up with cement, whereas if they had let them alone, nobody would ever have found any fault with them. But if, after all is said and done, the experts can find only five stones that 'should be removed,' I think that presents a pretty fair showing for the building. That is the sum total of their report,—five stones should be removed.' Now, our sample of Bedford stone was perfect. If there are small sand-holes, they will come in the run of the quarry, and if they don't injure the stone I don't see why they should go and plug them up with cement. There may be stones there, judging from the report, that ought not to have gone in, but I have never seen them."

"Do you agree with the Committee that none of these alleged defects were

EXCUSABLE IN GOOD BUILDING?"

"No man would expect a whole quarry to run like the sample stone. Of course you can't excuse defects. According to a strictly technical reading of the contract, the contractors should furnish stone just as perfect as the sample. I don't believe these defects will cause the destruction of the building either in the *near* or *long* future. They are simply defects to the eye. I have a pretty good eye myself, but I have never seen any defect there that offended my eye, and I have looked on the building very generally by passing around it. Of course if there is any big break in the stone—any serious defect, such as would be offensive to the eye or weaken the strength of the stone—it should be discarded. But I have never seen one."

"The experts say the brick are not all 'sewer brick,' as they should be according to contract, and that the brick work has not been put up with sufficient wetting or slushing."

"I have not superintended that brick-work very closely, and it is a matter that wants close superintendence to find out about that. I don't see how the experts discovered it. No man can tell how well a wall is laid by looking at the outside. Nor can any committee of experts. All they can do is to get their information from others. No one can pass upon the brick-work unless he was there and saw it go up. The report shows that the Committee base their opinion upon somebody's else say-so, and that somebody is quite likely to be prejudiced and interested. These experts could not have found whether the wall was well laid or not by looking at the outside face of it. And that is a good deal the character of the whole report. They jump at conclusions. That is my opinion of it."

"And now, Mr. Van Osdel, what have you to say about

THE PLANS,

concerning which there has been so much talk?"

"There were two sets, and some tracings. That is true. The modifications were made to save expense by cutting down the excessive ornamentation. Up to that point, what the report says on this subject is true. But when the Committee say, 'We have also equally good reason to assert that these changes in the details were not known, or submitted, to the general contracting public at the time of letting, thus compelling bidders to figure on the work from the details on the county part, as neither the changed details were exhibited, nor was any notice given that changes in the work were contemplated,' I do not believe that is warranted. I never knew of such a thing as that, and I don't believe one word of it. That comes from some sorehead contractor who didn't get the job. I know the plans were modified just as the report says, to save cost to the city. We contracted with Mr. Egan to furnish us the elevation of the building and the details of the cut-stone work. This he did for us, before the letting of the contract of course, and we paid him $3,000. Then we made a second contract, paying him $1,000 for the plans of the building—plans of the floors. That made it $4,000. These details, furnished by Mr. Egan, the Building Committee modified so as to retain the general architectural appearance of the building, but lessening the cost and leaving off the superfluous ornament and other details, and in this way we saved a good many thousand dollars."

"How much did this saving amount to, Mr. Van Osdel?"

"I can't tell exactly, but we must have saved fully $30,000. Our contract with the county was to make the building of the same general architectural appearance, though we were not to follow the county part in details. We thought we had a right to modify the plans so as to lessen the cost, while not disturbing the general harmony of the two buildings. Now I don't believe there were two sets of plans furnished the contractors to bid upon. If such a thing was ever done, I never knew of it, and I think I would have known of it had such been the case. I have no doubt this is all the story of some disappointed contractor. This Committee could not have known it unless it was told them by somebody. Certainly nobody ever hinted such a thing to me,—contractor or anybody else,—that he wanted any advantage over anybody else, and if he had it wouldn't have done him any good, certainly as far as I was concerned. And I don't believe anybody did get any advantage."

"Wouldn't it have been possible to secure an advantage

THROUGH SOMEBODY BESIDES THE BUILDING COMMITTEE?"

"Only through Mr. Cleaveland. To do that he must have been a scoundrel, and I don't believe he is a man of that kind. He had the plans, and such a change, for such a purpose, could only have been done with his knowledge. But, as I said before, I believe the whole thing is a story made up by disappointed contractors. It is a very natural thing for a man to think that there is some rascality when he finds he is too high in his bid. I don't exactly understand how it is that these matters come out at so late a day. If these contractors discovered anything wrong, why wasn't the exposure made long ago? I supposed it was as fair a letting as I ever had anything to do with, and I think so still."

"Then intelligent competition in bidding was not impossible, as the experts would have it appear?"

"That statement about intelligent competition being impossible is not true, in my judgment. If it was true, they kept me in the dark. I believe the same plans were laid before every bidder, and that all had exactly the same chance."

"WHO HAD ACTUAL, DIRECT CHARGE

of the building in its construction?"

"Mr. Cleaveland was the Superintendent, and should not have allowed any stones to go in there that were not proper."

"But wasn't Mr. Jordan the man who was actually on the spot all the time, and not Mr. Cleaveland?"

"Mr. Jordan was one of the draughtsmen, but was transferred to the building, and was the man who ought to have passed on all stones."

"Did you ever suggest to either of them that the material going into that building was not just such stuff as ought to be put in?"

"No, I can't say that I ever did. I never criticised the building closely. At the time I was in the Council there was very little work done. The foundations were in, but it is a year last April since I left. Since then I don't remember ever objecting to a stone, although I want it distinctly understood that I didn't closely examine the building."

"The experts, Mr. Van Osdel, further report that

THE GRANITE COURSE

is deficient in average width of bed."

"I don't believe there is anything wrong about the granite course. I saw it when it was laid, and I didn't see anything wrong about it. The experts can't tell this, of their own knowledge, but must depend upon the statements of others. Mr. McNeill is interested in describing the stone to be very thin, because he gets pay for all extra brick-work. If the cut-stone work falls below the dimensions specified, they will have to be filled with brick, and he claims an extra for that reason. It is very plain, therefore, that he wouldn't be a very proper witness. Now, as a matter of fact, such stones as I saw were full average thickness,—not less than half the hight. I noticed them a good many times. Some might have been a little less, but some were a great deal more, and on the whole the stones were full average thickness."

"What about the omission of

THE BOND-STONES,

as alleged in the report?"

"I don't remember the plans of the piers, and in the second place I didn't criticise them closely, so that I am unable to say whether what the report says on this point is correct or not."

"It is claimed, Mr. Van Osdel, that this failure to put in these bond-stones, together with the deficiency of the beds of the stones in other courses, has required an extra amount of brick-work to supply this lack, and that this extra brick-work now amounts to 150,000 brick for this purpose alone."

"That is exactly the brick contractor's claim. If the stone were specified to go through the wall, and had to be held up with brick-work in place of stone-work, why the contractor has a claim for extras. But I don't know that to be the fact. I don't know how much truth there is in those figures—150,000. It may be some stone were not as large as specified, but I don't know that fact."

"WHO IS THE 'HIGHER POWER,'

Mr. Van Osdel, who, according to the experts' report, has been interfering with the Superintendent?"

"I don't know, I'm sure."

"It couldn't refer to any of the old Building Committee, eh?"

"I don't know to whom it refers: but, if it refers to me, all I have to say is, that it's a story made up out of whole cloth, and a lie at that. I never ordered a word of alterations from the plans, as far as I was concerned. I believe the new City-Hall is a good building, and a good deal better than the other one, while it won't cost so much money. If they were to go and examine the county part as they have this, the people would be for tearing it down. I think these experts beg the whole question when they state that only five stones ought to come out."

"Pretty intelligent men, though, those experts, aren't they?"

"Certainly, but it would have been better if they had specified how and from whom they got their information, and then the public would be able to judge of its value. Some things are stated which it is utterly impossible for them to have known from their own knowledge. Now, if we knew from whom the statements came, we could tell what value to attach to them."

ALD. COOK.

THE EX-CHAIRMAN OF THE BUILDING COMMITTEE.

Ex-Ald. Cook, Chairman of the Building Committee in the Council last year, was seen by the reporter.

In the course of the conversation, Mr. Cook stated that he was glad when he found out that Thomlinson & Reed had gotten the contract for stone-work on the City-Hall, for he did not know either of the men.

The reporter told him that Mr. Heath had alluded to the doing away with some balustrades in some upper-story windows, and he did not remember whether this had been done or not.

Mr. Cook replied that the balustrades and all ornamentation that had been done away with in the plans had been done before they were submitted to the contractors. He said the plans had been marked plainly with a blue line, and everything was fully explained to each and every bidder.

Ex-Ald. Van Osdel, who was present at the interview, here exclaimed: "I know that blue line was there, for I marked it myself."

Mr. Cook stated that he knew of no two sets of plans, as had been charged in the report of the Committee, and he knew there was but one set.

IN REGARD TO THE STONE-WORK,

Mr. Cook said a special committee composed of all the prominent builders and architects in the city had been invited to examine the work. They came to the granite course, and it was found that there were several stones that did not come up to the specifications in width. The Committee unanimously agreed that they would do to remain in the building, however, but Mayor Heath, contrary to the advice of these men, insisted upon having the stones taken out and replaced with thicker ones, which provoked the experts, who regarded it as bullheadedness on the part of the Mayor, after he had invited them to examine the work. The stone was greater in thickness all through when the work was completed than the specifications called for, and so far as the bond-stones was concerned, that was also fully up to the requirements. One of the experts alluded to said to Ald. Cook at the time, "This is the best job of stone-work I ever saw."

Mr. Cook stated that he was thoroughly amazed when he read the report of this special committee of experts. There were some men on the Committee of whom he did not expect much, but he did not think that a man like Mr. McDowell would lend himself to any such a scheme, and sign a document making wholesale charges of robbery and peculation upon persons by insinuation. If these charges were true, why did he not follow them up and lay the blame where it belonged? The Committee never sent for the Building Committee nor asked any of them a question. From whom did they get their information? Why did not they name the source? How could that Committee of mortals gaze at the face of a brick wall and tell whether it was slushed too little or too much? How could they tell whether the stones of the granite course were embedded in the solid wall one-half of their surface or not? How could they decide whether there was a sufficient number of bond-stones? He would like the Committee to answer some of these questions, and thought it would have been in good taste for them to have explained themselves a little more fully in their report before smirching the character of honorable citizens of Chicago.

And furthermore, Mr. Cook thought if

THE SO-CALLED POOR JOINTS

in the City-Hall were taken as a standard, then every joint in the County Building was a poor one. The report admitted that there were but five stones in the whole structure that ought to be removed, and he thought that this discovery was not worth all the fuss that had been made. But the Committee had been hired by the Lemont Stone Ring, and they were compelled to make some kind of a report. They were hounded continually, day after day, by a pack of hoodlums and hangers-on, who insisted that they should report the structure as liable to tumble down within two years, but they hardly dared to do this, restrained by such men as McDowell and the more respectable members.

The reporter asked what he proposed to do about it.

He replied that he thought a bona-fide committee of experts from the people could be persuaded to make an examination. Then let them alone,—both sides keep away from them entirely, and let them see what was the trouble. He hoped the matter would come before the Grand Jury, and if those men did not get a showing up, then he was mistaken.

COMMISSIONER WALLER,

head of the Department of Public Works, was also seen by the reporter. In regard to the work of the City-Hall, Mr. Waller stated that the work of investigation was going on when he took his position. The contractors had been working along slowly, and as for himself, he desired to take an inventory of the premises before he did much. He hardly knew where he stood yet, or how much work had been done before or since he took hold.

G. A. R.

ERIE, Pa., July 28.—The Grand Army of the Republic encampment met here to-day, composed of delegates from nearly all the posts in Pennsylvania. About 1,500 have arrived, including Gen. G. L. Brown and staff. Gov. Hoyt is expected Thursday. The following general officers are quartered in camp: Gens. J. S. Negley, Blakely, and Harry White. The Philadelphia posts were enthusiastically received all along the road. It was one continued ovation. The Mayor and citizens of Erie received all parties on their arrival and conducted them to the hotels, where refreshments were prepared for them. The camp will be in full operation to-morrow.

Read of, procure, and use Hop Bitters, and you will be strong, healthy, and happy.

WICKED CHICAGO.

Post-Mortem on Charles Hoover, the Victim of Michael Hanlan's Knife.

The Inquest Postponed until To-Morrow Afternoon.

Petty Larcenies, Robberies, Assaults, and Minor Crimes.

THE HOOVER CASE.

Coroner Mann yesterday morning concluded that it would be necessary after all to hold a post-mortem examination of the remains of Charles Hoover, the young man who was stabbed to death on Saturday night in the rear of No. 36 Indiana avenue, and consequently the inquest was postponed from 11 a. m. yesterday to 2 p. m. to-morrow afternoon, when it will be held at the Harrison Street Station. The funeral will take place to-day, and many of the witnesses will doubtless desire to attend. Mrs. Hanlan was released from confinement yesterday, as was also the man Reinhart, who will be an important witness, but who, in the opinion of the Coroner, was not a participant in the fight, but acted rather as a peacemaker, according to his own account and the accounts of others.

Owing to the lateness of the hour, and the necessary haste in which the account of the murder was written on Saturday night, omission was made of the circumstances of the arrest, and credit was not given to the police-officer who, in doing his duty, was compelled to exercise considerable nerve and discretion. It must be remembered that the scene of the tragedy is a large three-story tenement-house, and the character of the fight last Saturday night attests the desperate natures of some of the inmates. The police have always regarded this "patch" as one of the most dangerous in the city, and it has required a good deal of nerve for an officer to venture into the dark alley alone after nightfall. When the fight was in progress, somebody went out upon Indiana avenue and found a policeman, to whom he communicated the information. This officer was with a lady at the time, and stated that he would have to put her on the street-car; but that he would inform the next officer that came along, and he might go over to the "patch" and see to the fight. Officer Fitzpatrick, who traveled on that beat, heard the disturbance and immediately started for it. When he arrived the fight had ended, and Hanlan was locked in his own rooms. Most of the tenants were friendly to Hanlan and against the Hoovers, so the officer met with no assistance and little encouragement. The hallway and the building were enveloped in darkness, the stairway was narrow, slippery, and forbidding. But, notwithstanding these circumstances, Fitzpatrick knocked on Hanlan's door and demanded admittance. He was refused, and it was not until after repeated efforts and threats to break down the door that he was admitted, when he took Hanlan into custody and brought him to the station. After depositing his prisoner, Officer Fitzpatrick, accompanied by Lieut. Martin Hayes, went back to the place and remained nearly all night. Lieut. Hayes and THE TRIBUNE reporter, who were left alone among the inmates of the tenement-house in the absence of Fitzpatrick, who went back to the station for Mrs. Hanlan, searched Hanlan's rooms thoroughly, finding the small blacksmith's hammer, which is now in the hands of the police, and which was doubtless the weight referred to by the Hoovers.

County-Physician Harroun, assisted by Dr. Mignault, yesterday afternoon made a post-mortem examination, which developed the fact that the chief wound did not go clear through the body, as was at first stated, but that the puncture in the back was a separate and very slight wound. The stab which caused death was about two inches to the left of the umbilicus, and the knife, after penetrating the omentum or sac inclosing the barrels, severed one of the smaller intestines, and then punctured the stomach on the line of its greater curvature. The contents of the stomach and a quantity of blood were thus dropped into the abdominal cavity. The cause of death was peritonitis, the medical term for inflammation which ensues when the covering of the bowels is injured. Another wound, by no means fatal of itself, was in the back, just over the left kidney. The small wound in the back was simply skin deep. The right and left elbows were bruised and the skin abraded, which was probably done in the scuffle. There were some clots of blood about the head, and it was thought that some injury would be found on the scalp, inflicted by the iron weight or some similar weapon with which the deceased and his relatives had said that Hanlan first struck him. Not the slightest injury of any kind was found, however, and it is impossible to tell where the blood came from. Prof. Andrews and Dr. Painter, who attended him prior to his decease, were present during a greater part of the examination. The knife found upon Hanlan when arrested was exhibited, and it was the opinion of all present that its size and shape corresponded to the wounds, allowing, of course, for the slight expansion of the tissues. The wounds, however, had been stitched and dressed, so that the comparison could not be accurately made. There were some stains upon the blade of the knife, but the physicians were by no means sure that the stain was caused by blood.

A DOMESTIC TYRANT.

The Hebrew population in the vicinity of Clark street from Harrison to Twelfth streets are highly indignant over the treatment of a woman of their own creed named Mrs. Stone. Her husband keeps a grocery and saloon on Clark street, near Polk, but is so brutal that she cannot live with him,—in fact, he won't let her live near him. She married him nine years ago, and since that time they had two children, both of whom are dead. She had a daughter by a previous husband, and the present one had several children by two former wives, both of whom the neighbors say ran away from him nearly or quite crazy from the inhuman treatment accorded them. About three weeks ago the poor woman was again beaten and driven from home, and at an early morning hour sought refuge in the house of a neighbor. She was in a delicate condition, and at the same time in a horrible plight from her husband's brutality, and the neighbors, after caring for her several days, thought it expedient to send her to Mercy Hospital. They did so, and to defray the expense a contribution of 50-cent and 25-cent pieces was levied. Yesterday Stone and two neighbors went to the Hospital, and, by making the authorities there believe that she was insane and subject to freaks, got possession of her, and so last night she was lying at the Armory in one of the witness-rooms, apparently between life and death. Her husband had requested the County Physician to examine as to her sanity. Great numbers of the women-folks from that section of the city visited her, and some of their number remained at her bedside nursing her all night. The poor unfortunate is paralyzed on the left side, and is nearly all the time in a comotose state. The neighbors all say that she never evinced the slightest sign of insanity, and is not now insane, unless her mind has become deranged through the treatment accorded her. One woman cried at her bedside last night as she bethought her of the changed condition. In the Old Country Mrs. Stone was the daughter of the wealthiest man in a large extent of territory, and was a most remarkably beautiful woman, while she who was nursing at her bedside last night was then a homely peasant's daughter, and now a happy wife and mother, capable of befriending her once rich and powerful acquaintance. Every one in that section of the city speaks very hardly of the way Stone treated her, and tell horrible stories of the beatings and abuses she suffered. They made so many threats yesterday that his place was closed during the greater portion of the day.

PETTY CRIME.

John Johnson, a colored youth of 20 years, was captured yesterday as he was clambering on a ladder to an open window in the Jones School. Robbery was his undoubted purpose.

A youth of 18, giving the name of Edward Kelley, was arrested yesterday by the Deering street police, just after having broken open a car on the Alton track, near Mary street, loaded with merchandise.

Michael Trainor, a one-eared man, was arrested yesterday afternoon at the corner of Randolph and Canal streets upon a telegram from the Buffalo (N. Y.) Superintendent of Police, stating that he was wanted there for a robbery. He is held at Central Station.

Before Justice Hammer: Henry Collins, charged with bigamy, was discharged because his second marriage could not be proven, the Justice holding that the production of a marriage certificate was no proof of marriage; the case of J. Q. Grant, the colored Constable charged with assault and threats, was continued until the 4th in bonds of $100. Before Wallace: Samuel Resch, James Keegan, Henry Conlisk, and George Meyer, charged with vagrancy, were discharged; the case of George Hankins, charged with keeping a common gaming-house, was continued until the 7th.

A heavy silver watch, valued at $60, found upon the burglar W. H. Barnes, alias Brown, was yesterday identified by James L'Ainger, of No. 917 Halsted street. His house was burglarized on the 11th of last January, and the watch, together with a quantity of clothing, was stolen.

At about 9 o'clock Sunday evening three men entered the saloon of Larry Kakuska, No. 743 May street, and, after calling for beer and cigars, refused to pay. Words ensued, and they knocked the bartender senseless by striking him on the forehead with a dull and heavy weapon. They then ran out, pursued by Kakuska, who fired three shots at them with unknown effect.

Last evening a young street-walker giving the name of Mary Smith, 17 years of age, ran into the West Madison Street Station, closely pursued by her stepfather, John Borman, aged 70 years. She met him on the street, and had some words, when he began abusing her because she would not go home with him. She said she would rather go to jail than go home, and told some very hard stories about her parents.

Detective Ender has awaiting identification two open-face silver watches, one of peculiar pattern and bearing the inscription, "Charles D. Nichols, Springfield," and the other a Bloomington watch, with nickel movement; also a gold hunting-case English cap-lever watch. They were upon a colored man named John Williams, suspected of being crooked, and who was yesterday held by Justice Wallace to the 31st.

The following relates to an item printed a couple of days ago:

POLICE DEPARTMENT, CITY OF CHICAGO, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE.—This is to correct an article published in THE TRIBUNE of the 25th stating that T. W. Wampler, of Mattoon, Ill., was connected with trying to swindle S. P. Hart, of Sangamon County, out of money, pool tickets, etc. Mr. Wampler was not only innocent of the charge, but his arrest was a great mistake and a misapprehension, and he should receive no censure whatever. WILLIAM J. MCGARIGLE, Captain.

Charles Clark, alias Burton, was yesterday held by Justice Walsh in $200 to the Criminal Court for the theft of a watch some weeks ago from his room-mate. While in court he was recognized by Eldridge & Tourtelotte, attorneys, as the man who made false affidavit to having seen a lady client of theirs who was implicated in a divorce suit entering a house of ill-fame on West Madison street. They promptly caused his arrest upon a charge of perjury, and claim that Clark was paid $50 for bearing false witness.

Detectives Bauder and Stewart yesterday arrested for vagrancy Harry Ashton, alias Thompson, the bunko man who swindled Capt. Percival a few days ago out of about $200, which was returned to him on condition that he should not prosecute. With him was arrested his "pal," Charles C. Miller. Both are experts in the business, and were brought here only a few days ago by a man in the same business, for whom this city had become too hot owing to police persecution. Miller and Ashton are already inclined to weaken, and say that whoever says the "town is right" lies. They will likely vacate in a few days, which is precisely what they are wanted to do.

A good one is told on Leonard Ruthgerber, the oldest pawnbroker and money-lender in the city. In Bensinger's saloon, on State street, yesterday, with some friends, the conversation turned to bunko, and Mr. Ruthgerber evinced a desire to see how the old thing worked. A lay-out was readily found, and the old gentleman was put through the process. He kept on representing until $58 had been laid down, and the boys, thinking this was about all he would stand, threw the star. Ejaculations were heard from all sides, "The only way in which you could have lost, sir." The victim said that would beat anybody, and the boys proved it by keeping the money he had played against their game. The old gentleman is mad.

Philip H. Weitz, pawnbroker at No. 126 West Madison street, yesterday caused the arrest of Hattie Clifton, alias Viola Thompson, a woman of ill-repute, who has been keeping house for him. He alleges that Sunday night she attempted to chloroform him by spilling the contents of a bottle on the pillows and bedclothing, with the purpose of robbing him. He says he awoke and found her in the very act. He moreover alleges that she keeps a razor under her pillow nightly, with the intention of killing him some night. These, of course, were not sufficient causes for the woman's arrest, and so he charged her with stealing a lot of goods from his pawnshop. The police are of the opinion that Weitz tired of the woman, and took that means of getting rid of her. And the neighbors state that if it can be proven that Weitz is the low character he is represented they will not allow him to live in peace among them.

Justice Walsh: Richard Knowles, a song and dance man, pleaded guilty to having burglarized William Graham's cigar store, at No. 73 West Madison street, $1,000 to the Criminal Court; John Walsh, insulting Officer John Collins for the shooting of young Leigh, for which the officer is under bail to the Criminal Court, $10 fine; W. H. Barnes, alias Brown, the hatless and shoeless individual picked up in the West Twelfth street district, and afterwards identified for the burglary of Thomas Keys' boarding-house, at No. 610 Canal street, $1,000 to the Criminal Court. He was yesterday identified by Lieut. Bell as the thief with whom he had a desperate shooting affray some six years ago. William Killon, Thomas Collins, Thomas Farley, and John McDermott, charged with riot and assaulting Gustav Skedo, of No. 271 Johnson street, and John Prebe, and breaking windows in the house, took changes of venue to Justice Morrison, and were held in $200 each to the Criminal Court. Ann Hunt, charged with larceny as bailee of some goods from a Blue Island avenue boarding-house did likewise, and was held to the 14th for trial. Justice Wallace had a docket containing 196 names. Nellie McCabe, for cutting Maggie Coogan, and Sam Bremen, as accessory to the assault, were held in $500 bonds to the 31st; Thomas McQuade, alias Mack, attempting to burglarize several rooms in the Exchange Building, $500 to the Criminal Court; George Jordan, cutting a negro on the hand with a razor, to the 15th; eighty-one inmates of houses of ill-fame pulled early Sunday morning, $1 to $10 fine, graded according to the contents of their pocketbooks rather than comparative guilt; John Cuttle, assaulting a man in the Twenty-second street district, to the 29th; George Foster, colored, larceny of four malacca canes, $200 to the Criminal Court; some unlicensed saloon-keepers, $52 fine each, and some given more time to raise the amount. Justice Kaufmann: William Dale, a young man from Streator, Ill., $10 fine for running down two girls in Lincoln Park.

LATE LOCAL ITEMS.

James Ginton, a kindling-wood peddler, is a prisoner at the Armory for the larceny of a horse valued at $40, from Frank Hahan, of No. 111 West Thirteenth street.

Theresa Miller, 44 years of age, was found dead in her bed, at No. 184 West Fifteenth street, by her husband, upon returning home from work last evening. She was under a physician's treatment for dropsy at the time of her death.

At 11 o'clock last night Charles Schneider, bridge-tender at Division street, heard a tug whistle, and, as he raised the window of his little bridge-house to see if there was a vessel in sight, a shot was fired by some unknown assassin on the bridge, which struck him on the left hand, lodging in the flesh. He thinks some one had been lying in wait for an opportunity to assassinate him, but he claims to have no idea who or why. He is 26 years of age, single, and lives at No. 26 Pleasant street.

At 1 o'clock this morning Officers Lueder and Peterson noticed a suspicious looking fellow going south on State street, near Polk, and upon overhauling him they found upon him a valise and two suits of clothes, and upon a more minute examination they found the valise filled with blankets and other articles, and upon the person of the prisoner was a billy, a jimmy, a carpet stretcher, and six keys. He gave the name of Edward Jones, and was recognized as a thief arrested two weeks ago for vagrancy. An owner is wanted for the goods.

THE INDIANS.

Special Dispatches to The Tribune.

BISMARCK, D. T., July 28.—A steamer from Fort Peck to-day reports sixty half-breed prisoners at that point, sent by Gen. Miles. They were selling ammunition to the hostiles. There were 170,000 rounds of cartridges loaded to-day for Miles' command. Nine Nez Perces from the British side passed down the river on the steamer en route to Joseph's band. Two of Joseph's brothers are in the party.

ST. PAUL, July 28.—There seems to be an impression in the East that Gen. Miles is acting in excess of the intructions from his superiors in his campaign against the Indians. It is stated at Department headquarters that he is acting under precise instructions from Gen. Terry, commanding the Department, and has not departed from them.

SUNDAY THEATRES.

Sheriff Hoffmann Takes Issue with Mayor Harrison,

And Declines to Suppress Sabbath Play-Houses.

The "Staats-Zeitung" Sharply Criticises the Mayor's Views.

Sheriff Hoffmann was asked yesterday what he thought of Mayor Harrison's statement to a TRIBUNE reporter, that it was the duty of the Sheriff and not of the Mayor to suppress Sunday theatrical performances. The Sheriff said that he had seen the article, but paid little attention to it. And he intimated that Mr. Harrison did not know what he was talking about when he made the statement. If the Sheriff was to be called upon to execute this particular State law, why not call upon him to arrest every criminal, murderer, thief, forger, or what not? This would leave the police nothing to do but look after misdemeanants and offenders against the city ordinances.

This, said Mr. Hoffmann, would not do. Power was given to certain officers of incorporated cities to perform certain police duties within the corporate limits. They could not select one particular class of alleged offenders and say, "Oh, we have nothing to do with them; they come under the purview of the Sheriff." It seemed as if the Mayor realized that any move against Sunday theatres or amusements would at once bring down upon him the wrath of a large number of citizens who hold liberal views in regard to Sunday and its uses. This was all verywell; but the Sheriff did not want the Mayor to shove the thankless task over to him or to pass on the responsibility in this way.

Mr. Hoffmann said that he understood it to be his duty to suppress any riot that might occur in the county, whether within or without the city limits; but that did not include the suppression of a disorderly house or the "pulling" of a notorious bagnio or low beer-garden. The police had their duties, and, as the Mayor was the head of the police force, he must keep his men up to their work or suffer the blame for his neglect. But he couldn't load the job off on the Sheriff, not if his name was John Hoffmann.

THE "STAATS-ZEITUNG'S" VIEWS.

Yesterday's *Staats-Zeitung* contains the following editorial on this subject:

In an interview which the reporter of THE TRIBUNE had with Mayor Harrison, the latter makes the following reply to the question as to his opinion regarding the immorality of Sunday theatre performances:

"I think it would be better to do no violence to the prejudice of any class, and a vast number of our best citizens are shocked by these performances. I would prefer that they should not be given, and believe that all people, as near as possible, should so live as to do violence to neither the prejudices nor principles of their neighbors."

These are great words, easily spoken. What! does Mr. Harrison ask every man to exercise his rights, not merely with regard to his rights, but also with regard to the opinions and prejudices of others? This is going pretty far. So if anybody has any absurd idea in his head that I must have so-and-so, do this, or that, or not do it, and, since he would be grieved if I did not live according to his ideas, must I therefore do that which seems absurd to me, and quit doing that which appears reasonable to me? We have never seen a more absurd requirement. It is all proper that nobody should do things which injure another. It is also perfectly proper that nobody should voluntarily and maliciously disturb others in the exercise of their rights; but that one should quit his course in life by the opinions and prejudices of others, that is not proper at all, but an excessively impudent proposition.

How does this work out? An English proverb says, "It is a poor rule that don't work both ways." A similar German one says, "What is right for one is proper for another." If those who believe that Sunday is a day of recreation and harmless amusement are to be told that, in order to avoid the prejudices of English-speaking Protestants, they must give up these Sunday amusements, which seem to them proper, why can't the case be stated the other way? No class of citizens should, according to Mr. Harrison's opinion, be offended and annoyed. Very well, then! There is a very numerous class of citizens to whom it is offensive and shocking in the highest degree to be awakened early on Sunday mornings, while they are enjoying a rest well-earned by the hard labors of the week, by the disagreeable clang and ding-danging of church bells. This ding-danging is, according to the opinion or prejudices of very many people, a nuisance of the worst kind, irrespective of the fact that it is a senseless and a stupid holding-on to a custom which originated at a time when there were no clocks, and bells were needful in order to let the faithful know that it was time to go to church. How would it be if Mr. Harrison were to suggest to the church-goers to stop this unnecessary ding-danging out of consideration for the prejudices of those to whom it is a disagreeable annoyance?

Not only would there be as much reason in this suggestion as in the one that Sunday theatrical performances should stop out of respect for the feelings of pious people, but a great deal more, for these theatrical performances do not disturb the church-goers, while the untuned, harsh, and shrieking bell-sounds displease tens of thousands of men who are not interested in the call to church. Here is a

REAL PRACTICAL DISTURBANCE

of the physical and mental comfort of many thousands of human beings, while Sunday theatrical performances don't practically disturb one single pious man in his devotions. It must be, then, that this is like that old maid who complained of a neighbor who was in the habit of taking air-baths in his garden, in the costume of Adam before the fall, in sight of her window. The officer was directed to investigate the affair. When he went to the window of the complainant's room he saw it was impossible to look over the high garden wall into the garden of whose proprietor she complained. When he mentioned this to the woman she exclaimed in moral indignation: "Of course you can't see anything from there, but if you will just get up on a ladder as I did then you can see the shameless, naked fellow without any trouble at all." The complainant was put out of court, for who compelled her to climb up on a ladder in order to enjoy the satisfaction of a moral indignation? We should deal in a similar fashion with the complaints of these pious shriekers, who are only disturbed and annoyed by Sunday theatricals when they climb up on a ladder like that old maid.

Devout Shriekers we call them. That don't cover the ground. They are pious hypocrites, who lyingly pretend that they are interested only in the preservation of public order and public morality and decency, while their real object is to force on others who think otherwise their religious ideas by the aid of the police. When they complain that during church time noisy brass bands pass by their temples, so that the words of their preachers cannot be understood, or that their heavily-paid choirs are thrown into confusion by the sound, such a complaint would have sense and reason in it, for every local assembly of citizens is entitled to that amount of respect that others shall not voluntarily disturb them in their doings. But when a congregation of pious hypocrites which assembles in its church two, or three, or four miles from a theatre assert that they are disturbed by the performances in that theatre, there is no sense or reason in it, but it is a shameless lie, and an impudent attempt to force, through the aid of the police, their prejudices regarding something which they consider to be a Sunday observance pleasant to God and good for the soul on others who do not share this opinion.

IN OUR FREE FORM

of Government neither the State, nor city, nor police has anything to do with the opinions or the prejudices of citizens. It can and should stop, or punish all actions by which the freedom, life, health, or wellbeing of another is practically interfered with; but it cannot and should not prevent any citizen from doing something which is in itself innocent, and which may displease some one else, since it stands opposed to his prejudices. If they so far misunderstand their duty as to attempt to interfere with those who give offense by their harmless actions to the prejudices of any class of citizens, we will, with all our energy, claim for that class of citizens, who do not accept the English fashion of observing Sunday the same right to stop the offensive customs of those who are devout after the English fashion. As against doing away with Sunday theatricals, we claim the abolition of the noise of church-bells, for we have just as much right to require that these pietists shall give up everything which is shocking to our prejudices as they have to require the same thing of the hundreds and thousands whose Christianity has not the brand of English Puritanism.

And, finally, a very large class of our citizens consist of persons to whom Saturday is a holy day on which nobody ought to work.

With their beliefs and prejudices it must be very shocking to see that all the rest of creation works on that day. If then, as Mr. Harrison thinks, a man should so live as neither to wound the opinions nor the prejudices of others, then, out of regard for that numerous class of our citizens, all those who look upon Sunday as a day of rest should not work on Saturday.

The English-American advocates of strict Sunday observances have just as much right to require that, in order not to wound their prejucies, all those who are of a different opinion concerning the fashion of observing the Sabbath should stay away from the theatres or concerts as the Jews have to require that nobody should work on Saturday in order that their prejudices might not be offended,—just as much right. That is, no right at all.

LABOR AND CAPITAL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, July 28.—The striking coopers have about won a victory, most of the manufacturers having to-day signed a contract giving the terms asked for a year at least, and other manufacturers promising to come into the new arrangement to-morrow. During the strike the coopers have received aid not only from labor organizations, but from other parts of the country. Quite a large donation from the Chicago coopers was to-day acknowledged.

FALL RIVER, July 28.—In view of the recent and continued disturbances by strikers Mayor Lindsay leaves for Boston to-morrow to consult with Gov. Talbot to see if some arrangements can be made to secure better protection of property and citizens, an object desired and called for by men representing at least two-thirds of the taxpaying property in the city.

JOHN ENNIS.

What He Says About Weston and His London Victory—Strategy that Puzzled "Blower" Brown—Weston Was Not on Exhibition, but He Walked to Win—The Receipts—Ennis' Misfortunes.

New York Times, July 27.

Among the passengers who arrived in this city yesterday in the Inman steamer City of Berlin was John Ennis, the pedestrian, who, in the great international match at Gilmore's Garden in March last, came in next to Rowell, the winner. He has been in Europe with his family for the last two months, and he competed in the international match in London last month, when the Astley belt was won by Edward Payson Weston. He is the first of the pedestrians to arrive in this country since that event, and he brings with him information which was not cabled during the contest. He looked strong and healthy yesterday when he greeted the *Times* reporter, and the unusually large size of the shoes which he wore was the only mark which reminded one of his profession. These spoke of ease and comfort in walking, and they were of such ungainly proportions that no man but a pedestrian would wear them. In accounting for his failure to make a good record in the late match, he said to the reporter:

"I don't want to to be understood as attempting to apoligize for, or explain, my failure. But the facts may as well be told as an extenuation, if not as an excuse. I was taking my training exercise on the banks of the Thames, near Hampton. About a week before the great match began, as I was walking for practice, I saw a tug run down and sink a row-boat. In the boat were two ladies and two gentlemen. I plunged into the river to save the ladies, and I did save them both. One of them weighed at least 180 pounds, and in saving her I strained my back. When I came from the water I had to walk four miles and a half before I came to a place where I could change my wet clothes. During that walk I caught a severe cold, and blistered my feet very badly. The result was that I could not properly train myself during the last week before the match, and when I went upon the track I knew that I could not win the belt, and I told my friends so. I did hope, however to make a creditable record on the English track, and when I found myself obliged to retire, I felt very sore about it. I had gone a long way to do good work, and found myself unable to do any work whatever. That would make any man feel sore, and especially one who made the record which I made in New York. The match was, to the best of my knowledge, a perfectly fair one. I have heard that the American people doubt that Weston really made 550 miles. I have heard no such doubts expressed in England, and I believe that he honestly made it. It was as great a surprise across the water as it was here. But I can easily understand it. Weston has remarkable powers of endurance, and for the first time in his life he gave himself a fair show. For the first time since I have known him, he went on the track to win, and not to gain the admiration of the ladies. He discarded his frilled shirt, his fancy sash, and the other trumperies which have generally distinguished him on the track. He was dressed in red worsted tights, a thin white undershirt, and ordinary trunks. He was dressed, in fact, to walk, and not simply to make a show of himself, and he did walk, and he won the belt, I believe, honestly and fairly. I have told you one reason for Weston's success. Now I will give you another, and this is the principal one. In this walk he displayed more strategy than he has ever shown before. 'Blower' Brown attempted to follow the tactics which Rowell so successfully used in this city. He tried to break the heart of Weston by following close on his heels, by 'dogging' him. Weston saw the game, and he was equal to the emergency. It is a great trick of his to reverse in walking—that is, to turn around and walk in the opposite direction. He practiced this to Brown's disaster. He knew just when he was going to reverse, but Brown did not. He would be walking at a rapid pace with Brown at his heels, when suddenly he would turn about and go the other way. Brown would get some paces over the line before he realized what Weston had done. In this way he lost several yards each time Weston turned, and at the end of the race these yards counted up into miles. I don't mean to say that Weston would not have won the race anyway, for his performance is a wonderful one, but I do say that Brown's performance would have been better but for these tactics of Weston. He started in the contest with the intention of worrying the American, and while the American may have been worried somewhat by the continual 'dogging' of his footsteps, he turned the Englishman's tactics to his own advantage, and gained much more than he lost."

"How does the encouragement given to pedestrianism in England compare with that given to it in this country?" asked the reporter.

"There can be no comparison," was the answer. "The receipts at the international match in London were about £800 [$4,000], just about enough to pay the expenses. Weston's gate money amounted to absolutely nothing. All that he made by his great feat was the sweepstakes, $2,000, and what few bets he may have had outside. Admission to the hall cost only a shilling (25 cents), while in America you pay 50 cents and $1. Then the principle of class comes in in England. Very few ladies will patronize a pedestrian contest, because they fear to meet there people who are supposed to be inferior to them. There is none of the enthusiasm that you find in this country, and I am heartily glad to get out of England. Of course, the people over there are very much disgusted. They have been beaten this year at rowing, walking, and racing. They are not more disgusted, however, than the pedestrians from this country who have visited them. So far as I am concerned, I hope that the Astley belt will remain here, for I don't want to go England to walk again for it. America is the only country in which pedestrianism is appreciated, and it is here that I want to do my walking in the future."

"Then you intend to compete for the belt in the next match?"

"Most certainly I intend to compete for it, but nothing is definitely arranged about the next match yet. It is in Mr. Weston's power to name the time and place for it, but up to this time he has named neither. I am afraid that there will be trouble about it. Rowell has challenged him, as has also George Hazel, the champion fifty-mile walker of England. He must name the time within three months of the challenge, but there are no conditions imposed on him as to the place. He says now that unless he is allowed to manage the match to suit himself, he will decide to have it in a town of 1,500 inhabitants. Now, the rest of us think that we ought to have something to say about the management, and the probability is that there will be trouble before the match is definitely arranged. You know what Weston is. He was airy before his great feat, and he is more airy now. It has been customary for the winner of the belt to deposit $500 as security that it will be ready when called for. O'Leary did this, and so did Rowell. Mr. Atkinson, of the *Sporting Life*, called on Weston to make the deposit, and he refused. He said that he was a gentleman, and they must take his word. Sir John Astley was appealed to, and he decided that Weston's word was enough. This fact has simply added to his self-conceit, and there is no knowing how far he will go before he gets to the end of his string."

"Can you tell me when Weston will return to this country?"

"I saw him just before I left London, and he told me then that he should sail for New York about the middle or last of August. He is now delivering a course of lectures throughout England, the subject being 'What I Know About Walking!' I don't know who were his backers in the last walk. He applied to Sir John Astley, and that gentleman refused to back him. There has been some talk about Weston's having been allowed to enter for the race after the regulation time. I want to explain that to you. Weston was fairly in the race. He wrote to us who had entered asking for a week's time to get the money, and we allowed him to enter on those terms. He paid in the money at the end of the week, and the stated time had passed then, but it was a fair agreement between him and us, and he was as legitimately in the contest as Brown, Rowell, or myself."

Mr. Ennis will remain in this city for a week, and then go to Chicago to visit his friends. As soon as the next competition for the belt is arranged in some definite shape, he intends to enter as a contestant; but the articles are not yet signed between Weston and Rowell, and Mr. Ennis seems to think that there will be some trouble before they are signed. But if Weston does not name a time and place within three months of Rowell's challenge, giving to all the competitors four weeks for training, Mr. Ennis thinks that Sir John Astley will take the matter in his own hands, reclaim the belt, and offer it to be competed for by the men who have challenged the champion.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

Organization of a Women's Protective Union.

The Cigarmakers to Stand by the Strikers in Goldsmith's Factory.

WOMEN'S UNION.

About thirty ladies and a sprinkling of the sterner sex gathered last evening in a hall at No. 13 South Halsted street, the object of the meeting being to form a "Workingwoman's Industrial Protective Union." The meeting was called to order by Mrs. Anna Schrock, who called attention to the large number of unemployed girls and women. There were many more who, if employed at all, earned such small amounts as scarcely to be able to keep body and soul together. She thought the remedy for this state of things was to be found in the consolidation of the workingwomen's interests. They did not propose to ask for or accept charity.

Mrs. F. B. Kingsbury said that something of the kind had been quite successful on the Pacific Slope.

Mrs. Mills spoke of the good to be achieved by the support of workingmen. She believed much could be done by the purchase of goods in the rough, and then making them up and selling them direct to consumers. They had tried this in one case and with some success.

The Chair said the chief point was to elect officers and receive proposals for membership. All workingwomen were eligible, and the dues would be only 25 cents a quarter, or $1 a year. In reply to a question, she said that the membership fees would go to form a fund for payment of hall-rent, lights, and other necessary expenses. Then, if they proved successful, they would rent a few rooms, put in some old furniture, and thus furnish a shelter for women in distress and for female children. Perhaps this might develop into a school similar to one with which she was at one time connected. It was intended to add an employment agency, and, in short, to provide workingwomen generally with the means of obtaining work, and the opportunity of disposing of the products of their labor.

At this point a man, who had taken his seat near the presiding officer, and whose face seemed somewhat familiar, rose and placed in nomination for the office of President Mrs. Anna Schrock. It became necessary to find out then what the name of this interesting individual himself might be, and one very busy lady volunteered to ascertain it for the benefit of the reporters. The man said his name was Brown,—pretty name, but uncommon. "Pray, madam," said the inquisitive pencil-slinger, "ask the gentleman what his initials are." Mr. Brown had just got through nominating the balance of the officers, and politely replied that his initials were "M. M." The lady reported that interesting fact, and then a light suddenly broke in on her mind, and she said, "My God, gentlemen, surely that cannot be Marcus Monroe Brown, that the poor Widow McLaughlin shot at after being turned out——" But it was.

Mrs. Barnum was elected Treasurer and Mrs. Kingsbury Vice-President. Mrs. Mills was proposed for one of these offices, but declined the honor, saying that she did not agree with Mrs. Schrock as to the means whereby the desired end of improving the condition of women was to be reached. The Chair said that in that case she had better not act, and accordingly she withdrew her name. This left the Secretaryship still to fill, and in some mysterious way the name of Marcus Monroe Brown, friend of humanity in general and more especially of unfortunate widows with a little furniture, was proposed and declared carried. Meantime the women had got together and informed each other who the distinguished philanthropist was who had volunteered to watch over the cradle of the new labor movement. None of them seemed to feel equal to saying anything publicly, but Mrs. Kingsbury confidentially informed the reporter that they could count her out, for this settled her connection with the affair. And really, to one who remembers the story of how Mr. Brown fled down the stairs of the Metropolitan Block, with half-crazed and half-starved Annabella McLaughlin firing at him as he ran for life, there does seem something almost sublime in the conception of that person as Secretary of a society for improving the condition of workingwomen.

Notwithstanding this incongruity—if such it be—Mr. Brown made a little speech, in which he conveyed the novel and startling information that the movement would be a successful one if properly managed. He thought the ladies seemed determined to make it such.

A lady invited all present to visit the meetings of the Workingwomen's Union held in Uhlich's Hall twice a month for the purpose of discussing the labor question and kindred subjects. This gave rise to some debate, in which it was manifested that harmony did not dwell in the hearts of all present.

The Chair explained at great length that she had her own ideas about the project which lay so near her heart and how she had done all the preparatory work. But she did not want people to come around and oppose her notions. She had studied this matter for four years and thought her ideas were good. Those who liked could work for people's souls, she proposed to work for their bodies. She had suffered and been trampled upon and had been followed and persecuted in a scandlous way. He heart ached for the poor girls who were growing up in sin and vice, the little street peddlers and musicians, and she longed to be able to do something for them.

An intermission of a few minutes was taken, during which the audience were favored with some music. A few names were then put on the lists and a few quarters collected, after which the meeting adjourned until next Monday evening at 8 o'clock.

THE CIGARMAKERS.

A mass-meeting of cigarmakers was held under the auspices of Union No. 14 at Romer's Hall, No. 45 North Clark street, last evening. Mr. H. Daubeau, President of the Union, occupied the chair, and said that the meeting had been called for two objects,—first, to discuss the strike at Goldsmith Bros.' shop, and, second, to endeavor to organize to resist encroachments upon their rights by the "bosses," who, the speaker asserted, were their bitter enemies.

Mr. Heck said that he had understood that the meeting was called to hear reports from the strikers in Goldsmith's shop, and representative strikers present were called upon to present their case.

Mr. Park said that since the strike he had prevented several men from going to work, and, to his knowledge, none of the strikers had returned to the shop. One week ago all was quiet; then one of the Goldsmith's came into the shop, and said, "Boys, I have news for you. I am obliged to reduce your wages $1 per 1,000 cigars." At 12 o'clock that day the men in the shop went to Station 1, on North Clark street, and held a secret meeting in a private room. Mr. Heck gave them good advice, told them now to act, and a committee of four were appointed to wait on Messrs. Goldsmith and present a set of resolutions to him, stating their desires. The speaker called on Mr. Goldsmith, but was laughed at. Union No. 14 appointed an Arbitration Committee of twenty, who called upon the Goldsmiths, but received no satisfaction. One of the brothers had threatened to have Keck arrested as a ringleader, but was informed by a Police Captain that he could not.

Mr. Rothinger, another striker, said that two new hands had gone to work at the shop, also two strikers, Martin Davis and Ben Mendellson.

The resolutions sent to Goldsmith Bros. were called for and read. The following is a copy:

Resolved, That we, the undersigned, are willing to comply with your demand, provided you comply wit ours, and that is, that each and every man shall be used alike.

Secondly, To have six working days in one week, and those days shall be from Monday until Saturday afternoon. In regard to pay-day, we all agree to Monday.

Thirdly, We do not want to compel any man to work on Saturday or on Sunday.

Fourthly, Any man who wishes to work on these days may do so.

Fifthly, We do not want a man to work against his own will.

Sixthly, We hereby further state that if Messrs. Goldsmith & Bro. do not comply with these our demands, that we demand the same wages we have been getting. COMMITTEE.

Mr. Kelby said he was opposed to fighting the "bosses," but in favor of fighting men in their own ranks. All must unite, and work together. The speaker believed in the co-operative factory plan, enabling strikers to get work and to prevent corner loafing during a strike.

Mr. Sam Goldwater was called for and said he had all respect for the strikers, not because they struck, but because they fought against the strike of the "bosses." Organization must be had for resistance, and not for the purpose of fighting their employers. He denied the fact that Goldsmith paid large wages, for they were the smallest in the city. He called the firm liars and other hard names, and cited many instances of petty meanness alleged to have been committed by them. He believed in a united work at the polls, and thought that co-operative factories had always been unsuccessful and the plan proven impracticable. All must support the strikers.

Speeches were made by Messrs. Wolfsohn, Herman, Elliot, and others, all in the same vein.

Mr. Hermann moved that the cigarmakers of Chicago sustain the strikers in Goldsmith's factory. The motion was carried, and the meeting adjourned until next Monday evening.

SARAH BERNHARDT.

The Withdrawal of Mlle. Bernhardt from the Comedie Francaise Fully Settled On—Her Visit to This Country to Extend to at Least a Year—An Excellent Company to Play with Her—Her Pictures and Statuary to Be Displayed Here.

Correspondence New York Tribune.

LONDON, July 11.—I believe I must say that Mlle. Sarah Bernhardt's withdrawal from the Comedie Francaise is now a thing fully determined on—so far as her own resolution is concerned. The terms of her American tour are also settled, and of the European tour which is to precede it. In fact, the dramatic life of this extraordinary artist is arranged in advance for the next three years and more. But let us take things in order; and first—though it is not the first in time—her journey to the United States. I shall speak all through this letter of plans and intentions as I understand them to exist at this moment. If changes are made, it will be time enough to mention them when they occur.

It is settled, then, that Mlle. Bernhardt will sail for the United States at the end of September, 1880. Her first performance will be given in New York in November, and she will probably remain in New York two or three months. Strength permitting, she will play six nights a week, but I should not advise anybody to count on this part of the programme being carried out literally. Mlle. Bernhardt's health is by no means robust. From countless descriptions and photographs you have formed an idea of her fragility,—which is probably exaggerated,—but she is a delicate creature all the same, of a finer clay than most, and the greater part of her strength comes, one may suppose, from those "nerves" which her critics complain of. "Je suis toujours malade" is her own account of herself. It remains to be seen what effect a New York winter may have on a system so slight in physique and so strong in intellectual endowment, in emotion, and in force of will. She is not a person who spares herself. Complaints have been heard in London that she did not fulfill all her engagements in private houses. She was, for example, to have acted last Tuesday for the second time at Mrs. Brassey's, but never came. She had acted at the theatre the same evening, gone home, changed her costume, gone down stairs, entered her carriage, and fainted as she entered it. She was carried back into the house, and remained unconscious for an hour. The guests at Mrs. Brassey's, who knew nothing of all this, set down her absence to caprice; but it is hardly probable that she fainted on purpose to disappoint the people who were waiting to hear her in Park-lane; or that she enjoys these accidents any more than others who suffer by them. That she was really ill when she failed to play in "L'Etrangere" is now known; and it is to be remarked that this is the only occasion on which she has failed to keep her promise to the public at the theatre during her London visit.

After New York, other cities will take their turn, in an order which depends so much on circumstances that it is hardly worth while to give details of the management as at present contemplated. It will be more interesting for you to know that Mlle. Bernhardt's stay in America is expected to last for two years. It will not be less than one, in any case. She goes under an agreement, which I believe is already signed, with Mr. Jarrett, whom you know as Mme. Christine Nilsson's agent. Mr. Jarrett has been acting in London for Mlle. Bernhardt, to whom Mme. Nilsson recommended him in terms which long experience of his capacity and fidelity warranted. The question of terms is a delicate one to treat in public. I quoted the other day from an English paper a story that Mlle. Bernhardt was to receive $400,000. The story was not accurate, but was pretty generally credited, and the sum named is, in reality, not very different from that which is likely to accrue to her if the present contract is carried out to the end. But the agreement is not made for a lump sum. Mlle. Bernhardt is to receive 3,000 francs ($600) for each representation, with 100 francs ($20) a day in addition for expenses. Mr. Jarrett takes upon himself all charges of every kind. It is he who employs and pays the company that is to be organized for this journey. I judge that this troupe will be a very different sort from that which accompanied Mlle. Rachel. It is understood that competent actors and actresses are to be selected. Mlle. Bernhardt expresses herself unwilling to appear before American audiences with the "bundle of sticks" (the phrase is not hers but was current at the time) whom Mlle. Rachel carried about with her. At least one of her former comrades of the Comedie Francaise, and not the least distinguished, will probably go with her. I mean M. Maubaut, who for many years past has filled at the Theatre Francais what we call the "heavy" roles in tragedy. One or two other names might also be mentioned. For the rest, no definite scheme is settled, but the best talent procurable will be employed, and the company will have the advantage of training and supervision at the hands of the first living actress. It will perhaps also enjoy the benefit of acting together for some time before going to America.

You may expect to see Mlle. Bernhardt in a number of the characters in which she is most famous here and in Paris,—in "Phedre," of course, in "Hernani" as *Dona Sol*, in "L'Etrangere" as *Mrs. Clarkson*, and in some which she has never played in Paris; in "Frou Frou," for example, which was a favorite part with that admirable and lamented artiste, Mlle. Desclee. I am not sure whether I commit an indiscretion in adding that Mlle. Bernhardt has it in contemplation to appear in two Shakespearean plays, viz., "Romeo and Juliet" and in "Hamlet." But in that case she will play neither *Juliet* nor *Ophelia*. Her ambition is to act *Romeo* and *Hamlet*. These plays will not be given in English, but in French—in M. Francois Hugo's version, I should suppose.

You will have an opportunity, moreover, to judge of Mlle. Bernhardt's talents as painter and sculptor. She will open an art gallery in New York as she has done in London. It pleases people who think one talent enough for one woman, to consider the exhibition here as only a sort of advertisement. What need Mlle. Bernhardt has of advertising herself when all London is talking of her, when her every evening is engaged, and when she does not get a penny more or less whether the Gayety Theatre is full or empty, these persons have not pointed out. The truth is Mlle. Bernhardt takes her painting and her other art work very seriously. It is not merely that she is not content with dramatic fame, of which she sometimes speaks as a thing too evanescent to perpetuate her renown. She paints her pictures and models her groups and busts, first, because she has something to express in that way she cannot express otherwise; secondly, to sell. Her exhibition in London has brought in large sums, and the prices of what she has disposed of this year, both in Paris and London, amount to another large sum. You see that this lady, with all her poetic genius, has a very practical side to her character; for which I suppose we Americans, priding ourselves on practical qualities, shall not think the worse of her.

A European tour is to precede the American. Mlle. Bernhardt returns to Paris next week, and remains there till November. In Novembe she starts for Russia, and during the winter will play in St. Petersburg and Moscow, and on her return in Holland and Belgium—possibly elsewhere. She is to be back in Paris next May, and during the rest of the spring and the following summer will busy herself with her prepartions for the United States. During those months she will taste for the last time for two years to come the sweets of that large and full life which the Parisian can enjoy to perfection in Paris only. Of her house in Paris, of the salon of which she is mistress, of the crowd of artists, and writers, and men of distinction in the world who surround her, you have heard something; and this is not the moment to enlarge on the subject. I have only to indicate how Mlle. Bernhardt's year preceding her American visit is to be spent, and to hint at what she renounces in order to enjoy your society.

Mlle. Bernhardt's withdrawal from the Comedie Francaise seems, as I said above, to be finally resolved on. The other day I referred to the possibility of an arrangement under which she might remain Societaire, and go to America on leave of absence. But there seems little or no chance of that. She cannot resign, as has been explained before. She cannot obtain the consent of her comrades to withdraw. They have no power, I suspect, to release her from her engagements, and would not if they could. The jealousy raging against her does not blind them to the fact that it is she who fills the theatre four nights a week, and that there is no one to replace her when she goes. She will have to endure some sort of process or lawsuit by which the Comedie will attempt to enforce its legal claims on its most valuable member. The State itself may intervene, and not only the law courts but some kind of administrative power may be brought to bear on her resolution. It is safe to say that all violence of that sort will strengthen her purpose. Her enemies—and she has enemies enough—never accused her of being wanting in spirit. They have accused her of having too much.

Very different influences will make themselves felt, however, when Mlle. Bernhardt returns to Paris. The public of the Theatre Francais will not part with its idol if persuasion, entreaty, coaxing, and flattery can keep her. She will find herself besieged by admirers, and day after day implored to abandon her present plans. It would be too much to say that she will prove obdurate with all Paris at her feet. Certain it is that one main reason for her resolve to quit the Comedie was the belief that Paris, or a section of it, had been alienated from her by the calumnies and odious scandals which some of the Paris papers have permitted themselves to print during her absence. When she finds that this is otherwise, that Paris is as loyal to her as ever, a revulsion of feeling would not be unnatural. I don't say that she will think it right to cancel her contracts with Mr. Jarrett; though that would be for him and for her a question of money, and might be arranged. I only mean to say that there is still a possibility of seeing this incomparable artist once more in her proper sphere at the Theatre Francaise. For myself, I am unpatriotic enough to wish that it might be so; though in your interests I am willing her return should be postponed a little.

Mr. Hollingshead, I may add, has offered Mlle. Bernhardt $10,000 to remain in London after the departure of the Comedie, and play for four weeks. The sum is about two-thirds of what she receives from her own theatre during the whole year, but she has declined the offer. To appear after the departure of her comrades would be, in her view, an ungracious act, and a sort of declaration of hostility, which she has no desire to make. Her refusal to play in M. Aicard's new piece—the title of which has now been changed from "Shakspeare fils" to "Davenant"—has been much commented on. But the reason is simple enough. As M. Perrin declined to produce the piece until the last evening of the London season, Mlle. Bernhardt did not think herself bound to go through the great labor of study and rehearsal, which the part required, in order to appear in a single performance. As "Davenant" will certainly be brought out in Paris, this refusal shows once more how fixed is Mlle. Bernhardt's purpose to act no more with the Comedie Francaise. She had read M. Aicard's play a month ago, and was delighted, as I then wrote you, with the opportunity it gave her for Shakspearean delineations. I am sorry for M. Aicard. Mlle. Bernhardt's substitute is Mlle. Dudlay, an actress who has ability, but whose reputation is yet to make, and much of the interest which the piece would have roused is lost when Mlle. Bernhardt disappears from the cast. I see that in a letter of last month I spoke of this Davenant part as probably her first appearance in public in male costume. I was quite wrong. It was she who created the *Zanetto* of "Le Passant," at the Odeon ten years ago—the same piece in which, as I said, she has been appearing in private houses in London. *Zanetto* is a strolling minstrel, attired in doublet and hose. If Mlle. Bernhardt plays *Romeo* and *Hamlet*, to American audiences, the costume will not be very unlike that she has worn in the part which was among hear early successes on the French stage. G. W. S.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

NEW YORK, July 28.—One man was killed during a fight on an excursion, yesterday, and two were killed by the Coney Island train.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MACOMB, Ill., July 28.—The Hon. Daniel W. Voorhees will address the McDonough Agricultural Fair Aug. 28.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 28.—Among the passengers on the Anchoria to-day was a colony of seventy-nine Icelanders en route for Halifax and Winnipeg. They were clad in the heavy clothing of their own climate, save furs, and many of them insisted on wearing woolen comforts about their necks from fear of catching cold, though the thermometer indicated 95 in the shade.

CLOSED UP.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., July 28.—This afternoon Robert A. Baker, banker, issued an execution against the Star Printing Company and Fond du Lac *Journal*, the only Democratic paper here, and, with other creditors, closed the establishment. A new paper will take the place of the *Journal*, which has heavy contracts for public printing. The concern is practically bankrupt, and these are in the nature of bankruptcy proceedings.

STRUCK WITH PARALYSIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DECATUR, Ill., July 28.—J. J. Funk, one of the wealthiest farmers of this country, suffered a stroke of paralysis yesterday, which will certainly result in his death. His entire right side is affected. He was well known in the Chicago and Eastern stock markets. His sad condition is deeply deplored by his friends here.

CATTLE AT COUNCIL BLUFFS.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., July 28.—The cattle receipts at the Council Bluffs Stock-Yards to-day were 1,300 head.

Woman's Rights in Paris.

It was announced in Paris that on the 10th of July ladies would be allowed to take seats on the tops of the omnibuses in the boulevards of the French Capital.

No other Whisker Dye equals Hill's—50 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.
J. H. HAVERLY..... Manager and Proprietor.
A Thronged and Delighted Audience.
Last Night to enjoy the Great Success of the Dramatic Season. A play in six acts, entitled
THE BANKER'S DAUGHTER,
BY A. M. PALMER'S
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE COMPANY,
TO-NIGHT AGAIN, WITH
The Original New York Cast, The Original Scenery, The Original Properties, and The Original Music.
Seats may be secured one week in advance. No advance in prices. Matinees same price as night.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
Monday Eve., July 28, and until further notice,
Wallack's New York Star Combination,
Miss Genevieve Rogers, Frank E. Aiken, Owen Fawcett, and Harry Rainforth, in Tom Taylor's Drama,
TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.
Monday, Aug. 4—Palgrave Simpson's Farcical Comedy,
A Scrap of Paper,
As produced at Wallack's Theatre, N. Y., with signal success, and pronounced by the entire N. Y. Press the HIT OF THE PAST SEASON.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.
Thoroughly ventilated, cool, and pleasant.
FOURTH AND LAST WEEK of the great BURLESQUE COMEDY. ENGAGED!
Every Night, Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.
Don't fail to see the greatest success of the season—ENGAGED.
Next week—LINA TETTENBORN.

PARK-PLACE PAVILION,
Corner Twenty-second-st. and Cottage Grove-av.
THIS EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK,
GRAND CONCERT
BY THE FULL
CHICAGO ORCHESTRA,
Under the direction of ADOLPH ROSENBECKER.
Admission, 25 cents. These Concerts will take place every Tuesday and Friday during the summer season.

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
GREAT REDUCTION
IN PRICE.
Lea & Perrins
Signature is on every bottle of the GENUINE
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
It imparts the most delicious taste and zest to
SOUPS, GRAVIES, FISH, HOT & COLD JOINTS, GAME, &c.
EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras to his brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851.
"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome sauce that is made."
Sold and used throughout the world.
TRAVELERS AND TOURISTS FIND GREAT BENEFIT IN HAVING A BOTTLE WITH THEM.
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
Agents for
LEA & PERRINS
26 College-place and 1 Union-Square,
NEW YORK.

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

Capt. J. L. Gray, U. S. A., is at the Sherman.

E. F. Zimms, of Milwaukee, is at the Gardner.

F. J. Dunham, of St. Louis, is at the Gardner.

W. S. Brooks, Joliet, is a guest of the Sherman.

W. Campbell, San Jose, Cal., is at the Tremont.

Milton Hay, Springfield, Ill., is at the Pacific.

A. Gridley, Bloomington, Ill., is at the Pacific.

Rufus Hatch, New York, is registered at the Palmer.

J. M. Robinson, Pittsburg, is registered at the Tremont.

S. B. Hubbell, of Fond du Lac, is at the Gardner.

E. M. Weaver, Lafayette, is stopping at the Tremont.

J. S. Hetherington, New York, is a guest of the Palmer.

Dr. Charles Richard, U. S. A., is a guest of the Tremont.

H. Beckwith, Philadelphia, is one of the guests of the Tremont.

Ex-Gov. James F. Wilson, of Nebraska, is a guest of the Pacific.

R. R. Nelson, P. H. Kelly, and A. H. Winslow, St. Paul, are registered at the Palmer.

Judge J. M. Harlan, Washington, and Judge J. M. Woolworth, Omaha, are among the guests of the Pacific.

Justice John M. Wilson has recovered from his recent indisposition, and will resume his official duties forthwith.

Assistant-Postmaster C. S. Squiers arrived yesterday from a pleasant vacation spent in the woods among the Michigan mosquitoes.

Passengers who arrived here yesterday morning on the Illinois Central Railroad reported that Cairo was exercised over a case of yellow-fever just imported from Memphis.

C. Cowgell, M. C., of Wabash, Ind., and Henry L. Dickey, M. C., of Ohio, members of the Depression Committee, arrived yesterday, and are quartered at the Tremont.

Mr. C. A. Haskins, of the Tremont House, left yesterday with his family for a three-weeks' tour through Montreal, the White Mountains, and Eastern watering-places.

Justice Summerfield opened his new office yesterday. He occupies Justice Foote's old quarters on Adams street, and the situation commands all the Police Court changes.

Mrs. D. A. Hewes has departed upon an extensive Eastern tour through New York, Philadelphia, and other principal cities. Her return is expected about the 1st of September.

C. L. Fitch, General Freight Agent of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, and J. H. Page, General Passenger Agent of the International & Great Northern Railroad, are at the Pacific.

It was stated the other day that one Ashton, who had rooms at No. 147 Monroe street, had bunkoed a stranger. Ashton's rooms were at No. 149, No. 147 being entirely occupied by respectable people.

The Hon. William Smith, of Ottawa, Canada, is registered at the Palmer. Mr. Smith is Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries for the Dominion, and has been on an official visit to Manitoba and the Northwest.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was at 8 a. m., 74 degrees; 10 a. m., 77; 12 m., 81; 3 p.m., 84; 8 p. m., 76. Barometer at 8 a. m., 29.49; 8 p. m., 29.42.

Many Memphians have arrived at the different hotels in this city, but almost all of them conceal their identity by registering from Northern cities, in many cases taking the places where they intend to locate for the summer.

An unknown man was yesterday found hanging to a beam in an unfinished house at No. 15 Grant place. Deceased was about 50 years of age, and was clad in working dress. Nothing was found upon the body by which it could be identified.

A horse attached to a wagon loaded with bottled beer, owned by J. L. Hoerber, of No. 118 West Twelfth street, and driven by L. Ammon, yesterday morning at 10 o'clock collided with W. Maare's horse and buggy at the corner of Randolph and Market streets. The only damage done was the breaking of some wheels.

A committee of citizens of the Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth Wards, consisting of George Krall, John Schmeltz, and A. Muess, appointed at the Columbia Hall meeting to protest against the building of an elevated railway along Blue Island avenue, waited upon the City Council last evening and presented a lengthy petition upon the subject.

It is said there are about 4,000 men employed on the street railway lines of this city, and, being engaged on Sunday at their work, these men have no opportunity to attend any religious service. Arrangements have been perfected by the Young Men's Christian Association to hold open-air services for their benefit at points convenient to the barns. The first of these meetings will be held at 9 o'clock Sunday morning near the Thirty-ninth street barns on Cottage Grove avenue. The Superintendent of the Company, Mr. C. B. Holmes, has taken great interest in the project, and will have seats placed under the trees for the accommodation of large numbers of the employes and their families. The meeting will be a pleasant one, and the Y. M. C. A. will be glad to see as many of their friends there as can make it convenient to come.

At a meeting of the officers of the several military organizations of the city, held at the Armory of the First Regiment at 5 o'clock p. m. yesterday, to decide upon the time for holding the encampment at South Park this fall, it was decided to hold it for four days, commencing the 3d day of September. Col. E. D. Swain, of the First Regiment, and Lieut.-Col. William H. Thompson, of the Sixth Battalion, were appointed a committee to arrange the best means for forage, and Gen. Torrence volunteered to see the employers of the militia boys and induce them to allow the soldiers to have a portion of their time, if not all of it, on that occasion. The encampment can but be a grand success, and it will bring thousands of strangers to the city. Gen. Torrence has succeeded in making arrangements with all the railroads centering in the city to bring the troops from every point in the State free of charge.

W. W. RUSSELL.

A large circle of pupils, patrons, friends, and acquaintances will be grieved and surprised to learn of the death, yesterday morning, of Mr. W. W. Russell, the well-known teacher of dancing, whose Academy was located at the corner of Wood and Lake streets. Mr. Russell was a native of Baltimore, where his relatives now reside, but had been mainly a resident of Chicago since 1868. At the age of 20 he obtained a commission in the United States navy, and served with credit for two years. He was by trade a carpet-fitter, but had latterly devoted himself exclusively to instruction in dancing, and in this avocation had achieved a most marked success, the result of a combination in an unusual degree of the qualities of skill, tact, and rare good sense. After the fire of October, 1871, he went to St. Louis, where he remained until 1874, in the meantime having taught classes in dancing at the National Guard Armory Hall. Then he returned to Chicago, and has since called this city his home. The remains were last evening taken to Baltimore for interment.

At a special meeting of the West Lake Street Chess Club, held at their rooms last evening, the following resolutions of respect were passed:

WHEREAS, It hath pleased Almighty God to remove from the earth our beloved friend and companion, Prof W. W. Russell, and while we bow in obedience to this dispensation of Providence, it is fit that we express our respect and esteem for the departed; therefore,

Resolved, That by this sad and painful event this Association has been deprived of one of its most esteemed and beloved members, and the community of a warm-hearted, whole-souled, generous citizen, who had many ardent friends in every circle of society in which he moved.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with his parents and other relatives in their irreparable loss, and will ever bear in kind remembrance one whom we have known and valued so long and so well.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished to the Chicago papers for publication, and also sent to the afflicted parents of our deceased associate.

WASHINGTON WARREN.

The Committee appointed for that purpose have submitted to the Directors of the Washington Home a brief biography and resolutions of respect to the memory of the late Washington Warren, for many years an ardent worker in the cause of temperance, and since 1871 an active officer of that institution. Since 1879 he had been a member of the Committee on Admission, and performed his duties so unselfishly, earnestly, and faithfully as to win for him the confidence and respect of all connected with the institution. In conclusion, the Committee presented the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in the sudden and unexpected demise of our much-lamented brother, Washington Warren; the Washingtonian Home has lost one its most ardent promoters, this Board of Directors one of its most efficient officers, the cause of temperance one of its most devoted workers, the graduates and inmates one of their dearest friends, and society at large one of its most useful and best citizens; and, further,

Resolved, That we earnestly and sincerely tender our condolence to our dear sister Warren, the wife of the deceased, and to the other relatives who have been so suddenly bereft of their loved one, and we can but commend them to their deep sorrow and affliction to the compassion, love, and protection of Him who only can solace them in this hour of bereavement.

THE CITY-HALL.

The receipts for licenses yesterday were about $9,000.

The Health-Officer abated 469 nuisances and condemned 9,870 pounds of unwholesome meat last week.

The City Treasurer yesterday received $1,286 from the Water Department, $920 from the Comptroller, and $4,550 from the Collector.

Ex-Acting Superintendent Dixon and ex-Detective Lansing left last evening for Colorado, where they are to look after their mining interests.

A conference is to be held to-day between the city authorities and the Exposition folks, the object being to settle the question of whether the latter shall pay rent in the future for the use of the lake-front, and, if so, how much. Where, or the hour, could not be found out.

"Three little dogs, none very new; one has rotted, and now there are two—along Chestnut street, near Clark. If the two little dogs are left in the sun, they will rot, too, and then there will be none." This is the gentle way in which a complainant stated his case to the Health Department yesterday. The contractor for removing dead dogs will take notice.

The place-hunters were around in their full strength again yesterday, in the belief that a great many heads would be severed Aug. 1. The Mayor entertained many of them, but it could not be learned that he gave any assurances to anybody. It is believed, however, that Gen. Lieb will get Larrabee's place in a few days, and that several other changes will be made.

Some of the second-hand book-dealers object to the proposition to make them pay a license, especially on the ground that the ordinance pending requires them to keep accounts the same as pawnbrokers, and to make reports as they do. They say that such an ordinance would expose the names of persons from whom they buy, etc., which they do not want to do, which is the same objection urged by the pawnbrokers.

Among the building permits issued yesterday were the following: To E. Stickney, to erect a two-story dwelling, corner of Cass and Huron streets, to cost $25,000; to Gray, Clark & Co., to erect a tannery, corner of Halsted street and the North Branch, to cost $12,000; to D. Harry Hammer, to erect a two-story dwelling, No. 1954 Wabash avenue, to cost $2,500; and to H. Goettell to erect a two-story dwelling, No. 142 Kossuth street, to cost $1,500.

A letter was received at the Water Department yesterday from Elder Jutkins, making inquiry as to the probable cost of putting up water-works at Lake Bluff, and supplying that place with water from the lake in the summer season. The bluff is eighty-five feet above the water level, and a pressure of thirty feet above the bluff level is desired, with a capacity to supply from 5,000 to 10,000 gallons per hour. The figures will be made and forwarded.

THE CONTENTS OF A POP-BOTTLE.

Lieut. Callahan, of the Twelfth-Street Station, sent to the Police Department yesterday a package of checks, apparently good, which had been found by Michael Gradt in a pop-bottle at the corner of Harrison and Throop streets while repairing a sidewalk. One was for $44.50 on the Lee County National Bank, signed by S. C. Eels, and payable to Charles Tallman & Co.; another was on the Gilman Bank for $6.60, payable to the same, and signed by Parker & Allen; another for $20.70 was drawn on the First National Bank of Rochelle, payable to the same, and signed by J. T. Miller; another was for $20.75, payable to the same, and drawn by J. Wells Smith against R. Nelson & Co., bankers, of Ishpeming, Mich.; another was for $18.90, payable to Charles Follansbee, and drawn by Holbrook & Massie against their bank in Iowa; another was for $15, drawn against Junius Rogers' Bank, of Byron, Ill., and payable to Tallman & Co.; another was for $11, payable to E. Bonaquin, and drawn by C. J. Fields against the First National Bank of Cedar Rapids; and another was for $62.16, payable to Tallman & Co., and drawn against the First National Bank of Macomb. Besides the checks there were two post-office money-orders in the package, one issued at Marion, Ill., for $2.40, and the other at Manistee, Mich., for $7.20, both payable in this city. There was also a note for $64 payable to Tallman & Co., and signed by S. J. Swinger and C. H. Park, bearing date of "Hampshire, Kane County, Jan. 12, 1877." It was very evident to the authorities that some thief had gone through Tallman & Co.'s safe or drawer upon a time, and "being crowded," had thrown the checks, etc., away. They all bore date of February, 1877, so it is an old affair, and can amount to but little else than to revive the memory of the theft, since no money was gotten out of any of them.

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

A meeting of the Committee on Public Charities is appointed for this afternoon.

Commissioner Coburn left last evening for Boston and other Eastern cities. His trip will extend over two or three weeks.

Mr. A. C. Lundburg, Marriage-License Clerk in the County Clerk's office, was absent from his post yesterday on account of sickness.

Joseph Dillen, Ellen McQuaid, P. Horan, and E. B. Brook were yesterday adjudged insane and paupers, and were ordered to be conveyed to Jefferson.

Sheriff Hoffman returned Saturday from his vacation trip. He visited a number of Eastern cities, Niagara Falls, and other points of interest, and looks well and hearty.

The County Court has been greatly improved by a thorough cleansing and whitewashing, and when the new carpets and matting are laid it will once more be fit for occupancy.

There was no session of the Criminal Court yesterday, Judge Tuley being engaged with the other Circuit Judges in hearing the habeas corpus case of the solitary Bohemian "military organization."

The Hyde Park Assessor is the only delinquent in the matter of returning his personal assessment books to the County Clerk, and until he does so the Committee on Equalization of the County Board cannot get to work. Hurry up those books.

The County Collector is going very slow over the tax-sale, only disposing of one or two lots per day. This morning the sale will be resumed at 10 o'clock, delinquent property in the Town of Palatine being offered. While the rush of eager taxpayers continues at its present rate the sale will virtually amount to nothing.

John L. Stevens, who was arrested on a capias last week at the instance of Richard F. Newcomb, of Quincy, Ill., yesterday appealed to Judge Loomis to be allowed to schedule out under the Insolvent Debtor's act. He returned his assets at $256, and his liabilities at $5,728. The case was part heard and continued until Wednesday, the defendant being remanded to jail.

In the County Court yesterday an aged Frenchwoman named Maggie Eroux appeared as complainant against her four sons, who, although earning good wages, refused to contribute to her support. The case was an especially hard one, inasmuch as the poor old woman only asked to be allowed the miserable pittance of $1.50 per week, as she said she could get along with that. Three of these shining examples of filial love were willing to contribute each $5 per quarter, they being carpenters earning $2.25 per day. But the Æneas of the party is Samuel (probably not the one whom the Lord called), who declined to even contribute $20 a year for bread and shelter for the mother who bore him. It appeared in evidence that he had been in the employ of the Western Union Telegraph Company for the past seven or eight years, and that he was married but had no family. The Court made the order as prayed.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

The United States Sub-Treasury disbursements yesterday were $75,000.

Revenue Agent Trumbull returned from Indianapolis yesterday morning.

The internal-revenue receipts of Collector Harvey's office yesterday footed up $27,810. Of this amount, $22,236 was for tax-paid spirits, $4,034 for tobacco and cigars, and $1,350 for beer.

Collector Smith was in receipt yesterday of five copies of the plans and specifications, forms of proposals, bonds, etc., for the construction of the recently-ordered life-saving stations at Ludington and Muskegon, Mich., and at Kenosha, Wis. These plans, specifications, etc., can be had on application at the Collector's office by persons desiring to submit proposals under the advertisement of July 19.

Bartlett, Robins & Co., of Baltimore, have commenced putting in the hot-water heating-apparatus into the new Custom-House. The system of apparatus embraces forty miles of pipe, twenty of which is three inches or more in diameter and of cast-iron.

Specifications were received by Supt. McDowell yesterday for an additional passenger-elevator in the new Custom-House. The contract has been let to W. E. Hale & Co., who are also the contractors for the other elevators. According to the present plans there will be two passenger elevators on the Adams street front, and one passenger and one freight elevator on the Jackson street front. Under the terms of the contract, the Government has to put in the foundation for the shaft. In view of the fact that the experts have already said that the ground must be on no account disturbed, it is becoming a grave question with the Superintendent as to whether this style of elevator can be used. The elevator men have to sink their own shaft, and, as it will have to pierce eight feet of solid concrete, they have something of a job before them.

It is understood, from private sources, that Jimmy Fitzgerald, Baxter's porter, whom Baxter impressed into the position of principal in the $31,850 match-bond game he so lately manipulated, will probably strike the town at no very distant day. The story is that he has tired of London, Ont., and of Baxter and Baxter's ways, and wants to get back to his mother and sister, who are said to feel very badly over his doings. He returns, in other words, voluntarily. What will be done with him remains to be seen. He is a mere boy, who was used by Baxter probably without being conscious himself of what he was really doing. As far as can be learned, there have been and will be no promises of immunity, and if Jimmy does turn up it will probably be to be treated after the manner of Phineas Ayer, the alleged dupe in the match-bond case, which is designated and best known by his name.

Before the fire, when the Chicago Post-Office was in the Honore Block, the several letter-drops were surmounted by printed tablets enumerating the States falling under the different heads of North, South, West, etc. Since the office has been removed to the new Government Building, however, these cards have not been replaced, and, in consequence, not only are the public put to considerable annoyance and anxiety about the right place to drop their letters, but the clerks employed in the office are continually interrupted to answer questions concerning the same. All of which could and ought to be obviated at the slight expense of half a dozen printed tablets. The sign of the dead-letter office is, moreover, very small and undistinguishable, and might be well enlarged or made more conspicuous. It is understood that the officials—if they have given the matter any thought at all—have put off the improvements until they should move up-stairs. There is no call for such false economy; the time of the public and the clerks is too valuable to be thrown away because of such defects. And as there is no immediate prospect of a removal to the first floor of the building, these and similar matters should be attended to at once.

ACCIDENTS.

At 11 o'clock yesterday morning a horse and wagon belonging to S. T. Monahan, of Norwood Park, ran away from the corner of Madison street and Ashland avenue. Colliding with a tree, the wagon was badly wrecked.

At 7:40 last evening Mr. F. A. Wichelman, of No. 111 Walnut street, accompanied by his little son, started forth from Guthrie & Cook's livery, at No. 602 Lake street, with a horse and buggy. Upon reaching the street two wheels dropped off, the workmen who repaired it last having failed to put on the fastenings. The horse ran away with the thills, leaving the occupants in their seats uninjured, but the horse was badly injured.

Mrs. Sarah Biggins, of No. 110 North Robey street, being afflicted with apoplexy, placed herself under the care of Drs. Hedges and Duncanson. Yesterday morning at 9 o'clock she started forth with her daughter to visit the latter Doctor, and when in front of his office, No. 782 West Madison street, she was taken suddenly ill and fell to the sidewalk. She died at 3 o'clock in the afternoon in the Doctor's office. Mrs. Biggins was 59 years of age, a widow, and left a grown-up family.

A lesson for both children and parents is to be found in the sad accident which happened yesterday to Frankie Kastel, 5 years of age, living at No. 98 Fisk street. at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, while his mother was absent from home, the little fellow was amusing himself with a home made paper lantern. Suddenly the paper ignited, and the flames catching the little boy's clothing, he was so severely burned that no hopes for his recovery are entertained. Children in all parts of the city play with these dangerous toys, and it is an old aphorism that "Children who play with fire are sure to get burned."

At 5 o'clock last evening a team of horses attached to an ice-wagon owned by W. T. Read, and in charge of Henry Carnburg and John Russell, ran away from near the corner of Randolph and Clinton streets, where the men had been unloading ice. They ran west along the north street-track on Randolph street, and bore down upon a street-car a little way in front of them. The passengers and conductor made themselves safe by getting off the car. At Desplaines street the collision took place. The pole of the wagon went clear through the car, damaging it badly. The jar threw one of the street-car horses off its feet, and in the jam the animal was badly injured. One of the horses attached to the ice-wagon was slightly injured.

THE GRAND JURY.

YESTERDAY'S DOINGS.

The Grand Jury yesterday heard ten cases and found seven indictments. Two witnesses were examined in regard to the Jones homicide, and this morning the Collins-Leigh shooting will be investigated. There are some other homicides and a long docket of other important cases, which it will require the utmost industry to examine before the close of the term. There are only four full working days left, for Saturday amounts to nothing, and yet in the face of this the Grand Jury is traveling out of its way to listen to a parcel of trumped-up and petty cases which could never stand the ordeal of a Justice Court.

Two prominent instances of this kind were noted yesterday. One of these was a charge of riot brought by a Lemont quarryman against a dozen or so of his employes who are or have been on a strike for an extra 25 cents per day. The other was a liquor case from the Town of Lake View. In this Edgar Saunders, the Supervisor of the Town, appeared to prosecute Andrew Heim and George Reitz for some alleged violations of the Liquor law. It appeared that these persons were fined by a Justice in Lake View for the same offense, and that their appeals are now pending in a higher court. For this reason the Grand Jury ignored the bills.

It is alleged that this morning the "bum-boat" nuisance will be taken up, and summonses have been issued for a number of witnesses, although no complaint has been laid before the Grand Jury. The ardor of that body to stir up the pool-sellers and gamblers seems to have received a dampening, and there are not wanting men pretty well acquainted with the average Cook County Grand Juror who say that this is owing to the determined stand taken by the knights of the pool-box and faro-table, who have, with a unanimity worthy of a better cause, declared that the Grand Jury can go to where it is warmer than St. Louis before they will be bled one cent's worth.

It has been announced that the Grand Jury will, "before the end of the week," begin an investigation of the City-Hall contracts and the way they have been carried out; but, in view of the few days left in which to work, such an investigation, by the present body, would be almost farcical. And as there are yet a number of jail and bail cases not passed upon, while there will be no Grand Jury next term, it would only be proper for the present body to clear up the work laid out for it before jumping off the track in search of other matters.

HEALTH MATTERS.

A YELLOW-FEVER JOKE.

The report that a case of yellow-fever had occurred in the city, which was given currency by an afternoon paper yesterday, brought many inquirers around to see the Health Commissioner. He regarded it as a cruel joke, the facts being that a mother and child reached the city from Memphis in the forenoon, and the child was sick from eating fruit on the way, having been attacked with vomiting some twenty miles from the city. He has no apprehension of any trouble from an epidemic of any character, and is sustained in this view by the fact that the weekly mortuary reports have shown a decrease of fatality ever since the work of cleaning up the city was actively entered upon.

The report for the week ending Saturday shows the deaths to have been 215, against 216 the corresponding week of last year, and 274 the preceding week. Of the number, 108 were under 1 year of age, and 110 were males and 115 females. The principal causes of death were: Cholera infantum, 51; diarrhea, 19; convulsions, 17; consumption, 13; and meningitis, 9. The deaths were distributed by wards as follows: First, 4; Second, 7; Third, 3; Fourth, 8; Fifth, 18; Sixth, 28; Seventh, 10; Eighth, 15; Ninth, 4; Tenth, 6; Eleventh, 4; Twelfth, 7; Thirteenth, 5; Fourteenth, 34; Fifteenth, 16; Sixteenth, 7; Seventeenth, 11; and Eighteenth, 2. The fatality among children, it will be noticed, is still very large, but is attributable to anything else than sanitary causes, and on this subject the Commissioner dropped a suggestion it would be well for those interested to heed. He says the Floating Hospital folks are doing a great amount of good, but he deprecates the fact that the really deserving are not enjoying the privilege afforded them for the reason that they cannot, and that the undeserving are largely absorbing the charity. Two years ago, when the enterprise was started, he asked for an appropriation to employ a few 'buses to bring the really poor children to and take them from the boat, but he was refused. He thinks something of the kind ought to be done now, and maintains that the great charity is practically valueless to those for whom it was created in the absence of some such arrangement.

The only report from inspectors during the day was from Dr. Shannahan, who called attention to some imperfect sewerage on Green street. The complaints, however, from others were quite numerous, and largely about sewers, over which the Commissioner has no control. One of these was from the North Side, and the gentleman said his entire family were and had been sick for some time, and that he attributed the death of a child recently to this cause.

M'CREA'S OFFICE.

OBLIGE THE TAXPAYERS.

The strictures upon Mr. County-Treasurer McCrea's "early-closing movement" which have recently been made continue to be justified by the facts, although the utter impossibility of affording the slightest additional accommodation to the tax-and-salary-paying citizens is strenuously insisted upon by the gentlemen who close at 3. One good result of the ventilation which this question has received is, that within the past week a good many thousands of taxpayers have learned what was to them before unknown: that the office of the County Treasurer was inaccessible after 3 p. m., and that unless they could appear there in the morning they need not waste their day trying to persuade Mr. McCrea or his clerks to receive their money. As a consequence of this, the number applying at the doors after this hour has greatly decreased.

Yesterday this was quite noticeable. Where last week the visitors continued to pour in a steady stream up to nearly 5 o'clock, now only a few dozen are daily disappointed, and the tax receipts are much less than they might be. The doorkeeper, who, by the way, is an exceptionally courteous and obliging person, says, and with truth, that so far as possible he softens the rigor of the rule, and that when ladies apply after the hour of closing he admits them within the sacred portals. But this only goes to demonstrate the ridiculousness of the system of shutting a public office in the middle of the afternoon, and the fact that the rule is not strictly enforced may be an argument for its repeal, but certainly affords no justification for its existence.

THE EMPLOYES

of the office have nothing to say about it further than that they work now until 5, 6, or 7 o'clock each evening, and that it would be impossible to finish the work each night if the office was kept open after 3 o'clock. No attempt is made to combat the position that to keep open until 5 o'clock would tend greatly to the convenience of the public. In former years the Treasurer's office was open until 4 o'clock, and no satisfactory reason for the change has been assigned or can be assigned. If it were possible to do the work then, it should be equally possible now.

ANOTHER CAUSE OF COMPLAINT,

and one that is becoming intensified daily, is the most unconscionable delay to which a taxpayer is subjected when his ill-fortune compels him to visit this office. Citizens complain that they have been compelled to wait in many instances from twenty minutes to an hour, although there were comparatively few persons ahead of them at the window when they entered. An explanation of this is offered, but is scarcely a sufficient one. This it that the men ahead may be the owners of from ten to fifty different parcels of land, each of which is separately assessed and has to be separately checked off. If this be true, it only furnishes an additional argument for the employment of extra clerical help. The claim that qualified assistance cannot be obtained, or if obtained that such extra clerks could not be put to any use, is too absurd to require comment. Were the business of the Bank of Montreal to double to-morrow, that institution could find additional tellers and cashiers to accommodate its patrons, and would find standing-room for them somewhere. But then the expenses of such institutions do not come out of the county.

It was incorrectly stated the other day that the office did not open until 10. It has always opened at 8.

THT WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29—1 a. m.—Indications: For the Lake Region, southwest to northwest winds, partly cloudy weather, light rains in the northern portions, stationary or slight fall in temperature, and nearly stationary barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, clear or partly cloudy weather, light winds, shifting to east and south, rising followed by falling barometer, and no decided change in temperature.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, slightly warmer, partly cloudy weather, with light, variable winds and light rains in Tennessee.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., July 28.—A very heavy rain-storm passed over this city at noon to-day, falling in perfect torrents for nearly an hour. For about five minutes a very heavy fall of hail took place. Hail-stones as large as a small hickory-nut fell, making drifts on the sidewalks three or four inches deep. The unusual sight of snowballing in the middle of summer was witnessed, many prominent gentlemen indulging in the sport. Beyond cutting off a great many leaves and small twigs no damage was done. The hail-storm seemed to confine itself to the city, no place in the country suffering from the storm. The rain only extended a few miles in the country.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, July 28.

Time.	Bar.	Thr	Hu.	Wind.	Vel.	Rn.	Weather
6:53 a. m.	29.925	70	70	S. W.	6	.....	Clear.
11:18 a. m.	29.863	80	48	S. W.	9	.....	Clear.
2:00 p. m.	29.830	83	40	S. W.	10	.....	Fair.
3:53 p. m.	29.826	84	40	S. W.	10	.....	Cloudy.
9:00 p. m.	29.829	73	72	W.	4	.....	Cloudy.
10:18 p. m.	29.855	72	76	W.	4	.....	Cloudy.

Maximum, 84; minimum, 65.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, July 28—10:18 p. m.

Stations.	Bar.	Thr.	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Albany	29.90	72	Calm	......	Clear.
Alpena	29.84	63	N. W., fresh	......	Clear.
Breckinridge	29.91	61	W., gentle	......	Fair.
Buffalo	29.87	73	S. W., gen.	......	Fair.
Cairo	30.00	77	Calm	......	Fair.
Cheyenne	30.16	64	S. E., fresh	......	Clear.
Chicago	29.85	72	W., gentle.	......	Cloudy.
Cincinnati	29.95	78	N. W., light	......	Clear.
Cleveland	29.91	70	S., fresh.	......	Clear.
Davenport	29.91	69	S. W., fresh	......	Fair.
Denver	30.11	73	N. W., gent	......	Clear.
Des Moines	29.98	69	S., gentle	......	Clear.
Detroit	29.84	72	S. W., fresh.	......	Clear.
Dodge City	29.75	68	N. E., brisk	......	Cloudy.
Duluth	29.88	62	W., fresh	......	Fair.
Erie	29.90	72	S., gentle	......	Fair.
Escanaba	29.88	64	E., light	......	Cloudy.
Fort Garry	29.86	58	W., gentle	......	Clear.
Fort Gibson	29.96	77	Calm	......	Clear.
Grand Haven	29.85	67	W., gentle	......	Clear.
Indianapolis	29.92	76	Calm	......	Clear.
Keokuk	29.91	72	S., gentle	.22	Fair.
La Crosse	29.91	68	N., light	......	Clear.
Leavenworth	30.00	69	W., gentle	......	Cloudy.
Louisville	29.96	76	S. W., gen.	......	Clear.
Madison	29.86	70	N. W., fresh	.10	Fair.
Marquette	29.84	62	W., fresh	......	Clear.
Memphis	29.90	75	N. E., light	.02	Cloudy.
Milwaukee	29.84	68	W., fresh	.15	Clear.
Nashville	30.01	74	Calm	......	Fair.
New Orleans	30.01	73	S. E., gent.	......	Fair.
North Platte	29.68	62	N. E., fresh	......	Clear.
Omaha	29.94	70	N. W., gent.	......	Clear.
Oswego	29.89	69	S., gentle.	.19	Clear.
Pembina	29.84	57	S., fresh.	......	Clear.
Pioche	.....	76	N., gentle.	......	Threat'g.
Pittsburg	29.96	70	S., fresh	......	Clear.
Port Huron	29.91	71	S., fresh	......	Cloudy.
Rochester	29.88	69	W., fresh	......	Clear.
Sacramento	29.80	75	S. W., fresh	......	Clear.
Salt Lake	29.97	80	N. W., fresh	......	Clear.
Sandusky	29.91	73	S. W., fresh	......	Clear.
San Francisco	29.89	57	W., brisk	......	Foggy.
Shreveport	29.98	78	N. E., fresh	......	Cloudy.
St. Louis	29.97	77	S., gentle	......	Clear.
St. Paul	29.91	64	......	......	......
Toledo	29.88	74	S. W., fresh	......	Clear.
Vicksburg	30.01	77	Calm	.01	Fair.
Virginia City	29.82	70	S. E., fresh.	......	Clear.
Winnemucca	29.97	..	E., fresh	......	Clear.
Yankton	30.04	62	N., gentle	......	Clear.
Springfield	29.98	75	S., light	.09	Fair.

EXPERIENCE.

Try Dr. Price's Floral Riches, Pet Rose, Meadow Flowers, or any other of his perfumes, and you will be delighted.

A Rich Strike at Leadville.

DENVER, July 25.—A mine on Mosquito Range, near Leadville, in which W. A. H. Loveland, of the Denver *News*, has one-half interest, has come into marvelously rich carbonates, equal to anything before discovered. Loveland refused $300,000 for his interest, and has paid $100,000 for three adjacent mines.

"The rose is red, the violet's blue, candy is sweet" when bought at Dawson's, 211 State street.

THE COUNTY BOARD.

Opening the Bids for Completing the Rotunda.

They Are All Thrown Out Because Too High.

The Law in Regard to Making Contracts for Supplies.

President Senne presided over a full Board of County Commissioners yesterday. The meeting was the regular weekly one.

ROTUNDA BIDS.

The Clerk announced that three bids for stone-work in the rotunda of the new Court-House had been received before 12 o'clock and one after that hour, and asked the pleasure of the Board.

Mr. Burling moved that all the bids be opened, while Mr. Bradley wanted the Board to adhere to precedent and throw out the last bid. The advertisement read that bids be sent in at 12, and he thought late comers should have no admission.

A squabble over the question arose. Finally Burling's motion was put and carried.

The bids were then read. Each contractor furnished bonds in the sum of $2,000. Messrs. Diner & Robinson proposed to do the cut-stone work for $29,106, and, if the basement were equalized, $31,340; Henry Kerber, for cut-stone work, $28,640, equalized, $29,343; Edwin Walker, cut-stone, $28,370, equalized, $28,970; Boldenwick & Henne, cut-stone, $30,600, equalized, $32,500.

It was moved to send the bids to the Joint Committee on Buildings and Service.

Promptly Mr. Coburn moved that all these bids be thrown out, and the Committee be instructed to advertise in other cities for bids. He said that Mr. Walker a few weeks ago offered to do the work for $15,500, and his present bid was $28,970,—$13,470 above his former figures. In the opinion of Mr. Coburn, this indicated crookedness.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Boese.

Thereupon Fitzgerald orated upon the benefits and beauties of encouraging native stone-cutters or quarrymen. He said that he wanted Kerber to have the contract, and intimated that Mr. Coburn had a friend in Indiana, and that was the reason for his motion.

Mr. Coburn indignantly denied that he had a friend.

Fitz said he pitied the Commissioner if he hadn't a friend, and proceeded to expatiate upon the integrity and social excellency of Mr. Kerber.

Mr. Boese advised the reference of the bids back to the Committee. He thought they were entirely too large.

Mr. Stewart said there was no absolute necessity for the immediate construction of the rotunda. It could stand for several weeks; but there was a decided need to build a certain portion of the west side of the Court-House in order that the roof might be put on before the winter set in. Therefore he moved as a substitute the following:

Resolved, That the contractor for the masonry and brick-work of the rotunda be, and is hereby, directed to provide and build the necessary portion of the cut-stonework of the basement of the said building in addition to his contract work, so as to enable said contractor to complete the brick-work of the rear main wall with a view to the roofing and protecting the main building during the present year; provided, however, that the cost of such necessary stonework shall not exceed the sum of $3,000, and shall be subject to the architect's valuation, direction, and acceptance.

ARCHITECT EGAN

was called upon for information.

In all his majesty Mr. Fitzgerald arose and objected to permission being given Mr. Egan to speak before the Board. Fitz the Terrible was, however, overruled.

Mr. Egan having stepped forward, one of the Commissioners asked him if it was practicable to carry out what was contemplated in the substitute offered by Mr. Stewart. He replied that the Commissioners had only to look to what the city authorities had done to say whether it was practicable. They had done precisely what the substitute contemplated. He thought the work could be done for about $3,000.

Several members spoke upon the subject, foremost among whom were Fitzgerald and Wheeler, who delivered themselves against the substitute.

Mr. Stewart and Fitzgerald arose at the same moment. The Chair recognized the former, and Fitz made a grand kick.

Mr. Stewart turned upon Fitz and said he was a regular talking-machine, or words to that effect. Fitz wanted to "orate" upon every subject that came up five or six times to every other member's once. Fitz retaliated. A lively squabble was about to ensue, when the Chair succeeded in quieting Fitz the Terrible, and he took his seat, allowing Stewart to have his say. He spoke in favor of the substitute.

Fitzgerald once more got upon his legs. His evident object was to weary the patience of his associates. He proceeded in a long and disjointed speech advocating Kerber's getting the contract.

The substitute of Mr. Stewart was eventually put, all voting in its favor except Fitzgerald.

In accordance with a motion by Mr. Bradley, all the bids were thrown out.

It was agreed, upon a motion by Mr. Stewart, that when the Board adjourn it adjourn until Aug. 18.

A number of bills were then read and referred to appropriate committees.

BUYING SUPPLIES.

A communication from the County Attorney was read in answer to the resolution of the Board requesting that gentleman to give an opinion as to whether the purchase of supplies for the several institutions of the county comes under the head of contracts as contemplated by the act of the Legislature which went into effec July 1. The County Attorney, after quoting the law on the matter, said that no action concerning the making of contracts is valid except it be by the action of the Board; yet the Board occasionally by necessity, and frequently by mistake, ratifies the illegal action of its members and committees who in good faith have made engagements for the county which they had no legal right to do. A fair interpretation of the law would require that no contract for the purchase of supplies should be made except in the open Board, and when the amount involved exceeds $500 ten votes are required to make the contract, otherwise a majority of a quorum, or a majority of all the Commissioners present at the meeting.

Mr. Stewart moved that the communication be referred to a committee of five to prepare a plan with specific rules in accordance with the law for the guidance of the Board in the purchase of supplies for the county.

Fitzgerald denounced Mr. Stewart and his motion. He said it was an attempt upon the part of Stewart to send the Attorney's opinion to a committee, in order that that committee endeavor to find means to evade the law. Fitzgerald's speech was of no avail, however, as Stewart's motion was carried by a unanimous vote,—with the exception of Fitz, of course.

Reports of committees were next in order.

Mr. Wheeler moved that the bill of Leander Stone for shorthand work submitted some two years ago and placed on file, be resurrected and handed over to the Judiciary Committee. His motion prevailed.

The suspension of the rules was moved by Mr. Senne in order to pass upon

THE PAY-ROLLS,

and also allow Contractor Sexton's estimate, amounting to $20,947. The motion was carried, owing to the Board having agreed to adjourn for three weeks.

At the previous meeting of the Board there was some talk upon the advisability of building an addition to the Poor-House. In order to give the Board some idea of the financial condition of the various county charities, a

COMPARISON

has been made by the Committee on Public Charities between the expenses of the charitable institutions this year and last. The following is the result of the comparison:

	Appropriation.	Actual cost.	Saving.
Poor-House and Asylum	$150,000	$130,000	$20,000
Agency	150,000	90,000	60,000
Hospital	86,000	73,000	13,000
Total	$386,000	$293,000	$93,000

Appropriation $386,000
Actual cost 293,000

Total saving $93,000

According to the above motion, the Board will not reassemble for three weeks.

MORTUARY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DECATUR, Ill., July 28.—The imposing funeral of the late Maj. Sheridan Waite took place from Gov. Oglesby's residence this afternoon. The Rev. Mooran, Episcopal minister, officiated. The remains were escorted to the grave by the Decatur Cornet Band, a platoon of police, a company of veteran soldiers, the Grenadiers and the Guards of Macon County, the Bar, the City Government, and a long procession of citizens in carriages. The body was buried with military honors. The pallbearers were Gen. J. H. Moore, the Hon. E. O. Smith, Capt. J. S. Post, Dr. H. C. Johns, Capt. M. F. Kanan, H. B. Durfee, the Hon. A. B. Bunn, and James C. Lake.

CANADA.

Excitement Over the Dismissal of Letellier—Galt's Mission—Orangemen—A Man Falsely Accused of Bigamy—Christ Church Cathedral, Hamilton—Items.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

QUEBEC, July 28.—The indignation created by the dismissal of Lieut.-Gov. Letellier is very great, and exhibited itself yesterday in the groans and hisses which greeted Sir John A. Macdonald's embarkation for England. A general movement is on foot to offer to Mr. Letellier a national testimonial for the sacrifices made by him in the interests of his native province. An attempt was made to-night by the Conservatives to burn Letellier in effigy, near the Marine Hospital, St. Rochs, intending, if successful, to march to the Parliament House and give cheers for the Opposition leaders. Their game was spoiled, however, by the Liberals, who collected in large numbers, and, after a short struggle, beat them off, preventing them accomplishing their designs. After dispersing the Conservatives the victorious party marched through the streets to the Parliament-House, singing the Marseillaise, and there gave cheers for Letellier, the Joly Government, and their friends, and three groans for Chapleau, Tarte, and their friends. The crowd then dispersed peaceably. For a time the debate in the House ceased, owing to the din outside.

Special Dispatches to The Tribune.

MONTREAL, July 28.—Preparations are being made here for a grand demonstration against the Letellier dismissal.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OTTAWA, July 28.—It has been decided to send Sir Alex Galt to England as a resident agent for the Canadian Government. Under what title he will discharge the duties of the office has not yet transpired, but for all practical purposes he will be the Agent-General of the Dominion in London. The real nature of the work confided to him has not yet been announced, but it will no doubt embrace other tasks than the negotiation of commercial treaties with foreign countries.

Mr. F. White, of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, has left for the Northwest Territories, and will visit the mounted police posts. At Winnipeg he will meet Col. McLeod. He is not expected to return to the Capital before October.

During the sittings of the Orange Grand Lodge, the Montreal Orange trial matter was discussed, and it was decided to continue the proceedings.

The next meeting of the Triennial Council will be held in London, England, in 1882. Messrs. Johnson and Chambre have left Ottawa for Brookville, where they will be the guests of Judge McDonald, and will sail on Saturday, Aug. 2, for England. Mr. Chambers visits this country for the first time, and would have liked to remain longer, but Mr. Johnson was only given six weeks' leave of absence.

The regulations regarding drill-instruction in connection with educational institutions are published. The organization of companies is to be confined to universities, colleges, and high schools. The number of companies is limited to seventy-four, being divided as follows: Ontario, thirty-four companies; Quebec, twenty-four; Maritime Provinces, thirteen; Manitoba, two; British Columbia, one. Arms and accoutrements will be furnished; but not to any company numbering less than forty. The rifles are to be Snider Enfields. Drill instructors will be supplied from A and B Batteries by the Government. The batteries are to be increased by the appointment of nine additional Sergeants. An order in Council is published canceling the previous order allowing horses to be used on the canals for towing purposes.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MONTREAL, July 28.—There is being built here for the Militia Department four canvas Bacon targets for erection at Point St. Charles. These targets are invented by Lieut.-Col. Bacon, Brigade-Major, and are considered to be quite an improvement upon those at present in use. When the ball strikes the target, which falls forward, a four-sided disc, about fourteen inches square, rises in its place and indicates the kind of shot made by the marksman.

A meeting of the Provident Mutual Building Society was held in answer to a requisition for liquidation under the new act lately passed. Over 200 members were present. It was almost unanimously decided to vote down liquidation under the act, and have a special meeting called to carry out a scheme for the settling up of the affairs of the Society.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LONDON, Ont., July 28.—The Storen bigamy case has come to an abrupt end. The accused appeared on bail, but the prosecutrix failed to appear. It was stated she had left for the States. Mr. Meredith, Q. C., counsel for the accused, read a letter from Dr. Reilly, care of St. Patrick's Church, Detroit, stating that he had been unable to find in the church register any record of the marriage on the day the prosecutrix stated she had been married to Storen; also that Father Hennessy, the clergyman in charge of the church at the time, but since dead, was a very careful person, and would in all probability have had the marriage properly registered if it had occurred. Under the circumstances Mr. Meredith asked that the accused be dismissed from custody.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

HAMILTON, July 28.—A writ of ejectment has been served on the Dean and Churchwardens of Christ Church Cathedal, of this city, at the suit of the Trust & Loan Company. This is one of the most aristocratic churches in Hamilton, and is the Cathedral church of a diocese whose Bishop has a private income six months of which would pay off the whole debt.

HALIFAX, July 28.—The death sentence of Joseph Hirtele, who was to be hanged next Friday at Lunenberg, has been commuted to imprisonment for life.

COAL.

Condition of the Market in the East—Prospect of Cheaper Fuel than Usual, in Spite of the Monopolists.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, July 28.—In spite of the depression in the coal market, and in advance of the auction sale by the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Company on Wednesday next, the Reading Company has advanced the prices of coal for shipment 25 cents per ton, to take effect at once. It has done this to bull the market on Wednesday, fearing a fall which may throw a great amount of coal on its hands from the Delaware & Hudson. The market has been very dull, as is usual this month, but there has been an improvement in the demand from the West, and it is by no means impossible that the Company may be able to get these prices. Nevertheless, coal has been offered this week in any quantity at June circular prices, which are 50 cents off from these figures, although Lehigh Valley has sold none at less than July prices, and has fought shy of orders, anticipating an advance next month. Should the companies be able to command an advace it will show a remarkable stiffness in the market, for the production this year is 64 per cent ahead of last year, and the amount sold is 5,500,000 tons more than in the first twenty-nine weeks of 1878. Last year coal went up steadily after the formation of the combination until the July sale, when it fell off a little. Since January of this year the decline was steady until March, since when it has gone up only an average of 30 cents per ton, averaging $1.25 less now than for the same month last year. The statement of the Reading Company, just out to-day, shows that the earnings have been $2,390,697, against $2,419,165 for the same month last year. Here is a loss of $128,468 in spite of the fact that the Reading Railroad Company carried almost as much coal, 184,342 more tons of freight, and 171,088 more passengers than in June of last year, while the Coal and Iron Company mined 65,000 more tons of coal. This shows that the margin of profit has been very considerably reduced. The situation is problematical, and everything depends upon whether consumers have taken in their winter supplies. If their bins are no fuller than usual, the market will easily hold the advance, but if they have been taking in their supplies, and can wait a month or so without further purchases, it is impossible to see how a break can be prevented.

For close confinement, want of air, sedentary habits, and brain and nerve-tire, trust in Hop Bitters.

Indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility relieved by taking Mensman's Peptonized Beef Tonic, the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritious properties. It is not a mere stimulant like the extracts of beef, but contains blood-making, force-generating, and life-sustaining properties; is invaluable in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork, or acute disease; particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., Proprietors, New York. For sale by druggists.

DEATHS.

BIGGINS—In this city, July 28, very suddenly, Mrs. Sarah Biggins, mother of Mrs. Richard Scobell and Mrs. E. F. Philbrook.

Funeral at her late residence, 110 Robey-st., on Wednesday, July 30, at 10 o'clock a. m.

☞ Toronto papers please copy.

HOOVER—July 27, Charles H. Hoover, son of Agnes Hoover, aged 21 years and 6 months.

Funeral at residence, Sherman Block, rear of 38 Indiana-av., Tuesday, 29th, at 2 p. m., by carriages to Oakwoods. Friends of the family invited.

☞ Mount Carroll and Freeport, Ill., papers please copy.

BROWN—On Sunday, July 27, 1879, Lillian Estelle, only daughter of D. P. and E. Brown, aged 1 year 1 month and three days.

☞ Providence, R. I., papers please copy.

TEN EYCK—On July 28, at her home, No. 10 Eldridge court, Katie, beloved wife of W. C. Ten Eyck.

Funeral at the house, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Carriages to Oakwoods. Friends of the family respectfully invited.

ALLEN—In Philadelphia, July 28, Mrs. Mary Hancock Withington Allen, wife of the late Prof. George Allen, LL. D., and mother of Heman Allen, of this city.

RUSSELL—July 28, at 7:30 p. m., of gastro enteritis, Prof. W. W. Russell, aged 36.

Remains sent to Baltimore, Md.

☞ St. Louis papers please copy.

MORAN—July 28, at the residence of her brother, Judge T. A. Moran, No. 1483 Indiana-av., Miss Mary Alice Moran, in the 37th year of her age.

Funeral on Wednesday, July 30, at 10 o'clock a. m., from house to St. James' Church, and thence by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

EAGER—July 27, Charles H. Eager, son of Frederick Eager.

Funeral at 3 o'clock, at residence, 180 Sherman-st., to Oakwoods Cemetery.

COYLE—Monday, July 28, Isabella, wife of C. J. Coyle, at 808 Walnut-st.

☞ New York papers please copy.

MALARIA DISARMED OF ITS TERRORS.

Malaria, that fell atmospheric poison, is disarmed of its terrors, and health insured to thousands residing where the noxious exhalation periodically infects the air, and engenders intermittent and remittent fevers, by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the most popular, as it is the best, of preventives, alteratives, and tonics. In numberless localities where the demand for sulphate of quinine was formerly immense, the hurtful alkaloid has been almost entirely supplanted by this safe, agreeable, and effective substitute, which is genial in action and unobjectionable in flavor. It nullifies the influence of miasma by giving a more active impulse to every vital function, quickening and enriching the blood, overcoming a tendency to biliousness, and promoting digestion.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THOSE INTENDING TO ATTEND THE PICNIC and moonlight fete given at Woodlawn to-day by Company C, of the Sixth Infantry, I. N. G., will note that the noon train leaves Central Depot at 12:10 o'clock instead of 12:30 o'clock, as advertised.

W. O. LATTIMORE WILL LEAD THE GOSPEL temperance meeting in Lower Farwell Hall at 8 p. m.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely pure. Made from Grape Cream Tartar. Housekeeper's favorite in leading cities of the world. No other preparation makes such light, flaky hot breads, or luxurious pastry. Can be eaten by dyspeptics without fear of the ills resulting from heavy indigestible food. ☞ Commended for purity and wholesomeness by the Government Chemist, Dr. Mott.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., New York.

AUCTION SALES.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO., 80 and 82 Wabash-av.

Regular Auction sale of

Boots, Shoes & Slippers

Wednesday, July 30, at 9:30 a. m.

A Good Line of Desirable Seasonable Goods will be sold. GEO. P. GORE & CO., 80 and 82 Wabash-av.

Thursday, July 31, at 9:30 a. m.,

TRADE SALE

Crockery & Glassware.

50 Casks W. G. and C. C. Ware.
25 Casks Brown and Yellow Ware.
500 Brls. Glassware.
Goods packed for country merchants.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 78 & 80 Randolph-st.

TUESDAY'S SALE

July 29, at 9:30 o'clock.

At this sale we will sell one Elegant Black Walnut Marble-top Sideboard, cost $300; two Elegant Marble-top Chamber Sets, cost $175; with a large stock of new and second-hand

FURNITURE,

Brussels and Wool Carpets, Chromos, Plated Ware, Gas Fixtures, Bed and Bedding, and General Merchandise.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 78 and 80 Randolph-st.

By M. M. SANDERS & CO., 130 and 132 Wabash-av.

BOOTS, SHOES, SLIPPERS, SANDALS, TIES, AT AUCTION,

TUESDAY MORNING, July 29, at 9 o'clock.

JAS. P. McNAMARA, Auct'r.

HUNT'S REMEDY.

TRUST TO HUNT'S REMEDY.

HUNT'S REMEDY. It cures Dropsy, Bright's Disease, Diabetes and Gravel, Kidney, Bladder, Urinary, and Liver Complaints. HUNT'S REMEDY cures Pains in the Side, Back, or Loins, Retention or Incontinence of Urine, General Debility. HUNT'S REMEDY encourages sleep, creates an appetite, braces up the system, and renewed health is the result. Physicians use HUNT'S REMEDY. Sold by all Druggists. Sold at wholesale by Van Schaack, Stevenson & Co., Chicago.

DYEING AND CLEANING.

YOUR OLD CLOTHES! LADIES AND GENTS,

Can be beautifully DYED, CLEANED and REPAIRED, at trifling expense, and expressed C. O. D. COOK & McLAIN, 80 Dearborn and 262 West Madison-sts., Chicago, & 107 North 6th-st., St. Louis, Mo. N. B.—Ladies' Dresses, Sacques, &c., repaired and cleaned.

SEALS.

SEALS FOR CORPORATIONS, Courts, Notaries, Lodges, etc., etc. Wax Seals for Packages.

S. D. Childs & Co., 76 WASHINGTON ST.

CANDIES.

CANDY CELEBRATED THROUGHOUT the Union—expressed to all parts, 1 lb. and upward, at 25, 40, 60c per lb. Address orders, GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago.

TENTS, FLAGS, Etc.



EVENTS IN G…

The War Against th… Coney Isl…

Austin Corbin's Not… Effect of the …

How Judge Hilton Has … His Saratoga …

Journalistic Items—Jo… and the "He…

The Author of the Ch… gram—A Luc…

EVENTS IN GOTHAM.

The War Against the Hebrews at Coney Island.

Austin Corbin's Notorious Edict—Effect of the Attack.

How Judge Hilton Has Prospered Since His Saratoga Row.

Journalistic Items—John Russell Young and the "Herald."

The Author of the Chiselhurst Cablegram—A Lucky Dog.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 25.—Gotham in a rage is about as entertaining an object to look upon as one is likely to meet in a day's ride. And ever since last Tuesday morning she has been blue in the face with wrath. It was on Monday that Mr. Austin Corbin, President of the Manhattan Beach Company, unbosomed himself to a newspaper reporter upon the topic of the Jews. It was on Tuesday morning that Mr. Austin Corbin's bombshell burst in the camp of the enemy through the columns of the *Herald*. And it was from the moment his sentiments appeared in print that New York began to snort, and rave, and rend the air in frenzy.

Of course you remember when Judge Hilton made the same kind of a row at Saratoga two or three years ago. Well, that blow-up didn't begin to make the kind of a howl hereabouts which this one has. That was "a gale of wind accompanied by sleet and rain," as the Weather-Department chaps say. But this is a regular old-fashioned cyclone,—a sort of modern improvement upon a Chinese simoon. Mr. Corbin, as the President of the Manhattan Beach Company, has deliberately thrown down the gauntlet to Israel's children. And by-and-by we are going to see him pick it up again and sail off through the back door in a very sickly sort of way. It is useless and childish in these modern days for a man or body of men to make distinctions, especially in his business relations. Any man or any body of men who attempts it has got to "take water" sooner or later.

MR. CORBIN SAYS

he doesn't want the trade of the Jews at Manhattan Beach; that they insist upon having more for their money than any other variety of customers; that they grumble and find fault with their accommodations; that they are nasty; that they are mean; that they ruin every place which they make a pleasure resort of; that their presence keeps better customers away; that he doesn't want them about the place; and that he won't have them about the place; so there, now! Mr. Cables, who keeps another big hotel on Coney Island, says Mr. Corbin "is a d—d fool." Mr. Breslin, who runs the Brighton, is non-committal, but conveys the inference that he indorses Cables' expression. And the other hotel proprietors down there rather echo the same sentiment, although they do it in a dim and hazy way.

The consequence of the whole business will be that Breslin and Cables and the other fellows will get a great majority of the trade, and that the Manhattan people will eat the succulent pie of humbleness by-and-by. It always comes out so. If you don't believe it, ask Judge Henry Hilton. It is really quite awful that anybody should get too much for his money at Manhattan Beach, or, in fact, anywhere on Coney Island. I never saw it done, up to date, excepting once when a gang of roughs pounded a newspaper-man for twenty minutes so as to rob im of fifty-three cents and a broken-bladed jack-knife. He had too much for *his* money. But the case stands luminous and solitary upon the voluminous annals of the island. And then, too, it is rather sad to reflect that these depraved Jews grumble and find fault with their accommodations down there.

FROM SAD EXPERIENCE

I am able to say that there was never, in all probability, a more unsatisfactory, a more fee-ridden, a more abnormally inflated, or a more unscrupulously grab-all-you've-got summer resort on the face of this footstool of ours than Coney Island. It is a fraud of the biggest calibre, and every man who makes his living there has the air of a brigand who means to capture your last cent by some means or other, fair or foul. They charge you the biggest price for the poorest article, and they make a row if you "grumble." They are a sweet-scented crowd to kick up a muss about anybody else. These Coney Island sharks are made of the same sort of stuff as men who break into tombs, steal coffin-plates, and then revile the corpse because he isn't wearing diamond shirt-studs. And if the Jews try to get a little more for their money, and perhaps grumble a little because they know they are being swindled, why, the Jews are a considerable amount more sensible than the other classes of customers. A man who tamely submits to outrageous "bleeding" is either a first-class idiot, or else he is afraid to kick up a row lest he suffer defeat.

Are the Jews nasty? Perhaps they go to Coney Island to become clean. They certainly can't accomplish it there without paying for it, and paying mighty well at that. And if a Jew or anybody else gets anything to be had within the confines of that top-heavy sand-spit without paying four or five times what it ought to bring, I should like to see him. He would be worth preserving in alcohol, to be handed down to future generations as

THE GREATEST CURIOSITY OF HIS AGE.

There is a certain class of the genus Yankee who is about as unsavory, and mean, and fault-finding as the world can produce. I have met them around the boundaries of Cape Cod, and have wondered why they didn't die from innate and cultivated cussedness. How would it do for Mr. Corbin to forbid all Yankees to enter within his gates? There is an element in the South known as "White Trash." Its factors live chiefly upon clay and filthy substances; they practice incest, and exist in the most loathsome squalor, alive with vermin and rank with corruption; they are one grade below the Missing-Link. Suppose Mr. Corbin were to issue an edict against all Southerners? A prominent hotel-man told me yesterday that about half the tourists who visit this country from England are the meanest, closest, most dissatisfied, most unscrupulously ready to avoid paying their bills by any process of beating,—in short, the most obnoxious class of guests in the world. But I fancy he would go slow about saying no Englishmen should enter his doors. Take a bog-trotter from "the sod," let him become possessed of a corner gin-mill and get the Democratic nomination for Alderman, and where do you find a man you would shun more earnestly? Yet there are lots of them who are welcomed at Manhattan and everywhere else.

"But," exclaim the defenders of Corbin and Hilton, "the English are not all that way, and neither are the Irish, nor the Yankees, nor even the Southerners. Look at Charles O'Conor as a representative Irishman." The theory is all right, but it applies to the Jews as well. Look at Beaconsfield, the Rothschilds, Seligman, Edwin Booth, or thousands in America whose blood is colored with the hue of Israel. The Jews form a mighty element in the social conformation of the times all over the world. If they are exclusive, grasping, and secretly clannish, it is because the oppression of Christians has made them so. If they live apart in their own creeds, their own habits, their own circles, and their own distinctive pursuits in business and recreation, it is because the outer world has been too densely peopled with these Corbins and Hiltons ever since the chosen people fell under their control. Happily their majority has grown smaller and dwindled away to nothing. And just as fast as

THIS FALSE OSTRACISM

crumbles, so fast will the barriers which separate Jew from Christian fade away. Said a prominent Israelitish banker to me yesterday: "You would be surprised to know how rapidly our people are affiliating with the Christians. I have watched the process carefully through my whole life, and I really believe that three generations hence folks will speak of the Jews as a race which existed a long time ago, and of which the Bible contains a complete history. The intermarriage between the sects is almost incredible."

Mr. Corbin should have examined the result of Judge Hilton's action in regard to these people before committing himself finally. Two or three years ago the Grand Union Hotel at Saratoga, belonging to the Stewart estate, was closed against the sons and daughters of Judea by order of Judge Henry Hilton. The same man, as pretty much everybody knows, had succeeded to the management of the entire estate of A. T. Stewart, and still handles what is left of it. Jews all over the country not only ceased to visit the Grand Union Hotel, but promptly withdrew their business from the firm presided over by Hilton and still bearing the name of A. T. Stewart & Co. When the founder of the great dry-goods house died, his retail business occupied the entire building at Ninth and Tenth streets and Broadway. For the accomplishment of his wholesale trade another structure, almost equally roomy, and situated at Chambers street and Broadway, was required. Jewish retailers and wholesalers everywhere, and Jewish shoppers in New York City, ceased to trade with A. T. Stewart & Co.,—otherwise Judge Henry Hilton,—and now the entire business of the firm, wholesale and retail, is carried on in one of the buildings which was formerly scarcely large enough for a single branch of the trade. That is how the arrogant intolerance of Judge Henry Hilton has been repaid. Nor is that all.

THE GRAND UNION HOTEL

at Saratoga has always been advertised heretofore as the property of the Stewart estate. Its manager has been Henry Clair, who has had full charge of all the Stewart hotel property. This year, however, Mr. Clair appears as the "lessee" of the Grand Union, retaining, however, his office of "manager" of the other hotels which belonged to Stewart. The change of base has all along been regarded here as a bid for the old patronage. And it undoubtedly does smack very strongly of the back-down order of things. It was a capper for Mrs. Stewart's gift of a large sum of money to some of the Israelitish institutions some time ago. Both of these circumstances are generally believed to be of the "won't-you-make-up" variety, and are laughed at as such. Hilton has, in point of fact, apparently backed away down into his boots. The lesson has been an expensive one to him, but that he has learned it well nobody can doubt. The sentiment against his Saratoga business was and is quite as strong among Christians this way as among Jews.

And the same feeling of condemnation is now extended toward Corbin from all quarters. The effect upon his Manhattan property will doubtless be disastrous, as it ought to be. No American likes to see shoddy stalking around anywhere. And if Austin Corbin's manifesto isn't the shoddiest of shoddy, why, I'm mistaken. It 's only a question of time when he will have to "come to his gruel," and I am pretty sure there will be a good many people glad to see him at it outside the race he has so wantonly and grossly insulted. It may be of interest in this connection to inform THE TRIBUNE readers that on the Fourth of July, when the Jews were still at Manhattan, the receipts of that classic institution were $32,000. And I will bet at reasonable odds that a like amount will not be realized there again in one day this season or next. Corbin is in a box, and if you watch closely you will see him squirm before very long.

There are one or two

JOURNALISTIC ITEMS OF INTEREST

in New York just at present. One is to the effect that John Russell Young is on his way home from his tour around the world with Gen. Grant, and that when he arrives he is to be installed in the office of managing editor of the *Herald*. It is believed that the Associated Press, which to a considerable extent controls the leading newspapers throughout the country, has forgiven Mr. Young the grudge which long ago kept him from occupying the position he is now coming here to fill. And if there is no "kick" by that institution he will probably be made the ruler of the *Herald's* editorial destiny. Mr. Young is a journalist of particularly wide and long experience, and it is generally conceded among newspaper men here that his elevation to the managerial chair in the office of Mr. Bennett's journal would be the best thing that could possibly befall that paper. Mr. Young was originally engaged by Bennett, I believe, with a view to the managership, but Dana, of the *Sun*, raised such a howl that it was not deemed wise to press the point. The Associated Press had an old score with Mr. Young, and Dana took precious good care that it should not be forgotten. Dana, you see, is an upright and conscientious journalist, whose virtue is abnormally immense—at intermittent periods. John Russell Young is one of these periods, and the way Dana "pastes" him from time to time is worth recompense—in the shape of a club. But the editor of the *Sun* is now in Europe, and the moment is propitious for Mr. Young's installation. If he is once a fixed fact in the *Herald* office, Dana may shriek, and tear his hair, and bellow until he bursts his surcingle, without the remotest effect. Mr. Young has passed the last five or six years of his life in traveling about Europe in Mr. Bennett's employ, receiving all the time a salary that would make an ordinary quill-driver's eyes bulge out in wild amazement. And his work has undoubtedly been amply worth the recompense. If he does settle in Gotham, he will certainly find a field for the exercise of that brilliant and dashing ability of his which few obstacles can check, and which no weight can crush. The *Herald* needs just such a man at the helm, and it is to be hoped that he will get there. The present managing editor, Mr. Connery, performs his work well and thoroughly, but I fancy he has scarcely the liberty that would be allowed Mr. Young. And therefore, it is almost impossible for him to lift his duties out of the mere routine.

That description of

THE PRINCE IMPERIAL'S FUNERAL

at Chiselhurst which was cabled to New York has been the theme of much comment and speculation in Gotham. It was at first believed to be the work of George Augusta Sala, but that, as has since been discovered, was not the correct supposition. The cablegram was certainly worthy of Sala's pen, and I am glad to be the first to chronicle the statement current here that it was written by Albert C. Ives, formerly well known in New York journalism. Mr. Ives is a native of Buffalo, and for several years was connected with the *Tribune* and *Times*, in this city. He crossed the ocean about five winters ago as an agent of the Associated Press, and has since remained in London, doing capital work, first for that institution, and later for the *Herald*. It was he who first hunted Oakley Hall to earth when that mysterious genius made his memorable trip to England, and he has performed other prodigies of enterprise in poky old London. He is the husband of the only daughter of Frank B. Carpenter, the artist. His description of the Chiselhurst obsequies received the honor of being read by Mr. Beecher from the pulpit of Plymouth Church, in addition to creating a good deal of interest elsewhere. On the whole, Mr. Ives is a very fortunate, as well as an exceptionally capable, young man.

ITHURIEL.

CANAL ACROSS FLORIDA.

Conference of the Promoters of the Project—A Franco-American Company—Charter and Guarantees Asked from Florida—The Route Determined On—Views of Gen. Gillmore, of the Engineer Corps, in 1877.

By Telegraph to New York Herald.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24.—An important conference on the subject of the proposed ship-canal across the State of Florida was held at the Ebbitt House, in this city, to-day. It seems that a Franco-German company has been organized, with a capital of $30,000,000, which amount is fully subscribed and is in hand, ready to be expended as soon as the Company get the privilege of beginning the work. The foreign branch of the enterprise is a syndicate of French capitalists. The American corporators and Directors, to whose charge the preliminary business of securing a charter has been for the present committed by their French fellow-corporators, comprise Messrs. Lloyd Aspinwall, Gen. M. T. McMahon, H. Osterburg, and a number of other well-known gentlemen of New York. Mr. Aspinwall is virtually President or Chairman of the organization for business on this side of the Atlantic.

Last winter the Company solicited and obtained a charter under the general laws of Florida governing the incorporation of such an undertaking, but this charter was not wholly satisfactory to the French syndicate. As a matter of protection to the Company against undue taxation of the completed work it was asked that the charter should be amended so as to exempt the Company from taxation for a certain number of years. Some other special privileges were also claimed, and these latter were made the subject of a special act of the Legislature in the closing days of the session, but the bill failed to become a law, although it passed the State Senate. Since the adjournment of the Legislature the French syndicate have become impatient of the delay and, are now quite anxious to go to work, but as they were informed that the Legislature was not sitting, and would not meet again until 1881, the sessions being only biennial, the suggestion has been made that Gov. Drew shall exercise his constitutional prerogative and call the body together in extra session—a proceeding warranted by the important interests to the State involved in the enterprise.

Accordingly a conference was arranged to be held in Washington, where Gov. Drew invited Senator Jones and Attorney-General Raney, of Florida, and Messrs. Aspinwall and Gen. McMahon, of New York, to meet him. The conference was brief and ended unsatisfactorily. The gentlemen from Florida quoted the constitutional provision of that State forbidding the Legislature making such an exception in the matter of taxation as the syndicate insist upon, and they satisfied the gentlemen from New York that it would be of no use to call an extra session as long as the Constitution prohibited the exemption. This was substantially the result of the conference. Gov. Drew went back to Florida this evening. It remains to be seen whether the Syndicate will be willing to begin operations under the general charter.

The route selected for the canal, if it shall be built eventually, which contingency, it will be seen, depends now upon either the very improbable chance of a constitutional amendment or the relinquishment by the syndicate of the demand for exemption from taxation, is up the St. John's River to Black Creek, up Black Creek twenty miles, thence across the country below Jacksonville to the Suwanee River, which will be entered forty miles from its mouth. The navigable portion of this route is already so deep that a ship would carry twenty-four feet of water all the way from the ocean to the Gulf, except at the mouth of the St. John's River, the bar of which would have to be cut so as to deepen the channel there. The channel on this bar is now thirteen feet, and could be sufficiently improved by artificial devices to allow the largest vessel to sail it.

INTERVIEW WITH GEN. GILLMORE.

New York Herald, July 25.

A *Herald* reporter called upon Bvt. Maj.-Gen. Q. A. Gillmore, United States Army, at his residence in Remsen street, Brooklyn, last evening, for the purpose of ascertaining that gentleman's views in regard to the proposed Florida Canal. The writer having made known the object of his visit, Gen. Gillmore at once expressed his willingness to impart any information that he possessed on the subject, compatible with official propriety, to the *Herald*, and spoke as follows:

"To commence, I can state that in December, 1876, I made a report to the War Department upon the subject of a water route for transportation from the mouth of St. Mary's River, between the States of Georgia and Florida, across the Florida Peninsula to some convenient point upon the Gulf of Mexico. The route was for a barge line and not a ship canal, and its summit and adjacent levels were to be fed from the Okefenokee Swamp. It was, however, merely a preliminary examination of the matter, intended to embrace the nature and character of the improvement, the extent and kind of commerce and navigation interested therein, and an estimate of the cost of a survey for the contemplated improvement. This was before the improvement of the South Pass of the Mississippi River was projected, and the purpose sought to be attained by the proposed water-line was a cheap means of sending to foreign parts the products of the Mississippi Valley from some Atlantic shipping port, for the reason that vessels capable of carrying ocean freights economically could not go to sea over the bar at the mouth of the Mississippi River. It was intended by means of the barge-line that barges taking in their cargoes far up on the Mississippi River, hundreds of miles above Cairo, would not break freight until they reached some Atlantic port, and it was presumed that this port would be either Fernandina, Fla., or Brunswick, Ga. It was found from partial surveys and examinations, made many years ago, as far back indeed, as 1829, that the probable source of the water supply—Okefenokee Swamp—covered an area of nearly 1,000 square miles. Not much was known of this swamp further than that about one-quarter to one-third of it consisted of prairies, hammocks, and islands, the balance being covered with a very thin sheet of water."

"Was it supposed that this swamp would furnish a sufficient water-supply for the canal?"

"The former reports, based on partial examinations, seemed to assume that the supply of water for a barge line, for barges drawing five or six feet of water, would be ample. Its capacity for feeding a ship-canal had never been investigated or discussed."

"What would have been the approximate length of a line for barges across the peninsula?"

"The length would have been about 226 miles, from the mouth of St. Mary's River, on the Atlantic side, to the harbor of St. Mark's, on the Gulf side. One hundred and eleven miles of this distance would have been river navigation, improved or otherwise, as might be found necessary. The rest of the distance, amounting to 115 miles, would have been a canal, of which forty-five miles would have been on the summit and adjacent levels between the St. Mary's and the Suwanee Rivers, and seventy-five miles of the canal between the Suwanee and St. Mark's. From St. Mark's west to the Mississippi River it was contemplated to utilize the bays, sounds, and bayous between the islands which form the Gulf coast and the mainland, entering the Mississippi probably through Lake Ponchartrain. It was believed from the old surveys that the summit level, passing through the southern edge of the Okefenokee Swamp, or in that vicinity, would be about 152 feet above tide level, and that the swamp would feed a canal at that altitude."

"Would that canal have been fed by reservoirs or directly by feeders from the swamp?"

"It was presumed from the very shallow depth of water in the swamp, and the proportionately large evaporation constantly taking place, that it would be necessary to concentrate the water in reservoirs at a very considerable expense, and no estimates of the cost of constructing those reservoirs could be found in any of the old reports of examinations made."

"Was it ever contemplated to have the Atlantic shipping-port of the canal at the mouth of the St. John's River?"

"I presume not, for the reason that the St. John's bar is proverbially one of the worst and most shifting bars upon the coast, and no vessel drawing over nine or ten feet of water can cross that bar, even on a flood tide; and in none of the recent discussions of the subject, inspired by inquiries from Congress, has the St. John's River, or any portion of it, been connected with the canal. The proper Atlantic terminus for the canal is either Fernandina or Brunswick. An expenditure of $1,500,000 would be required to make Fernandina suitable for a shipping port, and to reach Brunswick (which is a fine harbor and has a good bar) it would be necessary to improve the inside passage between the two places at an expense of several hundred thousand dollars. On the Gulf side, no harbor would be needed for a barge line, on the assumption that the canal would communicate directly with the Mississippi River."

"What were the chief objects sought to be attained by the construction of the barge canal?"

"The objects were, manily, two—first, to obtain cheap transportation for the products of the Mississippi Valley, and, second, to avoid the dangerous navigation (very dangerous for sailing vessels) through the Florida Pass among the Keys. Until quite recently, when the steamers began to compete successfully with sailing vessels in the freight carrying business, the dangers of the Florida Pass were of the gravest character, and the extra insurance on vessels passing through the Florida Straits amounted to nearly $3,000,000 annually, the yearly losses reaching as high as $2,000,000. A very large wrecking population was supported on the Florida Keys during that period. The passage was badly lighted, calms were frequent, and the currents strong, so that sailing vessels were often wrecked, even in broad daylight, the crews knowing all the time that they were being driven on the rocks, while they were powerless to avoid it. At the present time, with steamers and a well-lighted channel, those dangers have been materially decreased; so much so, in fact, that the wreckers have disappeared altogether from the coast."

"From a strictly scientific point of view, do you consider the project of a barge canal feasible?"

"I do; such a line could be built at a moderate cost, and the summit level would be at a less hight above tide water than the former reports seem to indicate as necessary."

"What can you say concerning the feasibility of a ship canal?"

"I am now engaged in making a survey of the route with a view to the construction of a ship canal, and am led to the belief, from the reports of progress that have been made in the field, that the water supply for such a canal could be obtained, and that the cost of construction would be small."

"As a Government measure, what is the present status of this question?"

"So far as I know, the only action taken by any branch of the Government has been to allot $7,500 for the preliminary survey of a ship canal, and in which I am now engaged. This survey will be completed next November, and will be submitted to the War Department, with an estimate of the probable cost of construction, in time to be laid before Congress at its next session. The report will embrace not only a discussion of the feasibility and cost of the proposed line, but will also contain all the information that can be obtained regarding the trade and commerce that would be tributary to the new water route."

"It is rumored that European capitalists have agents here inquiring as to whether the canal would be likely to prove a remunerative enterprise to engage in or not. Have you heard anything in regard to such inquiries?"

"Such agents have called upon me asking for information, but as their questions had special reference to the commercial character of the enterprise and the prospect of its being remunerative or otherwise to those investing money therein, I did not feel at liberty to impart my views on that phase of the project. I have my own opinions on that particular side of the subject; but it would be premature in me to give them for publication at this time."

As Good as His Word.

"Look out! I'm going to shoot you!" said a 12-year-old boy, as he aimed a gun at some school-girls, at Lexington. The girls laughed, but the boy fired, killing one of them.

FREE SHADE, Middlesex Co., Va.—Having used Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup in my family with the greatest degree of satisfaction, I unhesitatingly recommend it as the best remedy that I know of for children. THOMAS Y. LAWSON.

ELI PERKINS.

The Hebrew Question at the Eastern Watering-Places.

Beecher's Comment on Corbin's Procedure—The Flirtation Between Lizzie and Solomon.

Hilton's Statement of the Objection to the Jews—Life at Richfield Springs.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y., July 25.—The Hebrew question is the one absorbing question now being discussed at the different watering-places. The first thing that greets you when you meet a friend at Saratoga, Richfield, or Long Branch, is:

"Well, Charley, how are you on the Moses question?"

If you say, Oh! Moses is all right"; or, "I'm for Moses," you are immediately put down as a champion of the Hebrew race; but if you say, "Oh! darn Moses!" or, "No Moses in mine," the aristocratic Christians shake you by the hand and receive you into good-fellowship.

Yesterday, when I asked Henry Ward Beecher, at the Forty-second street depot, what he thought of the Jew question, the old man's eyes twinkled a moment, a smile blossomed all over his face, and he remarked:

"Well, Eli, I know we live in a very wicked world; I know the times are very degenerate; but I never expected to live to see the world so changed that our Lord and Savior, if He were here to-day, would have to foot it down to Manhattan Beach. I never expected to live to see the time that Christ and His twelve Jewish Apostles would be refused a baked potato on the piazza of a Coney Island hotel."

AT RICHFIELD SPRINGS.

The train brought me to Richfield Springs. Here I found the Jewish question the great question of the hour. The two big hotels here are the Spring House and the American. At the American were a large number of aristocratic Jews, while at the Spring House were 400 "swell" Christians from New York and Philadelphia. There were rows of beautiful Jewesses at the American, and several of the handsome Jewish beaux were flirting with the sentimental Christian girls on the Spring House balcony. It may be a case of Montague and Capulet, but the Christian girls at the Spring House are really very fond of the handsome young Jew fellows across the way. They dance with them, play lawn-tennis with them, and sit on the benches in the park listening to the handsome Jews as they speak the never tiresome tale of love and hope.

When I asked an aristocratic old Christian lady, from Fifth avenue, how she liked to have her daughter flirt with that handsome Jew, she said:

"Lizzie ain't flirting—she's playing croquet."

"But don't you see how, every time Lizzie and Solomon croquet their partner's ball, they sit down on the rustic bench? There! don't you see Solomon now looking right into Lizzie's eyes, while she flirts her parasol and looks smilingly up at the trees? They're flirting now."

"What! Solomon Laudeback and my Lizzie?"

And the old lady dropped her embroidery, put on her eye-glasses, and looked like an astronomer trying to discover a new comet.

"Yes, Solomon and Lizzie."

"Well, it does look like it," said the old lady. Then she rubbed her nose with a puzzled look and musingly asked:

"Who are these Laudebacks, any way?"

"Why, they're bankers—Jew bankers—on Wall street,—awfully rich!" volunteered an old lady from Philadelphia, with big diamonds and false gray hair.

"And Solomon——?"

"Why, he's the only son, and he hasn't a sister in the world," interrupted the same old lady.

"Well, he seems to be a very nice young man," mused the old Fifth-avenue mother.

"Yes, but they never marry Christians—the Jews don't," continued the old lady from Philadelphia. "Who ever heard of a Jew marrying a Christian?"

"Do'ou mean to say that Solomon Laudeback wouldn't marry my Lizzie if he got in love with her?" demanded the old Fifth-avenuite.

"Certainly not. The Jew fellows only flirt with the Christian girls. They never marry them. They only keep other fellows away."

"Well, if that's the way, I'm not going to have Lizzie waste her time any longer with that Solomon Laudeback"; and then the old lady from Fifth avenue gathered up her embroidered skirts, put her embroidery back into her work-basket, went out on the balcony, and called:

"Lizzie! Lizzie dear! Come hear, dear! Come! It's time to have your hair dressed now for the hop!"

And, when Lizzie stepped on to the balcony, the old lady put her mouth close to her ear and whispered, "Why, darling, don't you knew those Jew fellows are awful bad? You mustn't be seen with them again."

THE OBJECTION TO THE JEWS.

"I find," said Judge Hilton to me, one day in Saratoga, "the chief objection to the Jews at the hotels is their manner of eating. Of course they are opposed to pork and lard, and they will not eat anything cooked with either of them. If they order chicken or calves' liver, it must be fried in sweet-oil. If they order fried egg-plant, or parsnips, or oysters, they must also be fried in olive-oil. They even send back calves' liver, if they see a piece of bacon on the plate, or suspect hog's lard. Boiled turkey or chicken, if boiled with pork, is sent back by the waiter. Now, as they eat no pork, or lard, or grease in those forms, of course they must live on butter and sweet-oil. Now, butter and olive-oil are expensive. A Jew always empties a cruet of oil in making a salad. If he has asparagus, he dresses it with olive-oil. Beets the same, and string-beans. And, using so much oil, he naturally gets it all over the table-cloth, and smears it over the chairs and carpet.

"The only way for Christians to do is to try and induce the Jews to eat pork and lard, and give up the wholesale use of olive-oil."

LIFE AT RICHFIELD.

Richfield is a watering-place where everybody goes before the Saratoga fashionable season commences. It is an elevated country-village, about thirty miles south of Utica. The water here is sulphur-water, and about the strongest sulphur-water in the world. It cures rheumatism, gout, dyspepsia, kidney-diseases, and diseases of the blood. When heated, the water tastes precisely like the water of the hot springs in Arkansas, or the hot springs at Weisbaden, Germany. The guests generally drink it warm. A quart of this water, when analyzed, contains about the following elements:

Sulphur—1¼ grains.
Carbonic acid—3 grains.
Sulphate of lime—16 grains.
Sulphate of magnesia—8 grains.
Sulphate of soda—6 grains.
Salt—7 grains.

In summer-time the population of Richfield is about 8,000, and in winter about 2,000. When Longfellow wrote in Evangeline—

And every house was an inn, where each guest
was welcomed and feasted,

he must have referred to Richfield Springs, with its ten hotels and 200 boarding-houses.

PROGRAMME OF A DAY AT RICHFIELD.

Guests at the Spring House arrive at 8, and drink a glass of warm sulphur-water, or, if rheumatic, take a hot sulphur-bath.

At 9:30, breakfast on Spanish mackerel, spring-chicken, corn-bread, red raspberries, and Chicago tenderloin. All the watering-place hotels in the East now receive Chicago tenderloin packed in ice.

At 10:30, lawn-tennis, croquet, or a ride to Canadarogo Lake. At the Lake, flirting fellows row sentimental young ladies over to the Island, and "spoon" on the rocks under the trees.

At 2 p. m., dinner.

From 3 to 5, sleep.

From 5 to 7, horseback-riding and flirting on the park-benches.

At 8 p. m., tea.

At 9, dancing, which is kept up till 11.

The solid, rich old fellows play poker all day in the reading-room, with the stipulation that the winner shall pay over half his earnings to the little Episcopal church in the village.

ELI PERKINS.

Silver Problems.

San Francisco Stock-Report.

In the schools on the Comstock the arithmetical examples are adapted to the surroundings. Instead of saying, "I have nine apples; I give William one-fourth of the number, John one-tenth, Henry one-sixteenth, and Charles one-eleventh; how many apples does John have? they say: "Suppose I buy seventeen and two-thirds shares of Union Consolidated at the market price, on 26 per cent margin, and the cross-drift on the 2,300 don't pan out according to expectations, and the broker calls on me for more mud and I can't put up, how much a share will Hale & Norcross be worth when the last drop of water from the flooded mines has passed through the Sutro Tunnel?"

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Physicians' Prescriptions.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, July 28.—Is it right for a physician to give a prescription that can be filled only at a certain drugstore? Please let somebody reply and oblige, A PATIENT.

Spelling Reform.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, July 28.—Why don't the "American Filological Association" turn their attention to the dreadful difficulty in spelling causep by the confused use of consonants, double and single. How many people spell these words as written in the dictionary: Vacillation and conciliation? or indifferent or indefinite? Why use a double *ll* in the one and a single *l* in the other,—a double *ff* in one and a single *f* in the other? They all belong to short syllables. More errors are committed in trying to recollect how to use double and single consonants according to arbitrary rule than in all the other puzzles of our wretched and chaotic orthography. N. S.

The Price of Quinine.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, July 28.—The queries of your correspondent H. G. R. in Sunday's TRIBUNE, relative to the advance in quinine, are based on error. It is true there has been an advance of 10 cents per ounce in Powers & Weightman's list since the duty was removed, and naturally a corresponding rise by the jobbers followed. But the consumer who buys by the dram, or more often by the fraction of a dram, pays no more than he has done for months past. When H. G. R. says that "B. & R. charge more to-day than they did a month ago for it," he is mistaken. Twenty-five cents buys just as much quinine in powders or otherwise to-day as it did a month or six weeks ago. B. & R.

Tax Sales.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, July 26.—Would it be too much trouble to you to keep your readers advised daily of the way tax sales are progressing? I know it would be an accommodation to many. Yours truly, READER.

[Tax sales can scarcely be said to progress at present, only a few lots in two or three outside towns having so far been sold. Taxpayers are coming forward freely now that they are threatened with the loss of their property, and the County Collector will not proceed to extremes so long as taxes come in as rapidly as they do now. The law calls for daily sales, and is complied with by the sale of a couple of lots each day. This morning a few lots in the Town of Palatine will be sold. THE TRIBUNE will note daily the progress of the sales.]

A Dissatisfied Republican.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, July 28.—I have always been an active, consistent Republican, contributing both time and money to the support of that organization; but if the action of the Administration, and of the Republicans at the last session of Congress is a criterion of what the course of the party upon the silver question will be, I shall henceforth in national matters be found training within Democratic ranks.

By the way, isn't it about time that the three Republican members from this city explain to their constituents how they came to so misrepresent them in their action upon the Warner Silver bill?

If Mr. Hiram Barber or any other Representative imagines that talk about the danger of Rebels getting control of the Government will silence the cry of the people as to the iniquity of doubling by legislative enactment the burden of all indebtedness, for the benefit of the favored few possessing fixed incomes and the millionaires whose means are invested in credits, then Hiram will find himself grievously mistaken. REPUBLICAN.

Anything but a Snob.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 26.—It is too bad that "Silex," a pretended friend of Jim Keene, should write a long letter from San Francisco to THE TRIBUNE denying that Mr. Keene is a snob, when I never intimated in my letter that Mr. Keene was a snob. I did not even use the odious term snob, for Mr. Keene is anything but a snob. This correspondent has rubbed Jim Keene all over in snobbery, whereas I only wrote of certain of his characteristics.

Now, if I should see an elaborate article defending Jim Keene against a charge of robbery, I should naturally think that somebody had accused him of robbery, and that a defense was called for.

Mr. Keene himself did not object to my article, because I treated him as one man would treat an other. Mr. Keene has been a journalist himself, and he knows that a true journalist gives facts, describes incidents, and does not fill a letter with fulsome flattery.

No, Mr. Keene is not a snob, but "Silex" has been guilty of very foolish snobbery in running out to defend Mr. Keene against a purely imaginary enemy, just to send his fulsome praises of Mr. Keene to that gentleman in a perfumed envelope. ELI PERKINS.

"Gold Illustrated by Corn."

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, July 28.—An argument from analogy should be based upon a hypothesis strictly analogous to the facts in the case to be illustrated. If, after a full crop of corn had been harvested in the United States, a law should be passed and strictly enforced closing all the mills to this grain and forbidding its use as food, and especially if all the countries with which we hold commercial relations should pass and enforce similar laws, it certainly would have a tendency to destroy the value of our corn and discourage its production. The great deficiency in the material for food thus created would increase the demand for and raise the price of all other cereals. This would be analagous to our condition in regard to gold and silver. Prior to 1873 our mints were open to gold and silver equally, and so were those of our commercial neighbors, except England. Now the mints of this country, as well as those of every country in Europe, are absolutely, closed not only to its own citizens but to all others, so far as silver is concerned. This must necessarily depreciate silver and discourage its production, and at the same time enhance the value of gold and paper based on gold. And as gold and paper redeemable in gold go up so wages and property go down. Reversing this action and admitting corn to our mills and silver to our mints would simply reverse the effect produced by their exclusion and establish the old equilibrium as well between gold and silver as between wheat and corn. J. H. KEDZIE.

"Pointed" Mail Matter.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, July 28.—In reply to C. M. F.'s criticism to the ruling of the Post-Office Department on "pointed" articles, I would say that the ruling has been "recent" because the admission of such articles has just recently been tolerated in the mails. All sharp-pointed instruments must be so prepared not only to prevent the injury to other mail matter and those handling them, but they must be in "unsealed" packages, so as to admit of a "ready examination." To enable the examination to be made the Government had to prescribe some uniform method by which such packages shall be sent, just as it does with letters and first and second class matter. This rule is copied from the British P. O. D., and is the result of many years' experience in that nation. Any tin or wooden box that fills these requirements will be admitted to the mails with their contents, whether "patented" or not. Sharp-pointed instruments are almost wholly excluded from the British mails, but in order to extend trade and enable merchants to send samples in the cheapest possible manner our Government has opened the channel wider than any other in the world. The only reason pointed articles can be sent through letters occasionally is that none of the officials are permitted to break a sealed package to examine contents; but when such articles are discovered in a letter it results either in its detention or sending to the Dead-Letter Office, as the practice is in violation of the law. Respectfully,

DE WITT C. JUDSON,
Railway Mail Service.

More Milk and Less Water.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, July 28.—Having recently returned from the land of milk and honey, and particularly milk,—simon-pure, sweet and rich,—to this region of hotels and boarding-houses where abounds that ethereal, indescribable, diluted substance called milk, or cream, I desire only for a moment now to skim lightly over this very thin subject.

Last Sunday's TRIBUNE contained some startling as well as true revelations as to the foul "swill-milk" which is sold as "fresh milk from the country." I hope this offender, and all others guilty of like practices, will be arrested and locked up before the week is out, and dieted for six months on this happy compound of swill-milk and water.

This thing has been going on from the day of the death of the dairyman's daughter till it has come to be a decidedly stale joke.

After repeated impositions of this kind, and due agitation of the milk subject by the public press, a law has been passed and is now in force in this State, providing, among other things, that whoever adds water or any foreign substance to milk intended for sale, or sells milk from cows fed on distillery waste, usually called "swill," or any substance in a state of putrefaction, or offer for sale any skimmed milk, shall be fined $100, or confined in the County Jail six months, or both.

What is the use of agitating sanitary or other measures, with a view to getting wholesome laws, unless, when obtained, they are *put in force*? One half of all the milk which goes on the tables of Chicago is diluted, poisonous stuff; and this state of things will continue till something besides talking is done. The present laws are ample, and cover all kinds of milk frauds, and conclusive proof necessary to secure conviction can be obtained either by chemical analsis, or by catching these fellows in the act.

All that is necessary to be done to abate this abominable nuisance is to thoroughly work up and *follow up* the milk case in the courts, by an arrest and fine under the law, and make it for the offender the hottest case and the "worst case that ever went up the stairs." They should be publicly exposed and promptly punished.

This I for one propose to do so far as I can; and I say to my neighbors, "Go thou and do likewise," and, though we may not be often heard from through the public press, let us be more effectually heard from through the courts now open for the punishment of this class of criminals; and by a little pains and pluck we will soon have good milk and better stomachs. BUSINESS.

The Prince Imperial's Death.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, July 28.—I will not split hairs with "American" as to the exact mode of the Prince Imperial's death. That is immaterial and outside the question. It is sufficient for my purpose to show that on that occasion the Zulus were armed with firearms,—probably rifles,—as one of the troopers who escaped testified that they were fired at, and that, hearing the balls flying over his head, he judged they were firing high, and, to save himself, he leant over his horse, and the balls passed over him.

Your correspondent's theory as to how the British were surrounded by a "circle of fire" is ingenious, but too thin, although, I dare say, no thinner than the Zulus' fire would have been if the theory were practicable. In a country where it is the ambition of every peaceful native to possess a firearm of some sort it is most improbable that the regular soldiers of such a martinet as Cetewayo would be without them. Pinto, the great Portuguese African traveler, who has lately returned to Portugal, describes a South or African town where old American and European firearms were to be seen in great quantity exposed for sale at extremely low prices. Horses and firearms are customarily used for barter and trade. My contention was that the Zulus had the full advantage of firearms in all their engagements with the British, and I see nothing to make me change my opinion.

I shall not follow your correspondent further, as the discussion would be without profit, except to remark that it is neither fair nor generous while criticising a campaign or battle to ignore what was in this the greatest of all difficulties, that of transportation and commissariat. These were much more formidable than the Zulus, and should not be overlooked by any fair critic. JOHN BYRNES.

Nationality in Politics.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, July 27.—In your issue of yesterday appeared a communication signed J. S., denouncing the recognition of the different races which make up our population by the distribution of nominations and appointments, as also the report of a committee of Germans appointed by Mayor Harrison to recommend the name of a German to succeed Mr. Larrabee as Chief of the Water Department.

The communication appears at a very opportune moment, and should be the means of conveying some instruction in regard to the disposal of appointments to Mr. Harrison, who is so loud in his professions of patriotism and duties as an American citizen.

Although of German birth myself, I have by my own free will and according to the laws of this country become an American citizen, and as such cannot conceive why such a recognition should be given to a foreign nationality, for foreigners we must consider those who denominate themselves, and are by others denominated, as such.

That portion of our population which is spoken of as being of foreign birth has no reason to feel affection for the countries from which they have been forced to emigrate through the oppressions of Governments and their inability to find means of existence under them; and we have every reason to regard this country with respect, where we find liberal institutions and all that can reasonably be expected from Government in the present condition of humanity. Then let us be proud of our American citizenship and drop the terms Irish, Germans, etc., and seek recognition only as American citizens.

All right-minded, thoughtful men will think and act in the spirit of the greatest of the Roman law-givers and Emperors, who observed: "So far as I am Antonius, I am a citizen of Rome, but, so far as I am a man, my country is the world." Let us in like manner, so far as we are American citizens, act as becomes such, in the meantime not forgetting our duty to the world. HERMAN GIESE.

A German by birth, an American by adoption.

An Outside Opinion of Our "Pinafore" Company.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, July 28.—The first thing I heard when coming from Pittsburg to your city on Saturday morning was that an amateur performance of "Pinafore" would be given in the evening at Haverly's Theatre. I went there with the intention to criticise, not excluding, however, a reasonable disposition to be pleased. And pleased I was, very much so. If I tell you that I have for years given myself amateur operas, and that all the participants in the "C. C. C. Pinafore," from the Conductor to the smallest role, are entirely unknown to me, you will understand better the nature of my appreciations.

Mr. Creswold is evidently an artist of a high order. His conception of tempos is excellent, his leading precise and forcible. No points of the opera have been passed by him unobserved, no effects overlooked. He certainly makes the most of the music before him; and I heartily compliment him on the masterly interpretation of a work whose musical value, unpretending as it is, would at once be felt by contrast, if abandoned to a less talented leader.

The chorus is, of course, what the drill-master made it: good, very good, the men manly indeed, the women truly womanly, all singing *con amore*, duly attentive to the director, with all the appearance of spontaneous initiative. I would suggest that the mezzo voce chorus of the "flight"—I do not remember the words—should be sung a little more staccato. The almost inaudible string accompaniment of the little orchestra makes it hard for the sailors at the other extremity and behind the L wings to sing the first bars of that same chorus very true, for a few bars it was false last Saturday.

Mrs. Falk possesses a soprano voice of good compass and pleasing quality. It compensates by a graceful tenderness what it lacks in power. The inexperience apparent in her acting is rathes agreeable, for she shows withal intelligence and vivacity, and her expressive face knows naturally how to tell and listen. At times she extends, perhaps, a little too far the limits of the ad libitum. This tendency was particularly visible at the end of her first number.

Miss Bartlett, both in singing and speaking, has a most exceptional contralto voice. Impressive in the dialogue, she thrills the audience with her dramatic way of giving a note and of delivering a phrase. This is not only the power of a rich organ, but the greater power of an impassioned style which eminently fits her for the strongest characters of the lyric stage. I do not know what is the opinion of her friends here, but I firmly believe that she would make an extraordinary artist.

Miss Somers, to whom the somewhat excentric part of *Hebe* is intrusted, very wisely acts it with no attempt whatever at eccentricity. There is a dead line which amateurs must not overstep, particularly young ladies. She sings very well what little she has to sing, and was deservedly encored in the number introduced at the end of the opera.

Mr. Bowen makes a capital *Sir Joseph*. Others might reproach him with not underscoring more than he does his words spoken or sung: I hold it a proof of nice dramatic discrimination on his part. But then he might carry the same discretion into his acting, which jerkingly breaks sometimes the smooth, elegant pomposity of the character.

Mr. McWade is an intelligent, sympathetic actor and singer,—a man, evidently, who must be loved in private life, and who indeed makes friends of his hearers. His voice is telling, but a little guttural. His "Song to the Moon," well enough sung to be encored, was not irreproachably true, but, taken altogether, this is one of those charming personalities to be ever held in sweet remembrance.

Mr. Knorr has a warm tenor voice, and is very cold as an actor. The contrast is painful. His throat is the only expressive organ in him. He sings most beautifully the whole part of *Ralph*, but, to make of his personation a complete success, his audience should be blind.

Mr. Raymond does full justice to the part of *Deadeye*; Mr. Noble makes a frank, round Mate, and Mr. Liverman displays in the part of *Bob Becket* a rather extraordinary voice.

With sincere thanks to the Chicago Church Choir Company for the pleasure I experienced at their performance of "Pinafore" last Saturday, and the earnest wish they may succeed as well in anything they undertake in the future, I am yours respectfully, C. T.

BULLING BONDS.

Jay Cooke's Daring Operations in Government Bonds When President Lincoln Was Assassinated.

Correspondence Indianapolis Journal.

SHELBYVILLE, Ind., July 25.—It has been the good fortune of the *Journal's* correspondent to meet a prominent Quaker capitalist from Philadelphia who has been visiting a relative in this city recently, and who is now on his way to Central City, Col., where he has extensive interests. His home is in one of the pleasant suburban villages about Philadelphia, and in his business he has had extensive dealings with Jay Cooke, the banker, and during the War knew him very intimately. In a pleasant conversation the other day he related to your correspondent a portion of the unwritten history connected with the assassination of President Lincoln, which came to him privately, and is not known outside of the intimate circle about Jay Cooke. For this reason his name, which would be a satisfactory guarantee for the truth of this story, will be withheld. It is sufficient to say that he is well known to the bankers of the East, and is in every way reliable. The story, as told by this gentleman, is as follows:

During the War it will be remembered that Jay Cooke was agent for the sale of Government bonds. The 7-30 bonds were just being put upon the market through him.

It was just at the most critical period of the Rebellion, and the Government's credit hung by a very slender thread. Gold was fluctuating with every report from the seat of war, and fortunes were made and lost in the Gold-Room in Wall street every day. It was Saturday morning, April 15, 1865, that Jay Cooke was sitting in a car going from his residence to his down-town office in Philadelphia. A telegram was handed to him and it announced the assassination of President Lincoln on the night before at Ford's Theatre. Mr. Cooke read it and then handed it to me without saying a work. He remained in silent thought until he left the car. The situation was a grave one, and Jay Cooke appreciated the disastrous effect the news would possibly have upon the credit of the Government. He had charge of the sales of its securities, and they must be maintained at any cost to him. No one knew how extensive was this conspiracy against the life of the nation as yet, and the nation would hardly recover from the shock of the dreadful intelligence for some days. Mr. Cooke's resolution was soon taken. In those days telegraph offices were not so numerous as now, and he went some distance to find one. The nearest one was at the New York depot, and from there he telegraphed his agents at New York, Boston, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, and other points over this country and to London to advance the price of Government bonds, which were quoted at a little below par, a half cent above the quotations of the day before. He then went to his office, and after advising with those interested with him, he telegraphed the Secretary of the Treasury, informing him of what he had done, and asked that the Government take action to sustain him in his effort to maintain the bonds upon the market. He received no answer, but in the afternoon he telegraphed his agents to advance the price of bonds a quarter of a cent more. In the evening he received a telegram from Washington, saying that everything was in confusion, and the Cabinet could not be gotten together. On Saturday and Monday morning there was a generally shaky feeling among speculators, and large amounts of bonds were offered for sale at the subscription agencies. These were bought in promptly by Mr. Cooke until he had purchased between seventeen and twenty millions of bonds. On Monday business was generally suspended and the banks and stock markets were closed. In the morning Mr. Cooke telegraphed his agents to make another advance of half a cent. He also telegraphed his brother, Henry D. Cooke, at Washington, D. C., to get a guarantee of support from the Government. Later in the day a dispatch from the Secretary of the Treasury informed him that he would be fully supported in his operations. On Tuesday the sale of 7-30s amounted to $2,701,300, and they steadily increased at prices at or a little below par. As soon as men saw that Jay Cooke was taking all that was offered, and that prices were firm and advancing, courage returned, and the sales and prices of bonds were maintained. I remarked to Mr. Cooke that he had been taking a great risk, and he gently replied that if the price of bonds was not sustained they would be returned from Europe in such quantities as to completely overwhelm the nation, and if it could not sustain itself and was broken down, it mattered little what became of his property. But, as it turned out, no bonds came back from Europe, and the impetus given them by his course ran the quotations up higher than they had been before the death of President Lincoln. The quotations of Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday following were very firm with a tendency to advance, and confidence in the stability of the Government and its securities was fully restored. Mr. Cooke never talked about this matter afterwards. Even Mr. Ashurst, of Philadelphia, who is Mr. Cooke's attorney, never knew of the transaction until it was related to him and a few others, by me, in a Western hotel. Mr. Cooke was present, and, as Mr. Ashurst expressed surprise, he confirmed the story.

COAL.

An Increase in Production of One-Half Over Last Year's Yield.

Philadelphia Record, July 22.

The coal business shows how thoroughly trade has revived. In 1877 the anthracite regions yielded 21,000,000 tons. In 1878 the demand fell off one-fifth, and only 17,000,000 tons were mined. Now, however, the upward jump is greater than could have been expected. So far this year twelve and three-quarter million tons have been produced, as against seven and a third millions for the corresponding period last year. If the present demand continues, and the indications are that it will, the coal production for 1879 will be over 25,000,000, an increase of 50 per cent over last year. This is production extraordinary.

The hight of production has been estimated at 500,000 tons a week; yet, as was stated in the regular coal trade review of this paper last Friday, in one week the production ran up to the astonishing figure of 655,000 tons. For the week ending July 12, the production was 531,613 tons, against 239,613 tons for the corresponding week of last year.

The bright prospects which these figures conveyed to the coal men were given a severe twitch on Saturday, growing out of a public meeting to be held on that day at Hazleton, in which the miners of all the collieries in the Lehigh region were to be represented. A demand for an advance in wages of about 20 per cent had been made by the Lehigh miners. The operators said they could not give it at present prices, and that meeting was its outcome to decide whether a general strike should be made.

Local strikes had occurred in different parts of the region, but, unless the suspension became general, it was felt the operators could not be forced to terms. Pending the mass-meeting there was considerable anxiety manifested by the operators and dealers in this city. It would debar them from any of the profits to be gained by a rise in prices. Those interested in the Schuylkill region were in a sanguine temperament, because a stop in the adjoining region must be a benefit to them in view of the curtailed production. The Lehigh region produced last week about 150,000 tons, and it was thought by the Schuylkill men that this amount dropping out of the market every week would be sufficient cause to advance the prices. The miners, though, seemed to take a sensible view of it, and decided that it was to their best interest not to lie idle, and so let the rest of the anthracite field reap the benefit of their idleness. The whole Lehigh region started in to work again yesterday. Had the strike occurred it would have thrown between 18,000 and 20,000 men out of employment—men who at this time cannot afford to lie idle, as they are in an almost impoverished condition, the prices obtained last year having afforded them barely enough to live upon, and offering no opportunity to save, while those obtained this year are yielding a bare living.

A TRAVELING COMPANION.—One of the most essential articles in a traveler's outfit is a bottle of Sanford's Jamaica Ginger, "the delicious." It instantly relieves every form of bowel complaints, breaks up a fresh cold in one night, stimulates digestion, prevents malarial fevers, and renders a change of food, water, and climate safe and agreeable. No other remedy is at once so pure, so palatable, and so safe for general use. It is necessary to call for Sanford's to avoid imposition.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Decline in Governments---Foreign Exchange Demoralized.

Transactions at the Chicago Banks ---The Fluctuations in Stocks.

The Produce Markets More Active, and Most of Them Weak, but Close Firmer.

Another Rather Severe Decline in Pork, Lard, Wheat, and Corn.

FINANCIAL.

Government bonds were lower. The 4s opened in New York at 102 bid and 102¼ asked, but fell off ⅛, to 101⅞ bid and 102 asked. The bulk of transactions in this market were at 102 bid and 102⅜ asked. The decline was unexpected by most of the dealers, who looked for an advance as the result of the sale of all that had been held in first hands, and of the unbroken ease of the money market. The 6s of 1881 were 104⅛ bid, the new 5s 103⅝, and the 4½s 105⅝.

Heavy sales of bills by bankers who looked for a further decline in rates broke the foreign exchange market down to the point of demoralization. Bills became almost unsalable. The posted rates for sterling changed three times during the day, and actual transactions had a still greater range. The supply of bills was liberal, with a prospect of more. Sterling posted rates opened at 484½ and 486½, declined to 484 and 486, and closed at 483½ and 485½. Actual rates in Chicago were 482½ and 484½, but transactions were made below those figures. Actual rates in New York were nominally 482¼ and 484¼. French grain bills were 527⅛. Sterling grain bills were 480¼ and 482.

Consols opened and closed at 97 15-16. Another decline occurred in the price of silver, which touched 51⅝d per ounce in the London market. The tendencies of the silver market are apparently in favor of higher prices. The London *Times* of July 12 noted that on more than one occasion during the previous six days there had been an active demand for Austria, sufficient, it was said, to absorb all available supplies, and more. No further amounts were forthcoming, and at the close of the week the requirements seem to have dwindled a little. The chances of the present depleted stock of bars being augmented to any great, or even moderate, extent in the immediate future seem to be very small indeed. For the last two or three weeks scarcely anything has been shipped from New York, and Chilian remittances are not, generally, either large or of frequent occurrence, while the proportion of bars brought by the periodical West India steamers do not, as a rule, count for much. The possibility of German supplies has ceased to be thought of, so that unless pawned stocks are released, or unless the Bank of France sells part of its large store, the market may continue rather bare. This prospect keeps it firm. The San Francisco *Bulletin* puts forward the claims of San Francisco to be the principal silver market of the world:

The new Mint Director has said "that the Department complained of the attitude of our bullion dealers in refusing to part with their silver at the London rate. This is an old grievance. The Secretary undertook to remedy it once by purchasing in London instead of San Francisco. It is perhaps a sufficient refutation of his charge to say that he has not repeated that experiment. We may also add he is not likely to. San Francisco can undersell London any day in the week on silver. We handle the product fresh from the mines, though old business customs have given London the nominal control of making the price for the world. It is time that this matter was fully understood. A half-century ago there might have been some sense in asking Lombard street the price of silver. But of late years it has only been a second-hand market. The great reservoir for silver is China and the East Indies. We fail to see any sense in shipping silver from America and Mexico to the East by way of London and Southampton. It can be sent from San Francisco direct more cheaply and expeditiously. Our business men know this, and English bankers and merchants know it.

Chicago bank clearings were $3,500,000. Business was light. Deposits are increasing, and discounts running down. Rates are 4@6 per cent on call, and 7@8 per cent on time. Currency orders were small, and exchange orders heavy.

The following is an abstract of reports made to the Comptroller of the Currency, showing the condition of the National banks in the United States at the close of business Saturday, the 14th day of June, 1879:

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	$832,355,824
Overdrafts	3,519,188
United States bonds to secure circulation	352,208,000
United States bonds to secure deposits	257,038,230
United States bonds on hand	62,181,131
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages	37,617,015
Due from approved reserve agents	93,443,663
Due from other National banks	48,192,531
Due from State banks and bankers	11,258,520
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures	47,796,108
Current expenses and taxes paid	6,913,430
Premiums paid	5,674,497
Checks and other cash items	10,208,668
Exchanges for clearing-house	83,152,359
Bills of other National banks	16,685,484
Fractional currency	446,696
Specie	42,383,290
Legal-tender notes	67,059,152
United States certificates of deposit for legal-tender notes	25,160,000
Five per cent redemption fund	15,324,799
Due from United States Treasurer	1,346,186
Total	$2,019,884,749
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in	$455,244,415
Surplus fund	114,321,375
Other undivided profits	45,802,905
National-bank notes outstanding	307,328,895
State-bank notes outstanding	339,867
Dividends unpaid	1,309,059
Individual deposits	648,934,141
United States deposits	248,421,340
Deposits of United States disbursing officers	3,682,320
Due to other National banks	137,350,091
Due to State banks and bankers	50,413,034
Notes and bills rediscounted	2,226,396
Bills payable	4,510,876
Total	$2,019,884,749

Number of banks, 2,048.

Chicago 7s of 1884 were sold at 107 and interest. New scrip is taken by the brokers at 95.

Betting on the weather was the principal occupation of the stock market. Under this exciting and hazardous stimulus, the price of Northwest common went up from 72⅝ to 73⅝, the preferred declining ⅛, to 98⅛. St. Paul common advanced from 60¾ to 62⅝, closing at 62⅝, the preferred from 95¾ to 96½, closing at 96. The reports from the wheat-fields are most encouraging. The harvest has begun, and a yield of two or three more bushels an acre than was expected is being obtained. The bulls are [illegible] of steam, and declare that the rise has [illegible] just begun. Their figure is at least 85 for Northwest common and 80 for St. Paul common. St. Paul common will go up proportionately the more as it has been the more depressed. There is still time for the weather to ruin the wheat, and the bulls are in high spirits, and are willing to take the chances. The reports circulated late in the afternoon, that a serious storm was raging in the wheat-fields, however, created some anxiety. It is now twelve days past the anniversary of the blight of the Minnesota crop last year by sunstroke. But the crop is three days' earlier this year than last, and the weather for the past fifteen days has been all that could be desired. If the crops are safely harvested, and the European demand is as good as it is now expected it will be, the Granger stocks are certainly cheap at present prices. One of the largest holders of St. Paul common is reported to say that the road earned a dividend on its common stock last year, and that stockholders have an "equity," to use a real estate phrase, in it. St. Paul & Minneapolis made the strike of the day, advancing from 39 to 43. There is no general speculation in this stock. Most of it is in one nest. Michigan Central declined ⅛, to 83⅛; Illinois Central ⅝, to 89⅛; Louisville & Nashville from 55⅜ to 52 ex-dividend 2½ per cent; Wabash ⅛, to 36⅝; Ohio & Mississippi ⅛, to 16⅝; Delaware & Hudson ⅛, to 48; Lackawanna ⅛, to 59⅝; Morris & Essex ⅛, to 92; San Francisco ⅛, to 10¼. The gains besides those given above were C., C. & I. C. ⅛, to 7⅝; Western Union ⅛, to 90⅝; Kansas City ⅛, to 19⅛; the preferred ⅝, to 51⅛; Jersey Central ⅛, to 52⅝; C., C., C. & I. ⅜, to 52⅛; Erie ⅛, to 27⅝; Union Pacific ⅛, to 77¾.

Erie second 6s opened at 75¾ and closed at 76½.

Kansas & Texas firsts advanced from 73¼ to 73⅝.

Northern Pacific was more active and higher on Friday, on account of a report that it is to be put on the New York Board next week. The preferred sold 2,323 shares, opening at 45¼, advancing to 45½, fluctuating between ¼ and ⅜, and closing at 45⅝. The common sold 1,195 shares, advancing from 14¼ to 14⅝.

In railroad bonds in Boston on Friday, Atchison firsts were firm at 114@114¼; land grants remained at 112⅝ bid; Atchison seconds were steady at 113⅜@113⅝. Burlington & Missouri new exempt 6s sold at 101⅛; exempt bonds advanced ⅛, to 107⅝ bid. Denver & Rio Grande 7s continued at 89¼ bid. Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluff 7s advanced ⅛, to 98⅜, closing at 98¼@98⅜. Pueblo & Arkansas 7s were steady at 104½ bid. In railroad stocks Atchison & Topeka sold ⅜ lower, at 108⅝, closing at 108½@108⅝. Pueblo sold 1¼ lower, at 57, closing at 56⅝@57. Burlington & Missouri Railroad was unchanged at 116¼@116⅜. Cincinnati & Sandusky advanced ⅛, to 7 11-16, closing at 7 11-16@7⅝. Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette sold 7-16 higher, at 2 5-16.

The Chicago & Northwestern Railway earnings during the third week in July increased $14,700. The fourth week's receipts opened with larger gains. Accounts received at the office of this Company represent the Minnesota harvest progressing finely and the wheat crop safe.

The earnings of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company from July 1 to July 15, 1879, were $2,412,524, against $2,188,993 last year; this year's increase, $223,530.

The earnings of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad Company during the third week in July, 1879, were $53,967, as against $52,605 last year; this year's increase, $1,362.

In the New York mining-stock market last week, although there was spasmodic activity in one or two stocks, the general tone was dull. The aggregate sales Friday amounted to but 12,510 shares, the smallest transactions for a single day in many months. It is hoped that the last half of summer will bring renewed activity to the Mining Board as well as to mining circles generally. The depression in the San Francisco market, which has extended to all classes of securities, notably the Bodies and Eureka Consolidated, continues to affect prices in New York.

Railroad bonds, in New York on Saturday were strong and higher, and closed with an advancing tendency. Lehigh & Wilkesbarre issues continued to lead the upward movement, Consols assented rising from 80⅝ to 83⅝, and incomes rising 2 per cent, to 59½. Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg consolidated firsts were active, and advanced 1 per cent, selling up to 64⅝. Missouri, Kansas & Texas consolidated assented rose 1⅝, to 72⅝; do seconds 1⅛, to 33; New York Central coupon firsts ⅛, to 126; Bulington, Cedar Rapids & Northern firsts, ⅛, to 82; Cincinnati & Springfield firsts, guaranteed by C., C., C. & I., ¼, 95½; Toledo & Wabash, St. Louis Division, ex-matured coupons, ⅛, to 99⅛; and St. Louis & San Francisco seconds, Class B, 1, to 46. Chicago, St. Paul & Minneapolis land-grant incomes rose to 87⅛, and reacted to 87.

The following shows the fluctuations of the active stocks:

Stocks.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Michigan Central	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛
Lake Shore	78⅜	78⅜	78⅜	78½
C. & N. Western	72⅝	73⅝	72⅝	73⅝
Do preferred	98⅜	99⅛	98⅛	98⅛
M. & St. Paul	60¾	62⅝	60¾	62⅝
Do preferred	95¾	96½	95¾	96
Illinois Central	89¼	....	....	89⅛
C. & Alton	87⅛	....	....	87⅛
Louisville & Nash	55⅜	55⅜	52	53
Union Pacific	77½	78	77¼	77¾
Erie	27⅝	....	....	27⅝
Wabash Railway	37⅛	....	....	36⅝
Ohio & Mississippi	16½	....	16½	16⅝
C. C. C. & I	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛
H. & St. Jo	19½	....	....	19¼
Do preferred	41	....	....	41
Del. & Hud	48⅛	....	....	48
D., Lack. & West	59⅝	....	....	59⅝
N. J. Central	52⅝	53	52⅝	52⅝
Morris & Essex	92⅛	92⅛	91⅞	92
Canada Southern	60⅛	....	....	60⅛
Mo., Kas. & Tex	16¼	16¼	16¼	16⅛
Kansas City & N	19	....	....	19⅛
Do preferred	50⅝	51⅛	50⅝	51⅛
C., St. P. & Minn	39	....	....	43
W. Union Tel	90⅛	90⅝	90⅛	90⅝
Erie, 2d mor'ge	75⅜	....	....	76¼
M. K. & T. 1st m	73⅛	....	....	73⅝
St. L. & San Fran	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10¼
Do preferred	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
Atlantic & Pacific	35	....	....	35
C. C. & I. C	7⅛	....	....	7⅝

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
U. S. 6s of '81	104⅛	104⅜
U. S. new 5s of '81, ex int	103⅝	103¾
U. S. new 4½s, ex int	105⅝	106⅛
U. S. 4 per cent coupons	101⅞	102

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

	Sixty days.	Sight.
Sterling	483½	485½
Belgium	519⅜	516⅞
France	519⅜	516⅞
Switzerland	519⅜	516⅞
Germany	94⅛	95⅛
Holland	40	40⅛
Austria	....	46
Norway	....	27⅜
Sweden	....	27⅜
Denmark	....	27⅜

COMMERCIAL BILLS.

	Sixty days.	Sight.
Sterling	480½	482
Francs	527½	525

LOCAL SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
Chicago Municipal 7s, 1892	*113¼	*113¾
Chicago Municipal 7s, 1898	*115	*115½
Chicago Municipal 7s, 1884	....	*107
Chicago Water loan 7s, 1892	*114¼	*114¾
Chicago Water Loan 7s, 1895	*115½	*115¾
Chicago Municipal 6s	*107½	*108¼
Chicago West Town 7s	....	*106
Chicago West Town 5s	*101½	*102½
Chicago Water loan 6s	*108	*108¼
Chicago LincolnPark 7s	*106	*107
Chicago South Park 7s	*105	*106½
Chicago South Park 6s	*103	*104½
Chicago West Park 7s	106	*107
Chicago Treasury Warrants (scrip)	99¼	99¾
Chicago Treasury Warrants (new scrip)	94¾	95
Cook County 7s	*113	*113¼
Cook County (short) 7s	*101⅝	*101¾
Cook County 5s	*101½	*102½
City Railway (South Side)	165	....
City Railway (West Side) ex-div	150	....
City Railway do 7 per cent cents	*106	*106¾
City Railway (North Side)	120	125
City Railway (North Side) 7 p. c. bnds	*106¼	*107
Chamber of Commerce	61	62¼

*And interest.

COIN QUOTATIONS.

Following are Chicago quotations for coins:

Trade dollars	$97½
Mexican (full weight)	85
Sovereigns	4.80
Napoleons	3.80
Twenty marks	4.70
Austrian florins (paper)	39
Five francs	85
Prussian thalers	65
Holland gueiders	38½@ 39
Kronors (Swedish)	25 @ 25½
Mexican and S. American doubloons	15.50
Spanish doubloons	15.60

EDWARD L. BREWSTER,
104 Washington-st.
UNITED STATES 4 PER CENT BONDS
For sale in sums to suit.
ALSO,
COOK COUNTY 5 PER CENT BONDS.
COOK COUNTY 7 PER CENT BONDS.
CHICAGO CITY 7 PER CENT BONDS.

IRA HOLMES,
GENERAL BROKER,
86 WASHINGTON-ST.
Has for Sale,
SCRIP TO PAY TAXES. WEST TOWN BONDS, COOK COUNTY BONDS.
Wants
THIRD NATIONAL BANK RECEIVER'S CERTIFICATES.

JOHN H. WRENN & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
80 Washington-st., corner Dearborn.
UNITED STATES 4 PER CENT BONDS FOR SALE.
CITY SCRIP FOR 1879 BOUGHT.

F. G. SALTONSTALL, Chicago. A. M. KIDDER & CO., New York.
SALTONSTALL, KIDDER & CO.,
128 LaSalle-st., Chicago.
STOCK BROKERS.
Stocks bought and sold on margin by telegraph at N. Y. rates of Commission. Stock Lists on file and all information furnished on application.
Messrs. Saltonstall, Kidder & Trask, of our firm, are members of the New York Stock Exchange.

CHARLES HENROTIN,
106 East Washington-st.
City of Chicago 7 per cent Bonds.
Cook County 7 per cent and 5 per cent Bonds.
Town of West Chicago 5 per cent Bonds.
West Division Railway 7 per cent Certificates of Indebtedness in sums to suit.

A. O. SLAUGHTER,
BANKER AND BROKER.
N. W. cor. Clark and Madison-sts., Chicago.
Stocks, Bonds, Local Securities, and Land Warrants.
Member of New York Stock Exchange.

LAZARUS SILVERMAN, Banker,
No. 70 LaSalle-st., near Randolph.
Pays the highest price for
CITY SCRIP AND COOK COUNTY ORDERS.
GOVERNMENT BONDS bought and sold.

UNION TRUST CO. BANK,
N. E. cor. Madison and Dearborn-sts.,
RECEIVES SAVINGS DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS INTEREST ON SAME at the rate of 4½ per cent per annum, subject to the rules of the Bank.
No notice required to draw money.
G. M. WILSON, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, CHICAGO,
OFFERS FOR SALE
3,000 WATER BONDS.
10,000 WEST TOWN BONDS.
30,000 COOK COUNTY 7s.
45,000 SOUTH PARK 6s.
60,000 COOK COUNTY 5s.
90,000 LINCOLN PARK 7s.

C. GRANVILLE HAMMOND,
127 LaSalle-st.
HAS FOR SALE:
CITY RAILWAY STOCK.
WEST DIVISION RAILWAY CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

WILLIAM C. COLE,
105 Washington-st.,
WANTS
JUDGMENTS AGAINST THE CITY OF CHICAGO.
CITY, COUNTY, TOWN, AND SCHOOL BONDS
Of Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, and Nebraska,
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Offers and inquiries solicited.

GOOD INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
U. S. 4, 4½, 5, and 6 per cent Bonds.
Illinois and Iowa 7 and 8 per cent County Bonds.
Illinois and Iowa 7 per cent School Bonds.
Full rates allowed for called U. S. 5-20s and 10-40s.
EXCHANGE on England, France, Germany, and other European Countries, bought and sold.
PRESTON, KEAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
100 East Washington-st.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 28.—Governments were weak.

Railroad bonds were firm. Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central firsts advanced to 77⅝, seconds to 28½. Missouri, Kansas & Texas firsts, consols assented, rose 1⅛. Denver & Rio Grande firsts advanced ⅛.

State securities were dull.

The stock market was extremely active and buoyant throughout the day, the Granger shares being the most prominent in dealings. Towards the close there was a slight reaction in a few cases, but final quotations showed an advance on Saturday's closing prices, ranging from ¼ to 4¼, the latter St. Paul & Minneapolis. St. Paul common rose 2¼, and St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern preferred 1⅞. Transactions were 209,000 shares: 2,400 Erie, 18,000 Lake Shore, 47,000 Northwestern common, 5,000 preferred, 54,000 St. Paul common, 3,500 preferred, 3,000 Ohios, 3,000 Wabash, 5,000 Lackawanna, 2,000 Michigan Central, 6,400 Western Union, 2,000 Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis, 6,000 Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central, 4,000 Kansas City & Northern common, 9,000 preferred, 3,500 Louisville & Northern, 2,000 Kansas & Texas, 3,000 St. Paul & Minneapolis, 4,000 St. Louis & San Francisco, 5,000 Pacific Mail, 1,400 Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern.

Money market active at 2½@3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 3@4.

Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, sixty-days, 484⅝; sight, 485½.

Bar silver here is 112. Subsidiary silver coin is 1⅜@1⅞ per cent discount.

GOVERNMENTS.

Coupons of 1881	104⅝	New 4 per cents	101⅞
New 5s	102⅞	Currency 6s	121¼
New 4½s	106		

STOCKS.

W. U. Tel.	90⅝	St. Paul	62⅝
Quicksilver	14½	St. Paul, pfd	95⅞
Quicksilver, pfd	38½	Wabash	36⅞
Pacific Mail	15⅛	Ft. Wayne	109½
Mariposa	103	T. Haute	6
Mariposa, pfd	103	Terre Haute, pfd	18⅞
Adams Express	106⅝	C. & Alton	86⅛
Wells, F. & Co	97	C. & Alton, pfd	115
American Express	46⅞	Ohio & Mississippi	16⅝
U. S. Express	47	Del., L. & Western	59⅝
N. Y. Central	119	A. & P. Telegraph	35
Erie	27⅛	C., B. & Q	117⅞
Erie, pfd	51⅛	H. & St. Joe	19⅛
Harlem	157	H. & St. Joe, pfd	41
Mich. Central	88	Canada Southern	60⅛
Panama	152	L. & Nashville	51⅞
U. P. stock	77⅞	Kansas Pacific	58⅞
Lake Shore	78⅝	Kansas & Texas	40⅞
Illinois Central	88⅞	St. L., K. C. & N'h'n	19
Clev. & Pittsburg	99⅝	St. L., K. C. & N. pfd	51⅞
Northwestern	72⅝	Cent. Pac. bonds	109⅝
Northwestern, pfd	98⅝	Union Pac. bonds	109⅞
C., C., C. & I	52⅝	U. P. Land-Grants	113⅛
New Jersey Cent	52⅛	U. P. Sinking-F'ds	117⅞
Rock Island	139⅛		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee 6s, old	34¼	Virginia 6s, new	29½
Tennessee 6s, new	32	Missouri 6s	104⅞
Virginia 6s, old	29		

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 28.—Following were the closing quotations at the Stock Board:

Alpha	20	Northern Belle	84¼
Alta	6¼	Ophir	31
Belcher	4½	Overman	8⅞
Best & Belcher	16¾	Raymond & Ely	4
Bullion	5	Savage	10¾
California	4¾	Sierra Nevada	35
Cholar & Potosi	6½	Union Consolidat'd	28¾
Consol. Virginia	4⅝	Yellow Jacket	15
Crown Point	4¼	Bodie	11¼
Eureka consolidatd	15	Potosi	4½
Exchequer	5	Imperial	⅛
Gould & Curry	9	Martin White	5½
Grand Prize	3⅜	Mono	6⅞
H. & N	11¾	Independence	1¼
Julia Consolidated	2¾	Consolidat'd Pacific	7
Justice	4	Leviathan	11-32
Mexican	22¼		

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, July 28.—Sight exchange on New York, ⅛ premium.

Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 485.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, July 28.—Consols, 96 15-16.

American Securities—Reading, 20⅛; Erie, 28⅛; preferred, 53⅛.

United States Bonds—New 5s, 105⅛; 4½s, 108⅛; 4s, 105.

PARIS, July 28.—Rentes, 82f 55c.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Monday, July 28:

CITY PROPERTY.

Forest av, between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth sts, e f, 50x124½ ft, dated July 23 (F. B. Peabody to A. and T. L. Stark)	$1,500
Thirty-fifth st, 102¾ ft w of Lake av, n f, undivided ⅓ of 20x124 ft, improved, dated July 5, 1877 (Silas E. Kelsey to James A. Thompson)	4,000
Henry st, s w cor of Waller st, n f, 48x125 ft, dated July 10 (William Loeb to Annie E. Wisner)	1,000
Division st, 141 ft e of Larrabee st, s f, 25 ft to Labar st, dated July 22 (Aaron Gibbs to Joseph Zuercher)	1,781
West Twenty-first st, 72 ft w of Paulina st, s f, 24x125 ft, dated May 2 (Michael Keane to James Fitzgerald)	575
Bunker st, 164 ft w of Canal st, n f, 23x124 ft, improved, dated July 21 (Thomas D. Ferguson to P. Benes)	1,100
Fowler st 195½ ft w of Hoyne av, n f, 26x162 ft, improved, dated July 24 (Albert Maas to Fred Gildemeister)	950
North Halsted st, 20 ft s of Erie st, e f, 20x116 ft, dated Oct. 11, 1878 (Gerhard Foreman to John Colter)	3,800
North Clark st, 132½ ft n of Division st, e f, 33x158 ft, improved, dated July 25 (John Yunker to Henry P. Nichols)	10,000
West Taylor st, 368 ft w of Washtenaw av, s f, 24x124½ ft, dated July 11 (J. A. and F. J. Lee to Patrick Connors)	500
Wallace st, 185 ft n of Thirty-seventh st, w f, 24x124¾ ft, dated July 15 (B. Shurtleff to Thomas Lynch)	355
Dashiell st, 216 ft s of Thirty-fifth st, e f, 24x123½ ft, dated July 22 (S. R. Hurford to Davis Schott)	400
South Water st, 147 ft n e of Lake st, s e f, 100 ft river, dated July 9 (Hugh A. White, trustee, to Sarah E. DeHaven)	40,000
North Dearborn st, 20 ft s of Ohio st, w f, 20x86 ft, improved, dated July 25 (Nathan Eisendrath to Charlotte C. Finch)	6,500
Webster av, 112 ft e of Hurlbut st, n f, 25x116 ft, dated July 23 (Catharina Stuve to John B. Stuve)	1,250
Webster av, adjoining the above, n f, 25x116 ft, dated July 23 (Catharina Stuve to F. W. Stuve)	1,250
Webster av, adjoining the above, n f, 25x116 ft, dated July 23 (Catharina Stuve to A. C. Thompson)	1,150
Wabash av, 48½ ft n of Thirty-fourth st, w f, 50x174 ft, dated April 30 (E. H. Pray to William Hill)	4,000
West Taylor st, 190 ft e of Halsted st, s f, 25x100 ft, dated July 26 (J. and E. O'Brien to M. Quinlivan)	1,300
Rockwell st, 356 ft s of Fulton st, w f, 24x126 ft, dated July 24 (Michael McCarthy to Julian Fastre)	450
Ohio st, 100 ft w of Pine st, s f, 25x100 ft, dated July 28 (Master in Chancery to John Newell)	1,906
Mohawk st, 278 ft s of Centre st, w f, 23x128¾ ft, dated July 28 (Henry Wilkens to H. Buschmeyer)	1,200

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Lill st, 140 ft e of Western av, s f, 24x100 ft, dated July 1 (T. B. Cochran to Conrad Bill)	$350

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Forty-seventh st, 96 ft e of Throop st, n f, 24x123 ft, dated July 18 (Isaac Cook to William Murray)	$400
Greenwood av, 93⅜ ft s of Forty-sixth st, w f, 93⅜x185 ft, dated July 28 (H. M. Thompson to Jeremiah Slocum)	1,405

COMMERCIAL.

Latest quotations for July delivery on the leading articles for the last two business days:

	Saturday.	Monday
Mess pork	$8.57½	$8.40
Lard	5.82½	5.72½
Shoulders, boxed	3.50	3.45
Short ribs, boxed	4.42½	4.42½
Whisky	1.06	1.06
Wheat	93⅜	92⅝
Corn	35⅞	35
Oats	26½	26⅝
Rye	52	52
Barley	70	70
Live hogs	3.2@4.15	3.25@4.10
Cattle	2.00@5.25	2.00@5.25

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the forty-eight hours ending at 7 o'clock on Monday morning, with comparisons:

	Receipts. 1879.	Receipts. 1878.	Shipments. 1879.	Shipments. 1878.
Flour, brls	7,559	7,350	7,383	6,832
Wheat, bu	93,269	73,058	134,398	77,292
Corn, bu	331,839	387,365	411,597	419,710
Oats, bu	54,271	62,388	18,728	58,334
Rye, bu	9,501	9,264	1,842	30,000
Barley, bu	1,200	1,740	3,251	......
Grass seed, lbs	20,000	4,410	72,054	610
Flax seed, lbs	68,500	43,000	26,375	210
B. corn, lbs	......	......	14,097	1,810
C. meats, lbs	586,703	72,000	3,766,704	1,695,964
Beef, tcs	......	......	432	2
Beef, brls	......	......	192	107
Pork, brls	......	75	1,971	172
Lard, lbs	65,400	......	940,147	256,515
Tallow, lbs	21,200	48,423	......	77,290
Butter, lbs	274,233	323,257	243,280	383,463
Live hogs, No.	4,635	10,350	4,087	4,937
Cattle, No.	1,502	1,381	834	1,716
Sheep, No.	221	652	26	412
Hides, lbs	136,874	83,030	160,570	155,420
Highwines, b'ls	......	50	50	150
Wool, lbs	242,671	324,271	218,752	339,281
Potatoes, bu	1,343	2,265	95	1,157
Coal, tons	6,052	3,839	1,787	962
Hay, tons	60	20	18	10
Lumber, m ft	5,940	4,645	2,752	1,927
Shingles, m	1,425	4,175	989	80
Salt, brls	11,492	832	5,153	1,497
Poultry, coops	......	2	......	......
Eggs, pkgs	427	365	1	267
Cheese, bxs	3,737	8,912	4,597	9,282
Gr. apples, brls	710	518	14	52
Beans, bu	......	......	717	11

The following statement shows the distribution of the breadstuffs shipped from this city during last week:

Shipped.	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.
By rail	28,906	224,839	104,456	184,302
By canal	......	17,416	......	......
To Buffalo	19,400	1,100,158	706,579	111,024
To Erie	900	115,000	11,000	......
To Oswego	......	......	20,000	......
To Ogdensburg	100	15,000	18,239	......
To Huron	455	......	45,423	82
To Montreal	......	32,017	......	......
To Kingston	......	130,880	20,000	......
To Collingwood	......	74,202	......	......
To Goderich	......	......	13,500	27,132
To other ports	185	......	......	4,125
Totals	49,946	1,709,514	961,857	326,665

Also, 11,946 bu rye shipped by rail, 33,722 bu do to Buffalo, and 17,076 bu barley by rail.

Withdrawn from store during Saturday for city consumption: 1,917 bu wheat, 2,888 bu corn, and 1,571 bu oats.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 2 cars No. 1 amber wheat, 28 cars No. 2 do, 3 cars No. 1 red, 63 cars No. 2 do, 40 cars No. 3 do, 18 cars rejected (154 winter wheat); 5 cars mixed, 1 car No. 2 hard, 18 cars No. 2 spring, 52 cars No. 3 do, 11 cars rejected, 9 cars no grade (91 spring); 4 cars yellow corn, 237 cars high mixed, 1 car new mixed, 489 and 71, 150 bu No. 2 corn, 53 cars and 10,100 bu rejected, 5 cars no grade (789 corn); 20 cars white oats, 12 cars and 3,500 bu No. 2 mixed, 27 cars rejected, 3 cars no grade (62 oats); 5 cars No. 1 rye, 18 cars and 400 bu No. 2 do, 2 cars rejected (25 rye); 3 cars barley. Total (1,129 cars), 550,000 bu. Inspected out: 32,030 bu winter wheat, 66,161 bu spring, 201,154 bu corn, 10,403 bu oats, 553 bu barley.

The leading produce markets were active yesterday, and most of them quite weak. Provisions were firm early. Mess pork declined 22½c, and closed 17½c lower, at $8.40 for August and $8.47½@8.50 for September. Lard declined 12½c, and closed 10c lower, at $5.77½@5.80 for September. Short ribs closed steady at $4.22½ for August. Wheat declined 2⅛c, and closed 1⅜c lower, at 92⅝c for August and 91⅝c for September. Corn declined ⅝c, closing at 35⅛c for August and 35⅝c for September. Oats closed at 26¼@26⅜c for July and 23⅞@24c for August. Spot rye was 52c, and seller next month 52c. Barley was nominal at 76@80c seller September. Hogs in fair demand at $3.90@4.10 for bacon grades, and at $3.25@3.90 for heavy. Cattle were in good demand and ruled firmer, with sales at $2.00@5.15.

Wheat was weakened by fine weather and reports of a large movement from first hands. Toledo, St. Louis, and other interior points noted the fact of big receipts, and those of the seaboard cities were all large. This weakened the hands of dealers, though Liverpool was steady at quotations which permitted the sending of cargoes of No. 2 spring from this city without loss on *their* quotations for prompt shipment. The admitted abundance here matured the crop of bears at a wonderfully rapid rate, and they sold ahead very freely, in full confidence that the people who now own the property will accept less for it when it is ready to be sold. With such a decided tendency downward a good many buyers held off to await further developments, and the principal purchasers were those who could fill in shorts at a profit. It was a time when even the most persistent bulls thought it prudent not to look for an immediate upward turn, though fully believing that all we can spare will be wanted on the other side of the Atlantic before harvest-time in 1880. Indeed some private advices state the prospects in Western Europe to be much worse than has been reported in print, some referring to it as absolutely deplorable. We note that a dispatch from New York states the receipts of wheat at the four leading seaports were about 5,000,000 bushels. This is what Dominie Sampson would have called "prodigious."

Corn weakened in sympathy with wheat, though reported firmer in England. Our receipts were, however, quoted large, including liberal arrivals by canal. Oats also weakened badly, though chiefly on futuries. The decline in provisions would also appear to have been caused chiefly by that in wheat, as English reports were in favor of increased firmness, and hogs in our market were firmer, with a smaller supply than was wanted. The shipping movement in provisions last week was a very large one.

Lake freights were moderately active, and firm at Saturday's rates, the going figures being 3c for corn to Buffalo, 3¼c for wheat to do, and 5½c for corn to Oswego. A small vessel obtained 3⅛c on wheat to Buffalo, and rates were firmer in the afternoon. Through to New York by lake and canal was quoted at 8⅛c for corn, and 9¼@9½c for wheat. Through to Boston nominal at 11½c for corn. Rail freights were steady at 20c per 100 lbs on grain to New York, but little doing at those figures. Through rates on meats to Liverpool were quoted at 58⅝@59c per 100 lbs, and 64⅛c to Antwerp.

Domestic dry goods were ordered with fair liberality, the movement being reported as of larger dimensions than in former years at a corresponding period. Prices were steady and firm. Jobbers of boots and shoes had little that is new to report. Trade remains very quiet, as is to be expected at this stage of the season, but an early opening of the fall trade is looked for, and with it an advance in prices. The demand for staple and fancy groceries continues of generous proportions. Orders continue to arrive from all parts of the interior, and the volume of sales is larger than usual for the time of year. Prices continue firm. Nothing new was apparent in the market for dried fruits. A fair business was in progress at full prices. Fish remained firm, as previously quoted. A quiet market for oils, paints, and colors was reported, with values unchanged. Tobacco continues in good request at firm rates. Leather, bagging, coal, and wood were unchanged.

The lumber market was steady and active, the shipments being liberal, and prices ranged the same as last week. The offerings of cargoes were small, and the demand good at the current prices. The choice qualities of lumber and joists and scantling are quoted firm under a good inquiry, with meagre arrivals. The wool market was steady and quiet, and hay was firm and scarce. Flax seed was easier, being rather freely offered for forward delivery, and timothy was steady. Other seeds were nominal. Hides continue dull and easy. The receipts are small, as usual in midsummer. The sales of green fruits were liberal, and most varieties showed few changes in prices, berries being perhaps a shade firmer, owing to smaller receipts. Poultry was slow and easy under rather light offerings.

MOVEMENT OF WHEAT.

The following shows the receipts and shipments of wheat at points named yesterday:

	Received.	Shipped.
Chicago	93,269	134,398
Milwaukee	22,750	59,941
New York	723,000	138,000
Baltimore	269,000	102,000
Philadelphia	191,000	43,000
Total	1,299,019	477,330

Also Toledo received 153,000 bu, St. Louis 120,000 bu, and Detroit 30,000 bu.

EXPORTS FROM THE SEABOARD.

The following were the exports from the four leading cities of the Atlantic seaboard for the dates named:

	Week end'g July 26, 1879.	Week end'g July 19, 1879.	Week end'g July 27, 1878.
Flour, brls	103,892	116,388	51,244
Wheat, bu	2,638,830	1,581,815	1,372,796
Corn, bu	1,494,569	2,037,351	1,375,148
Oats, bu	5,142	4,791	228,798
Rye, bu	253	84,513	82,179
Pork, brls	5,342	5,571	4,689
Lard, lbs	4,828,241	6,033,864	2,957,642
Bacon, lbs	12,266,154	13,799,300	7,103,155

GRAIN IN STORE IN NEW YORK.

The following table shows the stocks of grain in New York on the dates named:

	July 26, 1879.	July 19, 1879.	July 27, 1878.	July 28, 1877.
Wheat, bu	1,008,000	736,000	985,000	207,263
Corn, bu	1,358,000	1,618,000	432,000	267,935
Oats, bu	82,000	100,000	552,000	680,230
Rye, bu	39,000	40,000	84,000	26,707
Barley, bu	45,000	45,000	206,000	30,633

IN NEW YORK YESTERDAY.

July 28.—Receipts—Flour, 30,907 brls; wheat, 722,418 bu; corn, 234,050 bu; oats, 69,260 bu; corn-meal, 100 pkgs; rye, 6,300 bu; malt, 12,088 bu; pork, 276 brls; beef, 3,702 tcs; cut meats, 5,030 pkgs; lard, 1,056 tcs; whisky, 61 pkgs.

Exports—For forty-eight hours—Flour, 6,000 brls; wheat, 138,000 bu; corn, 105,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu.

DUTIABLE GOODS RECEIVED

at Custom-House, Chicago, July 28: Fuller & Fuller, 1 case quinine; G. J. Schneider & Bro., 3 cases baskets; Henry Rocher, 2 cases photo materials; Lyon & Healy, 28 cases musical instruments; Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., 1 case burlaps; A. H. Andrews & Co., 1 case maps; J. C. Olsen & Co., 3 cases dry goods; L. Wolff Mfg. Co., 6 crates earthenware; George S. Haskell & Co., 6 cases plants. Collections, $8,453.24.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were fairly active, especially in lard, and irregularly easier, meats holding up the best in sympathy with a stronger feeling in Liverpool. The receipts of hogs were larger than expected, though not numerous enough to induce packers to take hold (early), and this probably helped the market to go down after the example of wheat. There was some reason to think that a few selling orders were sent here from other points because of a telegraphic rumor that the yellow-fever had made its appearance here. Our readers will find from other columns of this issue how much truth there was in the rumor.

MESS PORK—Declined 22½c per brl under free offerings. Sales were reported of 4,000 brls seller August at $8.35@8.55; 21,250 brls seller September at $8.42½@8.65; and 500 brls seller October at $8.67½@8.70. Total, 25,750 brls. The market closed steady at $8.35@8.40 for cash or seller July, $8.35@8.37½ for August, $8.42½@8.45 for September, and about $8.50@8.52½ for October. Prime mess and extra mess were entirely nominal.

LARD—Declined 10@12½ per 100 lbs, and closed 7½c below the latest prices of Saturday. Sales were reported of 500 tcs spot at $5.75; 13,000 tcs seller August at $5.70@5.80; 16,250 tcs seller September at $5.77½@5.87½; 500 tcs seller October at $5.85; and 750 tcs seller the year at $5.62½@5.65. Total, 31,000 tcs. The market closed steady at $5.72½@5.75 spot or seller July, $5.72½@5.75 for seller August, and $5.77½@5.80 for September.

MEATS—Were moderately active, and easier, but relatively firm, short ribs declining 2½c per 100 lbs. There was some shipping demand, and probably several transactions kept private. Sales were reported of 15,000 lbs shoulders at $3.37½; 20,000 lbs do at $3.25; 80 tcs sweet pickled do at $4.75; 80 boxes long clears at $4.55; 250 boxes long and short clears at $4.65; 150 tcs sweet pickled hams (16 lbs) at 8⅛c; 4,070,000 lbs short ribs at $4.22½@4.25 spot, $4.15@4.25 seller August, and $4.22½@4.30 seller September. The closing prices of the leading cuts of meat were about as follows:

	Shoulders.	Short ribs.	L. & S. clears.	Short clears.
Loose	$3.25	$4.22½	$4.40	$4.52½
Do, August	3.25	4.22½	4.40	4.52½
Do, September	3.35	4.32½	4.50	4.62½
July, boxed	3.45	4.42½	4.60	4.72½

Long clears quoted at $4.40 loose, and $4.57½ boxed; Cumberlands, 4⅝@5c boxed; long cut hams, 8½@8¾c; sweet-pickled hams, 8¼@8½c for 16 to 15 average; green hams, same averages, 7@7¼c; green shoulders, 3¼c.

BACON quoted at 4½@4¾c for shoulders, 4⅞@5c for short ribs, 5⅛@5¼c for short clears, 8½@9c for hams, all canvassed and packed.

GREASE—Was quiet at 4½@5c for white, 4@4½c for good yellow, and 3¾@4c for brown.

BEEF—Was quiet at $9.50@10.00 for mess, $10.50@11.00 for extra mess, and $18.50@19.00 for hams.

TALLOW—Was nominal at 5⅝@5¾c for city and 5½@5⅝c for country.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was quiet. There was some looking around by exporters, but they took little, and the home trade was slow. Spring grades were quoted steady, notwithstanding the further decline in wheat, but winters were not wanted at the prices asked. Dealers generally quoted them weak; not so much on account of stocks at present in hand as by reference to the prospective supply. Sales were reported of 150 brls winters and 200 brls double extras on private terms; 100 brls extras at $4.00; 80 brls low grade at $3.00; and 50 brls do at $2.75. Total, 580 brls. The following was the nominal range of prices at the close:

Choice winters	$5.75 @6.00
Good to choice winters	5.25 @5.50
Fair to good winters	4.75 @5.25
Choice Minnesotas	5.00 @5.50
Fair to good Minnesotas	4.25 @4.50
Fair to good springs	4.00 @4.50
Low springs	2.50 @3.25
Patents	5.00 @8.00
Double extras, in sacks	4.25 @4.75
Export extras, in sacks	3.75 @4.00

BRAN—Was fairly active and very steady. Sales were reported of 140 tons at $8.50 per ton on track, and $8.50 free on board cars.

CORN-MEAL—Coarse was nominal at $13.50 per ton on track.

MIDDLINGS—Sales were 10 tons fine at $13.25.

SPRING WHEAT—Was active and weak. The market for next month declined 2⅛c, and closed 2c below the latest quotation of Saturday. The British markets were quiet and steady, with firmness in cargoes, but New York was weaker, probably for the same reasons as in the case of Chicago. These were fine weather and large receipts at leading points, especially Toledo and St. Louis in the West, and New York on the seaboard. Our own receipts were not large, though those of winter are increasing. The crop yield in this country is believed to be a magnificent one, and, with fine weather to permit it to be secured in good order, the speculative element think low prices a necessity. The liberal way in which the wheat is coming forward is accepted as an indication that country holders are satisfied to realize at present quotations, and as reason to fear that foreign markets will weaken under big offerings. Hence free sellers yesterday, mostly for future, the spot offerings not being large, and next month was weaker than September, because of more anxiety to prepare for the deliveries of next Friday. The difference between the two was narrowed down to about 1¼c. The market weakened to bottom prices on the early call, then reacted on 'Change, but again turned downward. Seller August opened at 93⅛c, declined to 92c, and closed at 92⅝@92⅞c. Seller September sold at 90⅝@91⅛c, closing at 90⅝@90⅞c. Seller October was quiet at about September prices. The year sold at 89⅝@90⅛c; and July ranged nominally at 91⅜@93c, closing, with cash No. 2, at 91⅜c. No. 3 closed quiet at 85c. Spot sales were reported of 24,400 bu No. 2 at 92c; 3,600 bu No. 3 at 85c; 4,400 bu rejected at 73@75c; 7,200 bu by sample at 74½@97c on track, and 2,400 bu do at 76@94c free on board cars. Total, 42,000 bu.

WINTER WHEAT—Was quiet, and generally dull; but firm as compared with spring grades, though there was only a light demand at ¼@½c below Saturday's prices. The market closed nominal at 99⅛c for No. 2 red, about 99c for No. 2 amber, 98⅛c asked for seller August, and 98c for September. Sales were reported of 1,200 bu No. 1 (special bin) at $1.00; 1,600 bu Nos. 1 and 2 (long berried) at $1.00½; 32,600 bu Nos. 1 and 2 red at 99⅛c; 20,000 bu seller August at 98¼@98½c; 10,000 bu seller September at 98@98¼c; 2,800 bu No. 3 at 94⅛c; 9,200 bu by sample at 87@96c on track; and 7,800 bu do at 93@98¼c free on board cars. Total spot sales, 55,200 bu.

OTHER WHEAT—Sales were 1,200 bu mixed at 90½@98c, and 20 tons screenings at $18.00@19.00 per ton.

CORN—Was rather more active, and quoted weak, declining ⅝c from the latest prices of Saturday, and ruling steady at the reduction during the last hour. The British markets were strong and a shade dearer, and New York steady, but our receipts were much larger than usual, and that helped the market to decline in sympathy with wheat. There was a fair shipping demand at the decline, most of the spot purchases being made nearly at the bottom, as car lots did not come on the market till late in the session. The trading in futures was largely in the way of changes from August into September at about ⅛@⅜c difference; offerings for future were rather large at one time, but met with few buyers. The market closed at 35⅛c for regular to fresh No. 2, and 35½c for receipts dated yesterday, as they will carry into August on first storage. Seller August sold at 35⅝c early down to 35⅛c at the close. Seller September sold at 35⅜@36⅛c, and the year at 33⅜@33⅝c. Seller the month was little better than nominal at 35⅛@35⅜c. Spot sales were reported of 25,000 bu high mixed at 35⅛c; 354,000 bu do and high mixed at 35⅛@35⅜c; 9,200 bu new mixed and rejected at 34@34⅛c; 9,200 bu by sample at 34¾@39c on track; 1,200 bu ears at 38c; and 7,600 bu at 34¼@38¾c free on board cars. Total, 406,200 bu.

OATS—Were dull and weak, declining ⅜@¾c under liberal offerings of futures, with only a limited demand from shorts. The receipts were larger, other grain off, and New York was quoted easier. There was a local demand for samples, and some business was done in No. 2 oats, which were held at Saturday's prices. Seller August sold at 24¼c down to 24c, and September at 24¼@24⅜c down to 24c sellers, both closing at inside quotations. Seller the year was nominally 24c. Cash or the month closed at 26¼c, a few car lots in favorite locations bringing 26⅜@27c. Samples were in fair demand, the old oats being preferred. The new oats seem to be light in weight. Cash sales were reported of 11,500 bu No. 2 at 26¼@27c; 7,800 bu new mixed by sample at 21@30¼c; and 2,800 bu old No. 2 at 29@29⅛c; and 4,800 bu old white at 30@34c, all on track; and 4,200 bu mixed at 27¼@29c; and 1,200 bu white at 30@34c, all free on board. Total, 32,300 bu.

RYE—Was fairly active, cash being steady, while August closed easier, and September was quiet, being held firmly. No. 2 sold at 52c, and August brought 52c early, closing with sellers at that price. September was quiet at 51@51½c. Cash sales were reported of 16,400 bu No. 2 at 52c; 1,200 bu by sample at 47½@48c on track, and 400 bu at 53½c free on board. Total, 18,000 bu.

BARLEY—Was unchanged. Operators were rather more numerous, and there was some talk about September, which was quoted at 76c bid and 79@80c sellers, with no sales. Extra No. 3 was quiet at 55c, old No. 2 at 70c, and No. 3 at 45c. No sales were reported.

MORNING CALL.

Mess pork—5,500 brls at $8.62½@8.65 seller September. Short ribs—Sales 700,000 lbs at $4.27½@4.30 for September. Wheat—760,000 bu at 92⅛@93⅛c for August, 90¼@90⅞c for September, and 89⅞c for the year. Corn—235,000 bu at 35⅝c for August, 36@36⅛c for September, and 35⅞@36c for October. Oats—85,000 bu at 24⅛c for August and 24⅛@24⅜c for September.

AFTERNOON CALL.

Wheat was stronger, sales being reported of 300,000 bu at 92⅛@92⅞c for August, 90⅞@91c for September, and 89⅞@89⅞c for the year. Winter wheat—20,000 bu at 98⅛c for August, and 97⅛c for September. Corn—Sales 240,000 bu at 35⅛@35⅜c for August, 35⅞@35⅝c for September, and 35⅞c for October. Oats closed easier, sales being made of 60,000 bu at 23⅞c for August and 23⅞c for September. Mess pork was firmer; sales 9,750 brls at $8.40 for August, $8.47½@8.50 for September, and $8.52½@8.55 for October. Lard was steady; sales 750 tcs at $5.77½@5.80 for September. Short ribs were firmer, sales being made of 900,000 lbs at $4.22½ for August, $4.25@4.27½ for September, and $4.30 for October. Shoulders—Sales 100,000 lbs seller August at $3.32½.

LATEST.

Wheat closed firmer. September sold at 91@91⅛c and closed at 91⅜@91¼c. August opened at 92⅛c and closed at 92⅝c. Corn closed at 35⅜@35⅝c for September and 35⅛c for August.

Lake freights were firmer, a charter being reported for corn to Buffalo at 3⅛c.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—Was in light retail request and steady. It is expected that the broom manufacturers will buy more next month, as their stocks are supposed to be getting low:

Fine green carpet brush, ℘ ℔	6 @6½
Green hurl	5¾@6½
Red-tipped hurl	5 @5½
Fine green, with hurl to work it	5¼@6
Red-tipped do	4½@5
Inferior	3¼@4
Crooked	2 @4

BUILDING MATERIALS—Were in good demand and steady. Common brick are quoted strong at $5.00 as the price of the best grades:

Common brick, per m	$4.50@ 5.00
Pressed brick, per m	12.00@18.00
Lime, in bulk, per brl	55@ 65
Lime, in brls, headed	70@ 75
Cements, per brl	1.25@ 1.50
Portland cement, per brl	3.75@ 4.00
American do, per brl	2.50@ 2.75
Plastering hair, per bu	20
Michigan stucco, per brl	1.35@ 1.40

BUTTER—Fine goods remain firm, with no surplus on hand. There was some irregularity in prices of low and medium grades, but the prevalent feeling among holders is firmer than heretofore, and there are no fears of a decline. Sales to a liberal aggregate were effected at the following quotations:

Creamery	14@16
Good to choice dairy	11@13
Medium	8@10
Inferior to common	4@ 7

BAGGING—No price-changes were developed in this market. There was a fair movement and a firm set of prices. We quote:

Stark	24	Burlaps, 4 bu	11@13
Brighton A	23½	Do, 5 bu	12@14
Otter Creek	21	Gunnies, single	13@14
Lewiston	22	Do, double	23@25
American	19½	Wool sacks	35@40

CHEESE—In the cheese market there was nothing specially new to note. Trade continues fair, and prices continue to show a good degree of firmness. Stocks here are moderate and in good condition. We again quote as follows:

Full cream	5¾@6
Part skim	4 @4½
Full skim	3 @3½
Low grades	1½@2½

COAL—Prices range the same as before, and may be quoted steady, as follows:

Lackawanna, all sizes	$4.25@4.50
Pittston, all sizes	4.25@4.55
Erie	4.70
Baltimore and Ohio	4.50
Blossburg	4.50@5.00
Minonk	3.25
Wilmington	3.00

FISH—No changes were noted in this market. There was a fair demand for lake and salt-water cured fish, and prices were fairly firm all around. We repeat our list:

No. 1 whitefish, ℘ ½-brl	$4.40@ 4.50
Family whitefish, ½-brl	2.25@ 2.50
Trout, ½-brl	3.60@ 3.75
Mackerel—No. 1 shore, ½-brl	10.25@10.50
No. 1 bay, ½-brl	7.00@ 7.25
No. 2 shore, ½-brl	5.50@ 5.75
No. 2 bay, ½-brl	4.50@ 4.75
Large family	4.50
Fat family, new, ½-brl	3.00@ 3.25
No. 1 bay, kits	1.00@ 1.25
Family kits	75@ 1.00
George's codfish, ℘ 100 lbs	4.50@ 4.75
Summer-cured cod, ℘ 100 lbs	4.75
Compressed cod	6
Dressed cod	6½@ 7
Labrador herring, split, brls	6.25
Labrador herring, round, brls	5.75@ 6.00
Labrador herring, round, ½-brls	3.50
Holland herring	1.25@ 1.30
Smoked halibut	11
Scaled herring, ℘ box	30@ 32
California salmon, brls	14.00
California salmon, ½-brls	7.25

FRUITS AND NUTS—There were no quotable changes in prices. Most descriptions were firm,—prunes, raisins, apples, and peaches especially so. Raspberries were weak and declining. Below are the prices current:

FOREIGN.	
Dates	$4½@ 5
Figs, layers	14 @ 15
Turkish prunes	6 @ 6¼
French prunes, kegs	6¼@ 6½
French prunes, boxes	8 @ 14
Raisins, layers	1.55 @1.60
London layers	1.90 @2.00
Loose Muscatel	1.70 @1.80
Valencias, new	7½@ 8
Zante currants	4½@ 4¾
Citron	14 @ 15
DOMESTIC.	
Apples, Alden	12 @ 14
Apples, evaporated	9½@ 10
Apples, New York and Michigan	4½@ 4¾
Apples, Southern	3¼@ 3¾
Apples, Ohio	3½@ 4
Peaches, unpared, halves	4 @ 4½
Peaches, unpared, quarters	3½@ 4
Raspberries	31 @ 32
Blackberries	5¼@ 5½
Pitted cherries	16 @ 18
NUTS.	
Filberts	9 @ 9½
Almonds, Terragona	18 @ 18½
Naples walnuts	12 @ 13
Brazils	6½@ 7
Pecans	8 @ 9
Wilmington peanuts, new	6 @ 6½
Tennessee peanuts, new	5½@ 6
Virginia peanuts	6½@ 6¾

GREEN FRUITS—The receipts of berries were smaller, raspberries especially being scarce, and other varieties were steadier. Grapes were in fair supply. Peaches continue scarce. A few have arrived from Michigan, and the crop in some counties of that State is said to promise well. Oranges and lemons were in good request and firm:

Blackberries, ℘ case of 16 qts	$1.75@ 2.00
Raspberries, red, ℘ case of 16 qts	1.10@ 1.30
Raspberries, black, ℘ case of 16 qts	1.20@ 1.40
Blueberries, ℘ bu	2.00@ 2.50
Apples, ℘ brl	2.00@ 3.00
Watermelons, ℘ 100	9.00@12.00
Muskmelons, ℘ crate	90@ 1.50
Peaches, ℘ box	1.00@ 1.25
Grapes, ℘ basket of 14@16 lbs	1.25@ 1.50
Pears	75@ 1.25
Currants, 16-qt case	75@ 1.00
Tomatoes, ℘ box	20@ 25
Lemons, ℘ box	6.00@ 7.00
Oranges, ℘ box	7.00@ 8.00
California pears, per box	3.50@ 4.50
California plums, ℘ box	3.25@ 3.50

GROCERIES—A liberal mail-order business was doing, and prices were again firm throughout the list. We quote:

RICE.	
Carolina	7 @ 8
Louisiana	6¼@ 7¼
Rangoon, prime	6¼@ 6¾
Rangoon, fair	6⅛@ 6½
COFFEE.	
Mendaling, Java	28 @29
O. G. Java	24¼@26
Mocha	24 @25
Costa Rica	18 @19¼
Rio, fancy golden	19¾@20
Rio, fancy	17½@17¾
Rio, prime to choice	16 @16¼
Rio, good	14¼@15
Rio, fair	13¾@14¼
Rio, common	13 @13¼
Rio, roasting	11¼@12½
SUGARS.	
Patent cut loaf	9⅛@ 9¼
Crushed	9 @ 9⅛
Granulated	9 @ 9⅛
Powdered	9 @ 9⅛
A standard	8⅝@ 8¾
A No. 2	8½@ 8⅝
Extra C	8⅛@ 8½
C No. 1	8 @ 8¼
C No. 2	7⅞@ 7⅞
Yellow	6⅞@ 7½
SIRUPS.	
California sugar-loaf drips	35 @37
California silver drips	42 @44
New Orleans molasses, choice	41 @43
Do prime	38 @40
Fair	33 @36
Common	26 @29
Common molasses	27 @30
Black strap	23 @24
SPICES.	
Allspice	18 @19
Cloves	45 @47
Cassia	24 @25
Pepper	14 @15
Nutmegs, No. 1	93 @95
Nutmegs, No. 2	83 @85
Calcutta ginger	7 @ 8
SOAPS.	
True Blue	5
Blue lily	5 @ 5¼
White lily	5⅛
Savon imperial	4⅞
German mottled	5¼@ 5½
Peach blossom	6

HAY—Was in request and steady. Old hay is scarce, and the city trade is chiefly supplied with loosely-pressed new hay, which is bought of the neighboring farmers. The new crop has been secured in fine condition. The yield per acre is below the average, and it is estimated that the crop is about three-quarters of a full one:

No. 1 timothy	$11.50@12.00
No. 2 do	10.00@10.50
Mixed do	9.00@ 9.50
Upland prairie	9.00
No. 1	7.50@ 8.50
No. 2	6.00

HIDES—Were dull and easy. The receipts were small, but there was not much demand, the sales to tanners being light at present:

Light cured hides, ℘ ℔	8¼@ 8½
Heavy do, ℘ ℔	8 @ 8¼
Damaged do, ℘ ℔	6¾@ 6⅞
Calf, ℘ ℔	12 @12½
Deacons, ℘ ℔	40 @45
Dry flint, ℘ ℔, prime	15
Dry flint, ℘ ℔, damaged	12
Dry salted, ℘ ℔	12½
Dry salted, ℘ ℔, damaged	8
Green city butchers' steers	7½
Green city butchers' cows	6½

OILS—Were quoted quiet, with prices ranging as before. There was a pretty steady set of prices:

Carbon, 110 degrees test	8¾
Carbon, Illinois legal, 150 deg. test	11½
Carbon, headlight, 175 degrees test	15½
Carbon, Michigan legal test	13½
Elaine, 150 degrees test	17½
Lard, extra	52
Lard, No. 1	47
Lard, No. 2	44
Linseed, raw	65
Linseed, boiled	70
Whale, winter bleached	50@53
Sperm	$1.20@1.25
Neatsfoot oil, strictly pure	75
Neatsfoot oil, extra	68
Neatsfoot oil, No. 1	49
Bank oil	38
Straits	40
Turpentine	31
Miners' oil, extra yellow	52
Miners' oil, white	55
Naphtha, deodorized, 63 gravity	12
Gasoline, deodorized, 74 degrees	11
Gasoline, 87 degrees	18
West Virginia, natural, 29 degrees	30
West Virginia, natural, 30 degrees	25
West Virginia, reduced, 28 degrees	15@18

POTATOES—Were dull and easy at $1.00@1.50 per brl. The street offerings were fair, but there was not much call, the city being supplied by the farmers, who deliver potatoes at the retail stores and residences.

POULTRY—Was in moderate demand and steady. Old chickens are scarce and readily bring outside prices:

Chickens, live, ℘ doz	$3.00@3.50
Spring chickens	1.50@3.00
Turkeys, live, ℘ ℔	.06@ .08

SEEDS—Flax weakened under free offerings, selling at $1.25¾@1.26 seller August, and September was quiet at $1.25. Spot was quoted at $1.30. Timothy sold at $1.55 seller August, and spot was nominally $1.60@1.62½. Clover was quiet at 3.90@4.00, a small sale of prime being reported at the outside.

SALT—Was in good demand for home use and shipment, and steady:

Fine salt, ℘ brl	$1.15
Ordinary coarse salt, ℘ brl	1.40
Ground solar	1.30
Dairy, ℘ brl, without bags	1.90
Dairy, ℘ brl, with bags	2.30@2.60
Ashton and Eureka dairy, per sack	2.75@2.80

TEAS—This market presented no new features. Trade was fair, and previous prices were uniformly well sustained:

HYSON.		JAPAN UNCOLORED.	
Common to fair	17@25	Common to fair	18@30
Superior to fine	28@38	Superior to fine	35@42
Extra fine to finest	40@50	Extra fine to finest	48@53
Choicest	55@65	NEW UNCOLORED.	
YOUNG HYSON.		Fair to good	38@40
Common to fair	17@28	Superior to fine	42@45
Superior to fine	30@40	Extra fine to finest	53@58
Extra fine to finest	50@60	Garden picked	62@65
Choicest	65@70	OOLONG.	
GUNPOWDER.		Common to fair	18@28
Common to fair	20@30	Superior to fine	30@40
Superior to fine	35@45	Extra fine to finest	45@55
Extra fine to finest	50@60	Choicest	60@65
Choicest	70@75	SOUCHONG AND CONGO.	
IMPERIAL.		Superior to fine	28@45
Common to fair	20@35		
Superior to fine	40@50		
Extra fine to finest	60@65		

WHISKY—Was in fair demand at the previous quotations. Sales were reported of 350 brls finished goods on the basis of $1.06 per gallon for highwines.

WOOL—Was quiet and steady. Dealers are filling small orders. The receipts are moderate, and the stock is in good condition, being well assorted and not heavy:

Washed fleece, medium	34@36
Washed fleece, fine, per lb	30@33
Medium unwashed	25@27
Fine do	18@23
Coarse do	20@25
Tub-washed, choice	38@40
Tub-washed, common to good	30@37

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

CATTLE—Received during Sunday and Monday, 5,200; same time last week, 3,724; total last week, 24,435. Reports from New York were calculated to check any tendency to activity on the part of shippers, that market being quoted a ¼c lower, but our recipts of fat cattle were moderate, and that fact imparted a firm feeling to holders, and they insisted upon, and obtained, fully previous prices. For Texas cattle also prices were firm. The arrivals of that class were pretty full, but canners and butchers were actively engaged, and for good to best grades sellers found it possible to obtain just a trifle better figures than prevailed on the closing days of last week. There was also a liberal run of "Western" cattle, but, as the views of buyers and sellers were considerably apart, very few transfers were effected. The trouble with the Western cattle is that they are a little better than canners and butchers seek, and not good enough to meet the requirements of the Eastern trade. Common and inferior natives were in light supply, but, as there was not much call for those descriptions, sales dragged at former low figures. The range of the day's sales was $2.00@5.15. Martin Bros. sold 64 head averaging 1,447 lbs, at the outside quotation. Most of the business was done at $2.50@2.80 for Texans and native butchers' stock, and at $3.50@4.50 for fair to good fat shipping steers. Excepting Western cattle, of which somewhere in the neighborhood of 1,000 head were left over, about everything sold. The market closed steady.

The London correspondent of the *Drovers' Journal*, writing under date of July 14, says:

"Since our last communication we have had a firm market; the supply of English cattle has been very scanty, and shipments from America and Canada have hardly made up our requirements. Prices for horned cattle have ruled quite 15 per cent higher the past four weeks than during the spring months, and sheep have also sold at an advance. This improvement in business has, however, produced the usual results, and large consignments are now arriving from many quarters, notably from the United States, Canada, Spain, and our own grazing counties, where, although the cattle are generally very backward, a considerable number is brought forward by feeding oil-cake on the land.

"The principal increase in the sheep supply is from the States and Canada, but altogether our market is now fully supplied, and the period of high prices appears to be passing away.

"Shipments from Schleswig-Holstein will commence next week, and from thence our principal importations of grass-fed cattle have hitherto been received to the extent of more than 2,000 head per week during the autumn; it is, however, probable, that these shipments will not be large the first few weeks, as the stock there has thrived badly up to the present time.

"Some cargoes of American sheep have been

sent to Deptford for slaughter this week, on account of some of the animals being infected, or suspected of being infected, with scab."

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1,450 lbs and upwards	$4.90@5.25
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed steers, weighing 1,250 to 1,450 lbs	4.50@4.70
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	4.25@4.45
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,050 to 1,200 lbs	3.60@4.10
Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers and common to choice cows, for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1,050 lbs	2.40@3.00
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 700 to 1,050 lbs	2.50@3.00
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	1.75@2.25
Texas Cattle—Through droves	2.25@2.90
Veals, per 100 lbs	3.25@5.00

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
64	1,447	$5.15	24 Texas	816	$2.75
28	1,628	5.10	23 Texas	776	2.75
14	1,567	5.10	22 Texas	830	2.80
55	1,421	4.75	127 Texas	832	2.80
46	1,405	4.65	10	913	2.90
17	1,325	4.50	19	823	2.90
61	1,255	4.50	133 Texas	890	2.80
16	1,281	4.45	217 Texas	841	2.80
18	1,294	4.40	26 Texas	653	2.65
16	1,251	4.37½	50 Texas	738	2.60
75	1,220	4.35	21 Texas	998	2.60
19	1,140	4.25	46 Texas	814	2.55
29	1,206	4.25	23 Texas	709	2.60
101	1,260	4.20	44 Texas	804	2.70
18	1,242	4.10	47 Texas	774	2.75
30	1,193	3.65	42 Texas	729	2.60
14	1,165	3.50	20 Texas	788	2.65
17	1,193	3.50	139 Texas	777	2.50
18	1,197	3.50	27 Texas	557	2.40
112	1,065	3.40	44 Texas	709	2.37½
18	993	3.12½	27 Texas	680	2.55
20	992	3.00	11 cows	909	2.25
23 Texas	758	2.80	14 calves	121	4.75
18 Texas	764	2.90			

HOGS—Received during Sunday and Monday, 10,000; same time last week, 6,919; total last week, 39,203. For heavy packing hogs there was rather more demand than has existed of late, and that class sold full up to Saturday's prices. Good to choice heavy shipping hogs also commanded very full prices, but bacon grades were 5c off, the demand for light weights not being as sharp as during last week. The supply was small, and by midday the pens were empty. Sales were at $3.25@3.50 for poor to good heavy packers; at $3.50@3.90 for heavy shippers; and at $3.90@4.10 for bacon grades. A few singers sold at $4.15, and in one instance at $4.20. The market closed steady.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
23	190	$4.15	25	263	$3.75
201	213	4.10	163	298	3.75
68	168	4.10	69	194	3.75
45	180	4.10	70	220	3.75
49	198	4.10	31	325	3.75
53	198	4.10	57	262	3.75
61	164	4.10	79	329	3.75
133	173	4.05	64	300	3.70
113	215	4.05	61	312	3.70
49	182	4.05	37	162	3.60
180	180	4.05	84	316	3.60
106	202	4.05	34	322	3.50
94	202	4.05	32	310	3.50
50	214	4.05	44	290	3.60
22	183	4.05	20	238	3.60
81	201	4.00	21	194	3.60
148	185	4.00	106	189	3.50
25	193	4.00	108	270	3.50
52	191	4.00	65	270	3.50
49	197	4.00	22	347	3.50
20	200	4.00	34	288	3.50
43	203	4.00	21	293	3.45
95	187	4.00	24	277	3.40
41	200	4.00	35	263	3.40
44	182	4.00	41	270	3.40
40	267	3.95	50	248	3.35
69	195	3.90	62	266	3.35
52	283	3.85	29	269	3.35
33	272	3.85	55	256	3.35
20	265	3.85	90	224	3.40
21	270	3.70	38	162	3.40
20	240	3.70	22	273	3.45
65	286	3.87½	21	140	3.25
47	295	3.80	24	158	3.25
156	275	3.75	21	229	3.25
25	299	3.75	34	240	3.25
34	317	3.75			

SHEEP—Were in light demand at $2.50@4.75 per 100 lbs for poor to choice qualities. Received, 250.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 28.—BEEVES—Receipts, 5,100; prices further declined fully $1.00 per head, and clearance not made; a few tops reached 10c, but 9¾c was an outside price for really extra steers, and fair to good freely sold at 8½@8¾c; Texas and Cherokee cattle, 6½@8c; exporters used 800; shipments for the week, 2,540 live, and 4,950 quarters.

SHEEP—Receipts, 11,000; market overstocked; extremely dull and weak; prices reduced ¼@½c; bad finish; sheep, 3½@4½c; common to good lambs, 4@6c; a few picked wethers for exportation alive, 5¼c; shipments for the week, 1,150 live, and 1,525 carcasses.

SWINE—Arrivals for two days, 5,400; market firmer; 20@30c higher, with sales of 2 car-loads Ohio hogs, 190 lbs, at $4.50.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., July 28.—CATTLE—Receipts since and including Friday last, 3,060 through and 774 for this market; total for the week ending this day, 3,983 through and 3,316 local, against 4,930 through and 1,905 local the week previous; the supply for this week's sales so far is fair, but mostly common; very few really good; market dull and few selling, with prices off a shade from last week's closing rate; twenty-five loads sold, six for New York, the balance to retail trade here; range of prices, $3.25@4.60 for common to good.

HOGS—Receipts, 7,205 head; total for the week, 11,000, against 10,160 the week before; Yorkers, $4.10@4.15; Philadelphias, $4.10@4.20.

SHEEP—Receipts, 7,000 head; total for the week, 19,200, against 14,200 the week before; selling slow; prices fully ¼c from last week.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, July 28.—CATTLE—Demand active and unchanged; good to choice heavy shipping, $4.90@5.75; grass Texans, $2.50@3.25; do Indians, $2.25@3.12½; do natives, $3.50@3.41½; receipts, 2,200; shipments, 500.

HOGS—Weaker; Yorkers to Baltimores, $3.85@4.00; mixed packing, $3.10@3.50; butchers' to Philadelphias, $3.50@3.80; receipts, 3,400; shipments, 900.

SHEEP—Steady and unchanged; receipts, 300; shipments, 150.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 28.—CATTLE—The *Price Current* reports: Receipts, 677; shipments, 621; slow; native shippers, $3.50@4.50; native cows, $1.75@2.75; native stockers and feeders, $2.35@3.30; grass Texans, $2.00@2.75.

HOGS—Receipts, 90; shipments, 71; steady; light shipping, $3.60@3.70; mixed packing, $3.40@3.50.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, July 28.—HOGS—Steady; common, $2.75@3.35; light, $3.60@3.80; packing, $3.40@3.60; butchers', $3.60@3.65; receipts, 1,056; shipments, 136.

LUMBER.

The offerings of cargoes were small and little was doing at the docks. Six or seven loads were taken by the city buyers. No changes in prices occurred, piece stuff and the finer qualities of inch being strong and the cheaper grades steady. The following are the quotations of cargoes:

Choice strips and boards	$12.00 @13.00
Good mill-run inch	10.00 @11.50
Medium inch	8.50 @ 9.50
Common inch	6.75 @ 8.00
Piece-stuff	6.25 @ 6.37½
Lath	1.10 @ 1.15
Shingles	1.40 @ 1.75

The yard market continues active and steady. Some fine grades are firm, the stock being limited both here and at the mills. Piece stuff is also quoted strong, the receipts being rather light and the stocks reduced. Quotations:

Third clear, 2 inch	$ 30.00
Third clear, 1¼ inch	27.00@28.00
Third clear, inch	25.00
First and clear dressed siding	15.50
First common dressed siding	13.50
Second common siding	11.50
Flooring, first common, dressed	25.00
Flooring, second common, dressed	22.00
Flooring, third common, dressed	16.50
Box boards, A, 13 in. and upwards	30.00
Box boards, B, 13 in. and upwards	26.00
Box boards, C	16.00
A stock boards, 10@12 in., rough	25.00@28.00
B stock boards, 10@12 in	20.00@25.00
C stock boards, 10@12 in	16.00@17.00
D stock boards	10.50@11.50
Fencing, No. 1	8.50@10.00
Fencing, No. 2	7.00@ 8.00
Green, inch, common	8.00@ 8.50
Common boards, dry	9.00@10.00
Dimension stuff, dry	8.50@ 9.00
Dimension stuff, 20@30 ft	10.00@13.00
Joists and scantling, green	7.50@ 8.00
Culls, 2 in	6.00@ 7.00
Pickets, rough and select	8.00@11.00
Pickets, select, dressed, and headed	16.00@18.00
Lath, dry	1.50
Lath, green	1.25@ 1.35
Shingles, "A" standard to extra dry	2.00@ 2.15
Shingles, standard	1.75@ 1.90
Shingles, No. 1	75

The lumber trade of the Saginaw Valley is reported to be in an unusually healthy state this season. Prices have ruled low, but manufacturers have been able to dispose of their product quickly. It is said the stock of dry lumber on the river docks has been nearly all sold, and green stuff is more active than in any season for eight years past. It was feared last winter that there would be an over supply of logs, but the prospect now is that a large quantity will be hung up. Owing to these circumstances the market is gaining strength.

The *Mississippi Valley Lumberman* says: "Manufacturing is progressing unusually slow all along the river, especially at Minneapolis, where not over about 35,000,000 feet have been sawed up to this time. Everybody is anticipating a grand business this fall."

The Western log market is also reported to be dull and weak, owing to the fact that the heavy rains brought out logs that everybody thought were "hung" for the season.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, July 28—1 p. m.—Flour—Extra State, 12s 6d. Wheat quieter; red winter 1d lower, at 9s 6d; No. 2 spring 2d lower, at 9s; No. 3 do 2d lower, at 8s 2d. Corn, 4s 5½d. Good market advance necessary to buy largely. Cargoes off coast—Wheat in moderate demand. Corn in good demand. Weather rather more favorable. Pork—Western P. M. 6d higher; at 47s. Lard better tone; 31s 6d. Bacon firmer—Long clear, 25s 3d; short clear, 6d higher, at 26s 6d; Cumberlands, 26s 6d.

LONDON, July 28.—Liverpool—Wheat quiet and steady. Corn strong. Mark Lane—Wheat quiet and steady. Cargoes off coast—Wheat firm. Corn a shade dearer; fair average American mixed, 22s. Cargoes on passage—Wheat firm. Corn a shade dearer. Farmers' deliveries of English wheat during the past week, 20,000@25,000 qrs. Weather in Enland fair.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, July 28—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 11s 3d; No. 2, 9s 6d.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 9s 8d; No. 2, 9s 2d; spring, No. 1, 9s; No. 2, 7s 8d; white, No. 1, 9s 8d; No. 2, 8s 8d; club, No. 1, 10s; No. 2, 9s 7d. Corn—New, No. 1, 4s 6d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 47s. Lard, 31s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, July 28.—COTTON—Market firmer at 6¼@6 9-16d; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000; American, 6,500.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork, 47s. Prime mess beef, 31s 9d. Bacon—Long clear, 26s 6d; short do, 26s.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—22s 9d.

ANTWERP, July 28.—PETROLEUM—17¼d.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 28.—GRAIN—Wheat generally lower; in most instances ½@1c per bu under Saturday's figures, influenced in good part by unusually liberal receipts, increased and urgent offerings, and reports of depression West; at reduced figures a comparatively brisk business in Western grades, leading towards the close to rather more steadiness. Spring moderately active demand; 64,000 bu No. 2 Chicago and Milwaukee spring for export on private terms; quoted at $1.06 bid and $1.08 asked; 8,000 bu No. 2 Northwestern spring August options at $1.05; 17,000 bu No. 3 spring at 96@98c, chiefly at 98c. Corn was moderately active at a reduction of about ⅛@¼c per bu, on freer and more urgent offerings, closing, however, more firmly; mixed Western, 42½@43½c. Rye a shade higher, and in good demand for export; No. 2 Western quoted at 64½@65c. Oats were offered much more freely for early delivery, leading to a decline to ½@1½c; active in No. 2, and moderate movement in most other grades and qualities, closing heavily; No. 2 Chicago, 14,700 bu, at 35c.

PROVISIONS—Hog products freely offered at lower prices, partly on account of reports of the spread of yellow-fever at the Southwest; mess pork quiet at reduced figures; quoted at $9.00@9.10 for new; forward delivery, mess less active at 15c decline. Cut meats moderately active at steady rates. Bacon in request. Western lard in less demand at decidedly lower prices; early delivery, sales of 525 tcs at $6.02½@6.10; forward delivery pretty freely dealt in at 10c decline, August options closing at $6.02½, September at $6.10, October at $6.15.

TALLOW—In fair demand; prime closed at 5⅞c.

SUGARS—Raw more sought; Cuba muscovado quoted at 6⅜c for fair, at 6⅞c for good refining; refined in fair request; cut loaf at 8⅜c.

WHISKY—Very dull, and quoted at $1.07.

FREIGHTS—Brisk demand prevails for accommodation for grain, largely for forward loading, at somewhat stronger rates; fair inquiry also noted from other trade interests at generally full figures; for Liverpool, engagements by steam, 1,200 tons flour in sacks; through freight, and mainly for forward shipment, within a range of 22s 6d@25s per ton; 16,000 bu grain at 7¼d per bu.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, July 28.—COTTON—Steady at 11¾ 11⅞c; futures steady; July, 11.53c; August, 11.57c; September, 11.63c; October, 10.93c; November, 10.63c; December, 10.57c; January, 10.63c; February, 10.73c; March, 10.88c.

FLOUR—Steady; receipts, 21,000 brls; the latter, $3.90@4.45; common to good extra, $4.50@4.75; good to choice, $4.80@6.50; white wheat extra, $4.75@5.25; extra Ohio, $4.50@6.00; St. Louis, $4.50@6.50; Minnesota patent process, $5.75@8.00.

GRAIN—Wheat—Good speculative business; receipts, 722,000 bu; No. 3 spring, 96@98c; No. 2 do, $1.05@1.06; ungraded winter red, 96c@$1.12; No. 3 do, $1.07¾@1.08; No. 2 do, $1.11¾; ungraded amber, $1.08¾@1.11½; ungraded white, $1.08¼@1.15½; No. 2 do, $1.13@1.13¾; No. 1 do (sales 12,000 bu), at $1.15¼@1.15¾; No. 2 red, July, $1.11¼ bid; $1.11¾ asked; August, $1.11¾ bid; $1.10 asked; September, $1.11½ bid; $1.10 asked. Rye firm; No. 2 Western, 64¼@65¼c. Barley dull and nominal. Corn a shade lower; receipts, 234,000 bu; ungraded, 42¼@45½c; No. 2 white, 53c; steamer, July, 45¼c bid; 45½c asked; August, 45¼c bid; 45¾c asked; September, 46¾c bid; 46⅞c asked. Oats—Demand active; receipts, 69,000 bu; mixed Western, 35@37c; white do, 37@40c.

HAY—Nominally unchanged.

HOPS—In good demand at full prices.

GROCERIES—Sugar firm; fair to good refining, 6⅜@6⅞c. Molasses quiet. Rice firm; Carolina, 6⅞@7⅜c.

PETROLEUM—Dull and nominal; united, 69⅝@70c; crude, 5@5½c; refined, 6⅞c.

TALLOW—Steady; 5⅞@5 13-16c.

RESIN—Market dull a. $1.25@1.30.

EGGS—Quiet; Western, 9@1 c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; new mess, $9.00@9.10. Beef steady. Cut meats dull and heavy; long clear middles, 5c; short do, 5¼c. Lard fairly active; prime steam, $6.10.

BUTTER—Firm; Western, 7@16½c.

CHEESE—Dull and heavy; Western, 4@6c.

WHISKY—Nominal at $1.07.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, July 28.—The stock of grain in Milwaukee at the opening of business to-day is reported by the warehousemen as follows:

WHEAT.	1879.	1878.
No. 1 spring hard	1,087	18,424
No. 1 spring regular	......	71,109
No. 2 spring regular	775,575	455,810
No. 3 spring regular	65,661	28,507
No. 4 spring regular	6,999	......
Rejected	376	1,914
Special bin	17,956	83,675
Total	867,654	669,237
CORN.		
No. 2	20,035	11,301
Rejected	871	2,135
New	......	1,563
Total	20,906	14,999
OATS.		
No. 2	18,511	36,890
Rejected	......	5,152
New	......	1,241
Total	18,511	43,283
BARLEY.		
No. 2	65,748	334,004
No. 3	13,508	8,069
Rejected	1,377	384
Special bin	3,019	16,504
Total	83,652	348,961
RYE.		
No. 1	21,464	9,165
No. 2	1,437	2,002
Total	22,901	11,167

To the Western Associated Press.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 28.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat steady; opened 1⅜c lower and closed firm; No. 1 Milwaukee, hard, $1.06; No. 2 do, 93¾c; July, 93¼c; August, 93½c; September, 91⅝c; No. 3, 84c; No. 4, 77½c; rejected, 71c. Corn quiet; No. 2, 35¼c. Oats scarce; No. 2, 26¼c. Rye quiet but steady; No. 1, 53c. Barley inactive; No. 2 spring, 62c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and easy. Mess pork quiet at $8.40 cash. Prime steam lard, $5.80.

FREIGHTS—Wheat to Buffalo, 3¼c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 7,500 brls; wheat, 23,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 8,000 brls; wheat, 60,000 bu.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, July 28.—FLOUR—Quiet; Western supers, $3.00@3.50; do extra, $4.00@4.75; do family, $5.00@5.75.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western quiet and steady; No. 2 Western winter red, spot and July, $1.11½@1.11¼; August, $1.11@1.11½; September, $1.11¾@1.11⅞. Corn—Western quiet; Western mixed, spot and July, 44⅝@45¼c; August, 44¼@44¾c; September, 45¼@45⅜c; steamer, 41¼@42c. Oats steady and quiet; Western white, 38@40c; do mixed, 37@38c; Pennsylvania, 38@40c. Rye quiet at 56@58c.

HAY—Steady; prime to choice Pennsylvania, $13.00@15.00.

PROVISIONS—Firmer. Mess pork, $10.50. Bulk meats—Loose shoulders, 3½@3¾c; clear rib sides, 4¼@4⅜c; packed, 4⅛@5⅛c. Bacon—Shoulders, 4¾c; clear rib sides, 5⅜c. Hams, 11@12c. Lard, 7c.

BUTTER—Firm; prime to choice Western packed, 12@14c.

EGGS—Firm at 10c.

PETROLEUM—Quiet; crude, 5¼c; refined, 6⅞c.

COFFEE—Quiet and firm; Rio cargoes, 11½@14½c.

WHISKY—Quiet at $1.07½@1.08.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool per steam steady. Cotton, 3-16d; flour, 2s; grain, 7¼d.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,231 brls; wheat, 268,800 bu; corn, 7,700 bu; oats, 6,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 102,100 bu; corn, 5,391 bu.

SALES—Wheat, 624,100 bu; corn, 220,300 bu.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, July 28.—GRAIN—Wheat weak; No. 3 white Michigan, $1.02; No. 1 white Michigan, new, $1.02½; No. 2 do, $1.00; amber Michigan, spot, $1.07½; new, $1.02; August, $1.01; No. 2 red winter, spot, $1.02¾; July, $1.02¾; August and September, $1.01¾; No. 3 red, $1.00; rejected Wabash, 94c; Western amber, $1.01¼; No. 2 amber Illinois, $1.02. Corn weak; high-mixed, 38¼c; No. 2 spot, July, 38¼c; August, 38¼c bid; rejected, 38c; damaged, 31½c. Oats dull; No. 2 new, 26¼c; Michigan, 31c.

CLOSED—Wheat weak; No. 2 red winter, spot and July, $1.02; August and September, $1.01; Western amber, July, $1.01¼; No. 2 amber Illinois, 1.01¾.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 153,000 bu; corn, 26,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 322,000 bu; corn, 7,000 bu.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, July 28.—FLOUR—Quiet and weak; superfine, $3.25@3.50; XX, $4.50; XXX, $4.50@5.25; high grades, $5.50@5.85.

GRAIN—Corn in fair demand; white mixed, 46c; yellow, 47c. Oats quiet at 35c.

CORN-MEAL—Scarce and firm at $2.70.

HAY—Quiet; ordinary to prime, $15.00@16.00; prime, $17.00@18.00; choice, $20.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet but steady at $9.75. Lard steady; tierce, $6.50@6.87½; keg, $7.12½@7.37½. Bulk meats quiet but firm; shoulders, loose, 3⅜@3¾c; packed, 3⅞c. Bacon steady, with a fair demand; shoulders, 4¼c; clear rib, 5⅜@5¾c; clear, 5⅞@6c. Hams—Sugar-cured, canvased, 8½@11c, as in size.

WHISKY—Market dull; Western rectified, $1.05@1.10.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 11¼@15c. Sugar—Good demand at full prices; common to good common, 6@6¼c; fair to fully fair, 6½@6⅝c; prime to choice, 7@7⅜c; yellow clarified, 6@6½c. Molasses dull and nominal; fermenting, 24@30c; common, 25@28c; fair, 28@30c; prime to choice, 32@35c. Rice—Good demand at 6¼c.

BRAN—Market dull at 62½c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, July 28.—FLOUR—Inactive; Minnesota extra family, good, $5.25; do choice and fancy old wheat, $6.00; winter wheat patents, $6.20@6.90; Minnesota patent, $6.90@7.00. Rye flour, $3.20@3.25.

GRAIN—Wheat market dull; rejected, $1.05@1.10; No. 2 red elevator, $1.12¾. Corn steady; steam on track, 48c; Western mixed, do 48@49c. Oats—Market dull; white Western, 37@38c; musty and stained, 35½@36½c.

PROVISIONS—Demand fair and market firm. Prices unchanged. Lard—Western, $6.12½@6.37½.

BUTTER—Firmer; creamery extra, 17@9c; New York State and Bradford County, Pa., extras, 15@16c; Western Reserve extra, 12@13c.

EGGS—Firm; Western, 11½@12c.

CHEESE—Steady; creamery, 5½@5¾c.

PETROLEUM—Dull and unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady; Western, $1.07½.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 21,000 brls; wheat, 191,000 bu; corn, 26,000 bu; oats, 4,900 bu; rye, 5,500 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 43,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., July 28.—COTTON—Inactive and lower at 11½c.

FLOUR—Quiet but firm at $4.60@5.75.

GRAIN—Wheat in good demand at 93c@$1.00; receipts, 50,000 bu; shipments, 72,000 bu. Corn easier, but not quotably lower; 40½@41c. Oats—Demand fair and market firm, at 33@36c. Rye dull at 56@58c. Barley dull and nominal.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull at $8.50 bid; $8.75 asked. Lard in fair demand; current make, $5.75. Bulk meats easier; shoulders, $3.25; short ribs, $4.30 bid, $4.35 asked cash; sales at $4.40 seller September; short clear, $4.50. Bacon in good demand at $4.00@4.95, $5.00, and $5.15@5.25.

WHISKY—Fair demand, but at lower rates; $1.03.

BUTTER—Quiet; fancy creamery, 18c; prime Western Reserve, 11@12c; prime Central Ohio, 9@10c.

LINSEED OIL—Steady, with a fair demand, at 65c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, July 28.—FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat higher; cash options unsettled and lower; No. 2 red fall, 98⅛@99⅝c cash; 98¼c July; 95⅞@96¼c August; 96@96⅛c September. Corn dull and lower; No 2 mixed, 33¼@33⅝c cash; 33½c August; 34⅞@35c September; 34@34½c October. Oats strong; No. 2, 24⅞@25¼c cash; 23@23⅛c August; 23@23½c September and October. Rye dull; lower to sell at 48½c bid.

WHISKY—Steady; $1.05.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at $9.12½@9.25. Lard—None on market; salable at $5.75. Bulk meats dull and nominal; clear ribs, $4.35; clear, $4.60. Bacon quiet; clear ribs, $5.05@5.75; clear, $5.50.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 9,000 brls; wheat, 137,000 bu; corn 35,000 bu; oats, 78,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu; barley, 2,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 13,000 brls; wheat, 162,000 bu; corn, 28,000 bu; oats, 4,000 bu; rye, none; barley, none.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, July 28.—COTTON—Quiet at 12c.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet; red and amber, 95@96c. Corn steady, with a good demand; white, 46c; mixed, 41c. Oats quiet but steady; white, 36c; mixed, 34c. Rye quiet at 55c.

HAY—Nominal.

PROVISIONS—Firm. Pork nominal at $10.00@10.50. Lard quiet; choice leaf tierce, 7¾c; keg, 8¼c. Bulk meats firm; shoulders, 3⅝c; clear rib, 4⅝@5c for loose. Bacon scarce and firm; shoulders, 4@5c; clear rib, 5½c. Hams, sugar-cured, 9½@11c.

WHISKY—Market dull at $1.04.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, July 28.—FLOUR—Steady; Western supers, $3.50@4.00; common extras, $4.25@4.50; Wisconsin extras, $4.25@5.00; Minnesota do, $4.50@6.00.

GRAIN—Corn steady; mixed and yellow, 47½@48½c. Oats—Demand fair and market firm; No. 1 and extra white, 43½@45c; No. 2 white, 42@42½c; No. 3 white and No. 2 mixed, 41@41½c. Rye, 68@70c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,900 brls; wheat, 27,000 bu; corn, 28,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; corn, 35,000 bu; wheat, 25,000 bu.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 28.—FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat higher; No. 2 red, 98⅜@99⅝c. Corn lower at 33½@33⅝c. Oats lower at 25@43½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork easier at $9.25@9.12½. Dry salted meats nominal. Clear ribs, $4.35; clear, $4.60. Bacon quiet; clear ribs, $5.05@5.10; clear, $5.50. Lard salable at $5.75.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, July 28.—GRAIN—The *Price Current* reports wheat receipts, 20,328 bu; shipments, 13,546 bu; lower; No. 2 cash, 92c; July, 91⅛c; No. 3 cash, 87½c; July, 87½c. Corn—Receipts, 11,921 bu; shipments, 8,004 bu; weaker; No. 2 cash, 29⅛c; July, 29⅛c.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 28.—GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. 2 red, 98½@99c; August, 95¼@96c. Corn quiet at 36c. Oats weak at 22¼@25c.

PROVISIONS—Shoulders, 3⅜c; clear rib, $4.40. Lard, $6.00. Hams, 8@9c.

HOGS—Firmer at $3.10@4.15; receipts, 2,500; shipments, 1,500.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 28.—GRAIN—Wheat very dull; sales 500 bu Northwestern club at $1.05. Corn in fair demand; sales 2 cars sample at 41½c, and 10,000 bu on private terms. Oats dull and lower; 2,300 bu No. 2 Chicago at 35c. Rye neglected.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Firm and unchanged.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., July 28.—FLOUR—Steady.

GRAIN—Wheat easier; extra, $1.07 asked; No. 1 white, $1.04½; August, $1.03¾ bid, $1.04 asked; September, $1.04; new extra, $1.06; new No. 1 white, $1.04; milling No. 1 nominal.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 29,224 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 13,000 bu.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, July 28.—GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.15. Corn nominally unchanged.

PEORIA.

PEORIA, July 28.—HIGHWINES—Steady and nominal at $1.04½.

PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND, O., July 28.—PETROLEUM—Steady; standard white, 110 test, 6⅜c.

OIL CITY, Pa., July 28.—PETROLEUM—Market opened lifeless, with 69⅜c bid; advanced to 70c, at which price it closed; shipments, 89,000 brls, averaging 45,000; transactions, 40,000.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 28.—PETROLEUM—Quiet; crude, 75c at Parker's for shipment; refined, 6⅝c, Philadelphia delivery.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, July 28.—Market continues quiet in all departments; cotton goods quiet and steady; prints in moderate request; Arnold's prints will open to-morrow at 7c; ginghams more active; Amoskeag dress styles opened at 10½c; men's wear of woolens quiet; foreign goods dull.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 28.—SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Steady at 25¼c.

COTTON.

NEW ORLEANS, La., July 28.—COTTON—Quiet; middlings, 11¼c; low do, 10⅝c; net receipts, 65 bales; gross, 147; sales, 250 bales; stock, 8,738.

ST. LOUIS, July 28.—COTTON—Dull and lower; middling, 11⅝c; low middling, 11½c; good ordinary, 10⅝c; sales, none; receipts, 20 bales; shipments, 60; stock, 3,800.

MARINE NEWS.

DROWNING OF CAPT. HARRY BURNS

The arrival of the tug Favorite and her barges yesterday morning with their colors at half-mast denoted a sad occurrence indeed, and inquiry showed that Capt. Harry Burns, Mate of the barge Planet, and a well-known and well-liked lake navigator of Chicago, had been drowned at Menominee last Friday, between 3 and 6 p. m. He was last seen wetting the deck of the Planet, and is supposed to have fallen overboard while drawing up a bucket of water, and became injured in the descent so that he was unable to save himself from drowning. He was a good swimmer, and would probably have gotten ashore if he had not been disabled by the fall. He was alone, when last seen alive, according to the report of those on the Favorite, and when he was missed the river was dragged, but his body was not found. A buoy was left to mark the spot, and further search is to be made for the body.

The accident is a particularly sad and distressing one, for the reason that the deceased leaves a family of seven motherless children, the eldest of whom is 17 years—a daughter. They live near the corner of Clinton and Maxwell streets, where the painful news was brought to them yesterday.

Capt. Burns was about 50 years of age, and had been on the lakes in the capacity of seaman, Mate, and Captain for thirty years. He was formerly Master of the schrs Pilgrim and Bronson, and for several years past had been in the employ of the Kiroy-Carpenter Lumber Company as Mate. He was a reliable, industrious, and temperate man, and his loss is very much regretted by his associates and employers, and his children are in great grief.

THE GARDNER OFF AT LAST.

The long and weary agony is over, the Gardner has been dredged off and pulled off the beach at Lincoln Park, and many souls are happy, and all save one. It is that of a poor forlorn tug-Captain, who composed a rhyme on the Gardner and set it to the air of "Good-by, My Lover, Good-by," and sang it. He intended to have a large edition of it printed, but the tug Crane pulled the Gardner off last evening, after a dredge had done some more work around her, and, assisted by the tug Willie Brown, towed her up to Miller Bros.' dry-dock, and thus spoiled the enterprise.

The Gardner went on the strand in November, 1877, and about $4,500 has been expended in attempts to get her off. She was valued at $2,000, and it will take about $2,000 to put her in condition for the lumber trade, and about $5,000 to make her a B 1 vessel. She will probably be repaired at Miller Bros.' shipyard, on the North Branch.

GRAIN FREIGHTS ADVANCE.

Grain freights opened lively yesterday, and shippers were in quest of vessels during the entire day. Early engagements were made on the basis of 3c on corn to Buffalo and 3¼c on wheat, and later ones at 3¼c on corn and 3¾c on wheat. A large business was transacted, and at the close of 'Change shippers were looking for vessels. Further advances in rates are expected to-day. The engagements yesterday were as follows: To Buffalo—Prop Cuba, wheat and corn; prop Milwaukee, corn; steam-barge Ballantyne, schrs A. B. Moore and E. Jones, wheat at 3¼c; schr Bolivia, wheat at 3¼c; schr J. M. Scott, corn; schr Niagara, corn at 3c. To Oswego—The schrs M. Lyon and Bigler, corn at 5½c. To Collingwood—Schrs Groton, corn, and J. Drummond and Erie Belle, wheat through. To Sarnia—Prop Champlain, corn. In the afternoon the schr Ida Keith, corn at 3¼c. Capacity, 220,000 bu wheat, 206,000 bu corn.

There was no important change in lumber freight-rates yesterday. The market was stronger, under the influence of the grain-freight activity, and advances were anticipated by some.

PORT HURON.

PORT HURON, Mich., July 28.—Passed Up—Props James Fisk, Jr., Lawrence, Potomoc, Commodore, City of New York, Leeland and consort, E. B. Hale, with A. Cobb, James C. Harrison, F. A. Morse, S. J. Tilden, and A. W. Bradley, Birkhead and barges, C. J. Kershaw, with Angus Smith; schrs Mary, Hattie, New Hampshire, Sunnyside, Annie P. Grover, G. C. Finney.

Down—Props Gordon Campbell, Michigan and barges, Antelope and Hayes, Andrew J. Smith, with Carlingford, Lilly Pratt and barges; schrs Leonard Hanna, New Dominion, Our Son, Red White and Blue.

Wind—Southwest, gentle. Weather—Fine.

PORT HURON, July 28.—10 p. m.—Props Badger State, Montana, Anna Young, Oakland and barges, Annie Smith, with Riverside and consort; schrs Marengo, John T. Mott, D. A. Van Valkenburg.

Down—Props Winslow, Dean Richmond, City of Concord, Gazette, Mary Jarecki, Ocean, with T. R. Merrill, Mineral Rock and barges, S. D. Caldwell and consort, H. B. Tuttle and consort; schrs Garibaldi, Curlew.

Wind—South, fresh; weather fine.

THE CANAL.

BRIDGEPORT, July 28.—Arrived—Mohawk Belle, Kankakee, feeder, 2,900 bu corn; Gold Rod, Seneca, 6,000 bu corn; Belle France, Morris, 6,000 bu corn; Fearless, Morris, 4,500 bu corn; Thomas Scott, Marseilles, 6,000 bu corn; Monte Christo, Marseilles, 6,100 bu corn; Zinc City, LaSalle, 3,600 bu corn, 4,000 buoats; Gold Hunter, LaSalle, 6,000 bu corn; Ed H. Heath, Hennepin, 4,700 bu corn; Champion, Peru, 5,600 bu corn, 400 bu rye; North America, Ottawa, 5,900 bu corn; T. Ryburn, Ottawa, 6,100 bu corn; Georgia, Utica, 6,450 bu corn; Welcome, Henry, 4,700 bu corn.

Cleared—Peerless, Peru, 70,000 ft lumber; Tempest, Peru, 100,000 ft lumber; Sunshine, Ottawa, 50,590 ft lumber, 274,000 shingles; Pallas, Chillicothe, 70,338 ft lumber; E. S. Easton, Chillicothe, 96,641 ft lumber.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 28.—Charters—Schr W. H. Rounds, 650 tons coal, Chicago, at 50c; Oneonta, coal to Chicago, 50c; Homer, coal to Chicago, 50c.

Cleared—Props James Fisk, Jr., merchandise; Scotia, merchandise, Chicago; Empire State, merchandise, Duluth; H. C. Schnoor, merchandise, Toledo; schrs Stafford, 1,250 brls salt; Seagull, 400 tons cinders; Brooklyn, merchandise, Cleveland; C. K. Nims, Amaranth, Donaldson, E. R. Williams, Toledo; G. W. Holt, 400 tons coal, Detroit; A. L. Andrews; Homer, 850 tons coal; Oneonta, 750 tons coal; W. H. Rounds, 650 tons coal, Chicago; barges D. Ferguson, Joseph, Bay City; Mary Birkhead, 190 tons coal, Saginaw.

THE MARSH IN TROUBLE.

The schr Phineas S. Marsh, of Cleveland, loaded with iron ore from Escanaba for Cleveland, struck on the eleven-foot shoal south of Peninsular Point last Wednesday and was picked up off Skillagalee light Thursday afternoon by the prop V. H. Ketcham, which has towed her to Cleveland. The Marsh, when heard from Saturday, was leaking at the rate of seven inches per hour. The Captain told a Detroit reporter that the buoy on the eleven-foot shoal was three-quarters of a mile out of place, and thus mislead him.

CLEVELAND.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CLEVELAND, July 28.—Vessel charters to-day—Schr Pierrepont, coal from Cleveland to Pt. Sarnia, 30c, free; schr John Jewett, coal from Cleveland to Detroit, 30c, free; schr Three Brothers, coal from Cleveland to Milwaukee, 50c, free; schr Melvin S. Bacon, coal from Cleveland to Chicago, 50c; steam-barge Wetmore and consort Brunette, ore from Marquette to Cleveland on p. t.; steam-barge Forest City and consort Brown, ore from Marquette to Cleveland on p. t.; schr. Typo, coal from Ashtabula to Chicago, 55c.

PORT COLBORNE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., July 28.—Lake Michigan report—Passed up—Nothing. Down—Schr Havana, Chicago to Oswego, corn; American, Chicago to Kingston, wheat; Watertown, Chicago to Kingston, corn; Cortez, Milwaukee to Oswego, wheat; L. S. Hammond, Chicago to Kingston, wheat.

Wind—Southwest, fresh.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, July 28.—Charters at the noon Board to-day: To Buffalo—Schrs S. H. Foster and A. J. Dewey, wheat at 3¼c. Capacity, 58,000 bu.

NAVIGATION NOTES.

The old brig Commerce had some lanyards carried away in Sampson's slip yesterday.

The Goodrich stmr Muskegon will take the Fullerton Avenue Church people to Highland Park next Thursday morning for an excursion and picnic.

The seaman who was recently so badly hurt on the barge Planet was reported in a dangerous condition yesterday, with no chances for recovery.

Life-saving stations are to be erected as soon as possible at Ludington and Muskegon, where they are greatly needed.

July 25 dispatch to the Toronto *Mail* from St. Catherines: The schr Leadville, of Oswego, Capt. Hourigan, arrived in the canal yesterday on her first trip, and is now lying at Lock 3 in this city, being unable to proceed further owing to her size, she being too large to pass through the locks. A portion of her side gear was removed without avail.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

The following were the arrivals and actual sailings at this port for the twenty-eight hours ending at 10 o'clock last night:

ARRIVALS.

Prop Messenger, Benton, sundries, State street.
Prop Skylark, Benton, sundries, State street.
Prop Menominee, Green Bay, sundries, Rush street.
Prop Champlain, Cleveland, sundries, Clark street.
Prop S. C. Baldwin, Escanaba, ore, North Branch Rolling-Mill.
Prop Bismarck, Menominee, towing, Rush street.
Prop Milwaukee, Cleveland, sundries, Clark street.
Prop Granite State, Port Huron, sundries, Adams street.
Prop City of Fremont, Duluth, sundries, Randolph street.
Prop Favorite, Menominee, towing, Rush street.
Schr Lookout, Manistee, lumber, Market.
Schr C. Michaelson, Manistee, lumber, Market.
Schr H. F. Church, Saginaw, lumber, Rush street.
Schr Knight Templar, Black River, lumber, Market.
Schr S. A. Wood, Marinette, lumber, Stetson Slip.
Schr Planet, Marinette, lumber, Stetson Slip.
Schr Sonora, Marinette, lumber, Stetson Slip.
Schr John Miner, Menominee, lumber, Ogden Slip.
Stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries, Rush street.
Stmr Corona, St. Joe, sundries, Rush street.
Schr Arendal, Manistee, lumber, Mud Lake.
Schr George Steele, Manistee, lumber, Market.
Schr Gallatin, Marinette, lumber, Market.
Schr A. L. Potter, Escanaba, ore, North Branch Rolling-Mill.
Schr W. L. Dunham, Pentwater, lumber, Twenty-second street.
Schr Filer, Marinette, lumber, Stetson Slip.
Schr E. T. Judd, Marinette, lumber, C., B. & Q.
Schr Marinette, Marinette, lumber, C., B. & Q.
Schr L. A. Burton, Manistee, lumber, Market.
Schr Little Belle, Manistee, lumber, Rock Island Railroad.
Schr S. Nelson, lumber, Twenty-second street.
Schr Sardinia, Manistee, lumber, Kinzie street.
Schr G. Ellen, Manistee, lumber, Twenty-second street.

ACTUAL SAILINGS.

Prop Delaware, Buffalo, grain and sundries.
Schr Groton, Collingwood, grain and sundries.
Prop Messenger, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop Sky Lark, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Stmr Corona, St. Joe, sundries.
Stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries.
Prop Ocean, Montreal, sundries.
Schr Advance, Manistee, light.
Schr H. A. Richmond, Manistee, light.
Schr Guide, Holland, light.

POLICE DECAPITATION.

Capt. Gund, of the North Side, Sends In His Resignation.

Mayor Harrison told his organ a day or two ago to announce that Capt. Gund, of the North Side, was to be removed. The announcement was made Sunday, and, to rob his Honor of his anticipated pleasure, the Captain sent in his resignation yesterday morning, which was promptly accepted. The following is the correspondence on the subject:

POLICE DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO, CHICAGO, Ill., July 28, 1879.—SIMON O'DONNELL, *Acting Superintendent Police*: I hereby respectfully tender my resignation as a member of the police force of the City of Chicago, to take effect Aug. 1, 1879. F. GUND, Captain Fourth Precinct.

I hereby accept the resignation of Frederick Gund, Captain of Fourth Precinct, to take effect Aug. 1, 1879. SIMON O'DONNELL, General Superintendent of Police.

A reporter of the *News* buttonholed the Captain at the police headquarters in the morning, before he had sent in his resignation, and appended is what Mr. Gund said:

The publication [in the *Times*] is the first authoritative intimation I have had that Mayor Harrison entertained any such intention. I don't know, of course, that such is the case, but Mayor Harrison's secretary having been so long connected with the newspaper in which the item appeared, am inclined to think that if he would give official information away to any paper it would be to that one, which seems to have spoken for him pretty authoritatively all along. If I knew that Mayor Harrison did intend to remove me, I wouldn't give him a chance to do it; I would resign. I have been connected with the force for twenty-five years, and I defy any one to point to any spot or stain on my official character. The only enemies I have, to my knowledge, are officers who have been dismissed at my instance.

If he removes me, it will be simply and solely because I am a Republican. That I don't deny. I have been a Republican from the very start in Chicago, and I don't propose to go back on my principle now. Whenever the time has come I have gone to the polls and quietly deposited my vote like any other citizen, but I have never interfered or actively participated in politics since I went on the force. When the statement first appeared in THE TRIBUNE, I went to Simon O'Donnell and said: "I want to ask a fair question, and I want you to give me a fair answer. Tell me the truth; is there any ground for supposing I am to be removed? Have you heard any talk about it?" And he told me that he had not heard any one talking about it. He assured me he did not believe any such intention was held by the Mayor.

A TRIBUNE reporter saw the Captain after his resignation had been accepted, and asked him why he had sent it in.

"I was disgusted with the rumors about discharge and removal," said he, "and, as I didn't want to be discharged, I resigned. I knew I wasn't wanted any longer."

Capt. Gund first went on the police force in 1854, under Mayor Milliken, as a patrolman, holding the position about five months. He returned later when Dyer was Mayor, and under him was promoted to Second Lieutenant. At the time the Board of Police was organized, in 1861, he was Captain, having charge of the North Side. One Paulson was then given the position, and Gund went into the Public Works Department. Paulson didn't give satisfaction, and Gund, at the end of a few months, was solicited to take his place. He didn't want to, but finally consented when it was agreed that his brother should be given the situation he then occupied. In 1865 he was elected a Police Commissioner, and continued a member of the Board until his term expired in 1871, when he was appointed patrolman. After serving the sixty days' probation, he was promoted to be Sergeant, and a week later to be Captain, and detailed for duty in the Third Precinct; and there he has remained ever since. As to his character as an officer no complaint was ever made against him.

It is thought that Lieut. Ebersold is destined to succeed Capt. Gund, though, as before announced, Lieut. Hathaway's friends, objecting to any one being brought from the South Side, are pushing his claims.

LEADVILLE.

Mining Items In and About the Camps.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LEADVILLE, July 28.—The London group of mines on the Mosquito Range, four miles from town, has just been sold for $200,000.

Senator Chaffee has concluded the purchase of the R. E. Lee for $250,000 in behalf of the Leadville Mining Company.

New and important strikes are reported on the South Evans, ore having been found in paying quantities in the Highland Chief, Black Prince, Cleveland, and Katie.

Fourteen hundred ounce ore has been struck during the past week in the Washburn claim, close to town.

Two new tunnels have been started in the Dyer. In the first, 700 ounce ore in a seven-foot vein was found three feet from the surface, an unprecedented circumstance.

The Alma district is looming up as a rich-paying section, several strikes of carbonate having been made during the past week.

The Superintendent of the Little Chief claims to have discovered another bed of ore below the lime rock. This property is now estimated to be worth $1,000,000.

There is no abatement of the excitement in and about this camp. The influx of visitors and fortune-hunters continues as large as ever.

INDIANAPOLIS ITEMS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 28.—The Board of Trade to-day passed a resolution unanimously requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to declare Indianapolis a port of entry. There is considerable trade already with Europe.

It has been determined by the votes of the bodies interested to hold the next session of the Socialistic Congress in this city. It will be called about the middle of December, and 200 delegates are expected. It is hoped to develop a strong Socialistic sentiment here, which has thus far been very weak, there not being enough to give Kearney a decent meeting when here.

THE CATTLE PLAGUE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 28.—A mysterious malady has broken out among the cattle of this vicinity, and there are apprehensions that it may prove very serious. Yesterday the herd of Mr. Love, the dairyman, was stricken by this plague, and within a few hours seven cows died. Medical experts have examined the dead animals, but have arrived at no conclusion as to the nature of the disease. Mr. Love owns a herd of sixty cows, and nearly half of them are down with the malady.

Bright Detectives.

St. Louis detectives telegraphed a description of a murderer far and wide, but did not search his own house, where he was accidentally discovered.

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Examinations for admission will be held at Chicago July 28-29; Ottawa, July 30-31; Rock Island, Aug. 1-2; Peoria, Aug. 4-5; Quincy, Aug. 6-7; Springfield, Aug. 8-9; Olney, Aug. 4-5; Du Quoin, Aug. 6-7; Belleville, Aug. 8-9; Paxton, Aug. 11-12; and at the University Sept. 16. For catalogues and other information address JOHN M. GREGORY, Regent, Champaign.

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Norton, Mass., will begin its forty-fifth school year Thursday, Sept. 11. For information apply to Miss A. E. CARTER or H. A. COBB, Esq., Norton, Mass.

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RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Daily.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House) and at the depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
aPacific Fast Line	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
aSioux City & Yankton	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
aDubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
aDubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	† 9:15 p m	† 7:15 a m
aOmaha Night Express	† 9:15 p m	† 7:15 a m
aSioux City & Yankton	† 9:15 p m	† 7:15 a m
aFreeport, Rockf'd & Dubuque	*10:15 a m	* 3:10 p m
aFreeport, Rockf'd & Dubuque	*10:15 p m	* 6:30 a m
bMilwaukee Fast Mail	* 8:00 a m	* 4:00 p m
bMilwaukee Special—Sundays	8:30 a m	4:00 p m
bMilwaukee Express	*10:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
bMilwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p m	*10:20 a m
bMilwaukee Passenger (daily)	§ 9:00 p m	§ 6:45 a m
bGreen Bay Express	* 9:30 a m	* [illegible]
bSt. Paul & Minneapolis Express	*10:00 a m	* 4:00 p m
bSt. Paul & Minneapolis Express	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
bLa Crosse Express	*10:00 a m	* 4:00 p m
bLa Crosse Express	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
bWinona & New Ulm	*10:00 a m	* 4:00 p m
bWinona & New Ulm	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
bMarquette Express	* 9:00 p m	* 6:45 a m
bLake Geneva Express	* 4:15 p m	*10:10 a m
bLake Geneva Express	* 8:00 a m	* 7:30 p m
bLake Geneva & Rockford	* 4:00 p m	*10:45 a m
bFond du Lac, via Janesville	* 4:45 p m	*10:30 a m

Pullman Hotel Cars are run through, between Chicago and Council Bluffs, on the train leaving Chicago at 10:30 a. m.

No other road runs Pullman or any other form of hotel cars west of Chicago.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD

Depots foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av. and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 59 Clark-st. and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Ottawa & Streator Express	* 7:25 a m	* 7:30 p m
Nebraska & Kansas Express	* 9:30 a m	* 4:05 p m
Rockford & Freeport Express	*10:00 a m	* 3:20 p m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*10:00 a m	* 3:20 p m
Pacific Fast Express	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
Kansas & Colorado Express	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 8:25 a m	* 1:35 p m
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p m	* 7:55 a m
Mendota & Ottawa Express	* 4:35 p m	*10:40 a m
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p m	* 8:55 a m
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p m	* 7:15 a m
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:30 p m	* 6:35 a m
Omaha Night Express	† 9:05 p m	§ 6:55 a m
Texas Fast Express	† 9:05 p m	§ 6:55 a m
Kansas City & St. Joe Express	† 9:05 p m	§ 6:55 a m

C., B. & Q. Palace Dining-Cars and Pullman 16-wheel Sleeping-Cars run between Chicago and Omaha on the Pacific Express.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. City Ticket Office, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport Express	7:50 a m	7:05 p m
Omaha Express	10:30 a m	3:40 p m
Leavenworth & Atchison Expr's	10:30 a m	3:40 p m
Peru Accommodation	5:00 p m	10:20 a m
Night Express	10:00 p m	6:20 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	6:55 a m	6:40 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	8:40 a m	7:45 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	12:20 p m	9:10 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	4:15 p m	1:30 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	6:15 p m	4:40 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	7:10 p m	6:30 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	*11:30 p m	*11:00 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	† 1:15 p m	†10:05 a m

*Saturdays and Thursdays only. †Sundays only.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st. and at depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Express	* 7:55 a m	* 7:45 a m
Milwaukee Special (Sundays)	8:30 a m	8:30 p m
Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green Bay, and Menasha through Day Express	*10:10 a m	§ 4:00 p m
Waukesha, Madison & Iowa Ex. Oconomowoc Friday & Saturday	* 5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Libertyville Accommodation	* 6:15 p m	* 8:00 a m
St. Paul & Minnesota Ex. (daily)	§ 9:00 p m	§ 4:00 p m
Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green Bay, Stevens Point, and Ashland through Night Express	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m

All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via Watertown, La Crosse, and Winona.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, AND KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES.

Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office, 89 South Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex.	*12:35 p m	* 3:30 p m
Kansas City Night Express	† 9:00 p m	* 7:55 a m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	* 9:00 a m	* 7:55 p m
Mobile & New Orleans Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:55 p m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Fast Expr's	* 9:00 a m	* 7:55 p m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Express	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Chicago & Paducah R. R. Ex.	* 9:00 a m	* 7:55 p m
Streator, Lacon, Washingt'n Ex.	*12:35 p m	* 3:30 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:10 a m

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:45 p m
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8:50 p m	§ 6:35 a m
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:45 p m
aCairo & Texas Express	§ 8:50 p m	§ 6:35 a m
Springfield Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:45 p m
Springfield Night Express	§ 8:50 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk	* 8:30 a m	* 6:45 p m
bPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	§ 8:50 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*10:00 a m	* 3:20 p m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:30 p m	* 6:20 a m
Tolono Passenger	* 4:30 p m	* 6:30 a m

aOn Saturday night runs to Tolono only.
bOn Saturday night runs to Peoria only.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 7:00 a m	* 6:50 p m
Day Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 4:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Night Express	†*9:10 p m	‡*7:30 a m

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

Depot, corner Canal and Madison-sts. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 8:30 a m	* 7:00 p m
Pacific Express	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Fast Line	§ 9:10 p m	§ 6:00 a m

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Depots, Exposition Building and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot (Exposition Building).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	* 8:50 a m	* 6:20 a m
Fast Line	§ 9:40 p m	§ 7:05 p m

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Mail—Old Line	* 7:35 a m	* 7:40 p m
New York & Boston Special Ex.	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	8:00 a m
Night Express	*†10:20 p m	§ 6:40 a m

PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.

(Cincinnati Air-Line and Kokomo Line.)

Depot, corner of Clinton and Carroll-sts., West Side.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, Columbus & East Day Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:10 p m
Night Express	§ 8:00 p m	§ 7:10 a m

KANKAKEE LINE.

Depot, foot of Lake st. and foot of Twenty-second-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 9:40 a m	* 8:00 p m
Night Express	§ 8:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD.

"Danville Route."

Ticket Offices, 77 Clark-st., 125 Dearborn-st., and Depot, corner Clinton and Carroll-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Mail	* 8:15 a m	* 4:40 p m
Nashville & Florida Express	§ 7:30 p m	§ 7:25 a m

GOODRICH STEAMERS.

Daily for Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Ludington, Manistee ... *9 a m
Saturday's boat don't leave until ... 8 p m
For Milwaukee, etc., evening boat, Tuesday and Friday ... 7 p m
Daily for Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, Muskegon ... *7 p m
For Green Bay & Bay ports, Tuesday and Friday ... 7 p m
For Escanaba and Lake Superior towns, Tuesday ... 7 p m
Daily for St. Joseph ... *10 a m
Saturday's Boat (for St. Joe) leaves at ... 11 p m
Docks foot of Michigan-av. *Sunday excepted.

RECEIVER'S SALE.

RECEIVER'S SALE
Of all the Real Estate of the City National Bank of Chicago, in Liquidation.

Notice is hereby given that proposals will be received until Aug. 18, 1879, for all of the real estate belonging to the estate of the City National Bank of Chicago, which will be sold to the highest bidder for cash, subject to the approval of the Comptroller of the Currency and of the United States District Court. All bids must be submitted in writing. Bids held as confidential. Schedules and information will be furnished on application to A. H. BURLEY, Receiver, 120 Lake-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NO CURE! NO PAY!! DR. KEAN,
173 South Clark-st., Chicago.
Consult personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic, nervous, or special diseases. Dr. J. Kean is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay.

Dr. A. G. OLIN, 205 S. Clark Street, Chicago. Everybody from Atlantic to Pacific has heard of his skill in treating all Chronic, Nervous and Special Diseases of men and women. Every means used known to the profession, including Electricity. Send two stamps for "Guide to Health." Office hours, 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sundays 10 to 12 a. m.

PRESCRIPTION FREE.
For the speedy cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, and all disorders brought on by indiscretion or excess. Any druggist has the ingredients. JAQUES & CO., 130 West Sixth-st., Cincinnati, Ohio.

LABOR DEPRESSION?

First Day's Business Before the Congressional Committee.

Interesting Opinions of L. J. Gage and George Schneider.

Charles Randolph, George M. Sloan, and Benjamin Eastman Give Their Views.

The Bankers Regard Prosperity as Assured Beyond Question.

The Congressional Committee sent to Chicago to investigate the causes of the depression in labor and to suggest some remedy therefor met at the Tremont House yesterday morning. There were present the Chairman, Mr. Wright, Wilkesbarre, Pa.; M. P. O'Connor, Charleston, S. C.; Joseph Martin, Williamstown, N. C.; J. C. Sherwin, Geneva, Ill.; Henry L. Dickey, Greenfield, O.

Mr. L. J. Gage, Cashier of the First National Bank of this city, made the first statement to the Committee. He stated that he had been in the banking business for twenty-one years. The amount of banking capital in Chicago was about $10,000,000. The average deposits of all the banks here was not far from $30,000,000, and the rate of interest had begun at 10 per cent, and had declined to from 6 to 8 per cent. There had been money enough in the city during the last ten years to meet all business demands, and there was a large surplus at the present time ready for investment.

Mr. Wright asked, "Is there any necessity for an increase of the currency at the present time?"

Mr. Gage answered, "I cannot conceive of any necessity at present for any increase in the circulating medium."

"Does your answer apply at the present time, or does it cover the period commencing ten years ago?"

"If any necessity existed for an increased currency it existed ten years ago and not now."

"How was it five years ago?"

"The same."

Mr. Gage said that the banks were able to take care of all the business presented. The banking business, taking a period of eight or ten years, had not been, as a whole, satisfactory. Ten years ago the banks held claims against parties whose wealth was estimated by what proved to be false standards. During the last six or seven years the banking interest had suffered heavily from the failure of parties against whom they had claims and the shrinking of the value of securities; but these losses and this depreciation, in the witness' opinion, have reached their limit, and for the last year or two the condition of the banking business has been, and now is, safer and sounder as a whole than it has been at any time previous for ten years. The loss for the last ten years had been considerable.

"You speak of being in a more prosperous condition now. When did that prosperity commence?"

"Well, it is plainly noticeable from a period dating back from twelve to eighteen months ago. It was better in the matter of safety and regularity, but not better in the profits of the banks. Previous to that period the discounts were larger in proportion to the capital employed than now, and transactions were at a higher rate of interest. The profit was apparently greater, but this was counterbalanced by losses."

"Was the banking business of Chicago in a healthy, properous condition?"

"I think it is in a healthy condition, and reasonably prosperous. The banks are able to meet the demands made upon them."

"Should the demands upon the banks be doubled, what would be the effect upon the banks?"

"I think enough capital would be brough to meet the demands. The demand could be met from deposits and increased capital finding its way into the banks."

"You would want no additional currency?"

"NO, SIR, I THINK NOT."

"Suppose the business of the State should be doubled, would you have money enough to transact the business?"

"There would be other banks organized, or the capital-stock of the banks already organized would be increased, which would certainly be the case when the business demanded double the present capital."

"Do you think the prosperity of Chicago has reached its limit?"

"It seems to me the general industrial affairs of the city are in a good condition. I think they will still further improve. The condition of things here now would compare favorably with any period of prosperity previously existing here."

"Has there been no time when there has been a greater demand for bank accommodations than at present?"

"I have already said that seven or eight years ago there was a larger demand for bank accommodations than now."

"As a general thing, have the banks paid up their capital subscriptions in full?"

"I know of no exception; they are all paid up. I don't think, if the business was increased to double its present amount, there would be any want of money to meet the demand."

"Do you think that the reduction of the volume of currency more than one-half has been more than it should have been?"

"No, sir; that is not my opinion. There has been a contraction of the circulating medium from about $1,500,000,000 to $700,000,000."

"In your judgment, was the contraction of the volume of currency down to the present time calculated to depress or interfere with the industries of the country?"

"I have no doubt that the withdrawal or funding or partial funding of this volume of Government indebtedness has operated to depress manufactures during the last eight or ten years. The extent that it has operated there is probably no method of accurately determining, but, in my opinion, it has not been a very essential factor."

"What is the essential factor?"

"The answer to that question involves a large subject, and it can only be answered intelligently by a much wider consideration than I am able to indulge in at the present time. It would involve the necessity of considering the causes that led to the rise in the prices of labor and all other commodities, the great extension of credits which was an incident—my opinion being that the depression was a reaction towards a normal standard, which had been unnaturally disturbed by the cause, that led to the increased price of all commodities and lands, and the immense transfer of capital into fixed forms, such as mines, railroads, manufactories, etc."

REAL-ESTATE SHRINKAGE.

"What is the average shrinkage of the value of real estate in this city as compared with its value before the panic of 1873?"

"I am not prepared to state, not having turned my attention to that subject particularly."

"What produced the shrinkage?"

"Because there were more sellers than buyers. [Laughter.] I think the cause will be found in my answer to previous questions. There had been a wild inflation in prices, and a reaction took place. The prices of real estate now and in 1873 embraced a wide margin. Taking the business property actually in use, the prices would not essentially vary from six or seven years ago, but in this we did not claim to be exact. The shrinkage on outlying lands and lots was entirely out of proportion to those under rental."

Mr. Gage said if there was a decrease of the circulating medium of 33 per cent, the deficiency would be supplied by a metallic currency. The prices might be affected somewhat, but not to a great extent. As to the business of the country generally, he thought there had been an improvement in its industrial affairs, but whether it had been as marked as in Chicago he could not say.

There was now a general improvement in all branches of industry and a growing disposition on the part of capitalists to embark in industrial enterprises. This has operated to give increased employment to the idle labor of the country, and, if undisturbed in its course, will finally bring into activity all the energies of the country, whether of labor or of capital. He did not think the legislation of Congress was at all the occasion of the depression. The depression was the effect of the foregoing causes, and could not have been prevented by any legislation.

"Could there be any legislation to better the condition of the country, and, if so, state what?"

"I do not profess to be wise enough to find a cure by legislation for all the ills that society suffers. In its industrial features it seems to me the duties of legislative bodies are simply to define the obligations of its citizens, and to secure the protection of individual rights. In the matter of finance I believe that the Government should confine its operations to the maintenance of its own credit and a faithful discharge of all its financial obligations, interfering as little as possible in the general industrial affairs of the people."

"Was not Congressional legislation the cause of depression after the War?"

"I think the depression was caused by the expansion. This was caused by the legislation of Congress,—probably a necessity of the times. It occurred, and the evil has been done. I do not think the refunding of the demand obligations of the Government did much to hasten a period that was inevitable. I regard the actions of Congress, therefore, in retiring some of its obligations, a beneficent one. It was in a line of the Government's obligation to do so. If it made more intense the period of depression, it saved us from other evils. I do think the present existing laws ought to be changed."

"What change would you suggest?"

"It seems idle for any individual to utter his opinion as to just what he would have; but you ask the question, and, as I have my own opinion about it, I will make free to give my views, knowing that many of the Committee will receive it with utter contempt. If I had my say, I would

REPEAL THE LEGAL-TENDER QUALITY

of the United States note, and pay them on demand, and would never issue them any more. I would make United States demand notes. I would make gold coin and silver dollars exchangeable with each other at the Treasuries of the United States. I would suppress the issue of small notes under $5, and retire those outstanding as rapidly as possible. That is all."

"Then you are a bi-metalist, I suppose?"

"Yes."

"Then should not the coinage of silver be unlimited?"

"It might be perfectly safe to coin the silver dollar to the extent called for. I would hold anything in excess of its exchangeability with gold as bullion. We would have demand-notes not legal-tender in the hands of the people to the extent they desired them in preference to coin, as they could get them in exchange for coin, and they would stay in circulation until the holder again wanted the metal. We would have the National-bank note in circulation. Of necessity there would be in the hands of the people through the United States a large amount of coin to supply the needs of the minimum transactions of business. There should be at least 50 per cent of demand-notes as compared with the coin in the Treasury."

"Is there really any depression of labor in Chicago at this time?"

"I have no doubt that there are a large number of unemployed men here. Unless there was a surplus of labor the price would be constantly enhanced by the demand. The surplus keeps prices steady. I have talked with manufacturers, and they have in many cases informed me that they had difficulty in filling their shops now with mechanics. From this I judge that there is a steady increase in the demand for skilled labor, and for common labor also, and that the surplus of unemployed is not very much out of proportion to what it should be."

"Then you think the presence of unemployed labor is no evidence of depression?"

"An unusual surplus of unemployed labor would be evidence. The surplus of unemployed labor is not much out of proportion to what it is in periods of what we call good times. My information is not complete enough to state with entire accuracy upon this subject."

"How old are you, Mr. Gage?"

"I am of lawful age. I am 43 years old."

GEORGE SCHNEIDER

stated that he had been a resident of Chicago twenty-eight years, and was President of the National Bank of Illinois.

"Is there any necessity of having any more currency to discharge the business of the city and to carry on its commerce, etc.?"

"I should not think so. The banks of the city have money enough to meet the demands of business. The usual rate of interest is 6 to 8 per cent. It was formerly 10 per cent. The business of the city was in a better condition now than it had been for the last five years. There had been some depression of labor in some branches of industry, particularly in that of iron. We have been better off here in this city than in many other localities. There had been some depression in real estate but not more than in other localities. I could not tell the percentage of shrinkage. If the increase of the demand should be doubled the capital would also be doubled."

"Do you regard it good policy on the part of the Government to reduce the amount of the volume of the currency from seventeen hundred millions to seven hundred millions?"

"I think so. I think it was a wise policy. This might have had something to do with depression. Much business that had no solid foundation was wiped out. I believe in encouraging nothing but legitimate business. I do not think there is an unusual number of unemployed men in this city at the present time. The increase of population in Chicago was greater between 1862 and 1872 than at any other time in its history."

"Has there not been a long line of bankruptcies in Chicago within the past few years?"

"Yes, sir. One-half of the bankrupts were not commercial failures. They were men who owed a few debts, but were not actively engaged in business. My opinion is that business is now in solvent hands, and that it is in a better state than I ever knew it before. I should think it would be better for the country to have as little legislation on the subject of currency as possible. The cattle-trade of Chicago has been on the increase. The tendency in Germany and England was towards dividing up the land. Cattle could only be successfully raised on large estates. The more the land is divided the less cattle are raised. There is more of a demand for American cattle in Europe now than before."

MR. GEORGE M. SLOAN,

a lawyer, money-lender, and farmer, was the next presented. The farmers had suffered by the panic, and many had lost their land. Within five years he had seen no change to their advantage, save in exceptional cases. Fully one-fourth of the farms in this part of the country were mortgaged. The agricultural interests of the country had suffered much depression, and there was no sign of any improvement. Large farms which were run by machinery made a profit, but the small farmer had no relief. The price of wages for a farm-hand was $1 to 75 cents per day and found, or from $20 to $22 per month. The Tramp laws had driven away those men who looked as if they wanted work, and the farmers had to depend on themselves. Mr. Sloan, who lives in Wisconsin, said the laws of that State provided that a man might be imprisoned for asking for food. The country had at first been flooded with men, some intelligent, and some with good trades, who were asking for work. Since the passage of these laws, these men have disappeared. The business of the Wisconsin Sheriffs had been nearly broken up by reason of the enactment of these laws. Heretofore the Sheriff received $3.50 per week for the board of all vagrants in his custody; now they get nothing. Mr. Sloan thought the employment of labor-saving machines on farms was a benefit to the laborer, from the fact that the operator of the machinery got higher wages than a common laborer, and from the fact that the men whose work the machine did were left at liberty to go and operate other machines. As a consequence, there was more land cultivated by a given number of men. The condition of the ordinary farmer was stationary. There was a large number of mortgages on record. The city was full of idle men. A few years ago all men were employed. The railings around the basements of Chicago were lined with men in the garb of workingmen, in working hours.

"What in your opinion is the cause of the present depression of labor and the remedy?"

"The cause of the present depression is the panic of 1873. The value of labor and its products was governed by the circulaing medium. There was now too little money.

CHARLES RANDOLPH,

Secretary of the Board of Trade, was called. Have been a resident of Chicago since 1851. There could be no question in Mr. Randolph's mind but the general business of the city had been steadily improving since 1873. He spoke now of the mercantile. The values of real estate continued to decline from that time until the present. There was some recuperation now in property in actual use. Speculative property had not recuperated. Manufacturers were on the increase, but were working on a small margin. Our trade in agricultural products was greater than before. This year the receipts of grain were as large as last year, notwithstanding the short crops of Minnesota and Iowa, which circumstance showed an increase of business. The manufactures had not steadily increased, but were now in good shape and working forward steadily. Chicago, he thought, had fared better than many other localities in the East. Between 1873 and to-day he would guess that there had been a shrinkage in the value of real estate of from 40 to 50 per cent. Some had shrunk more than this and some less. This shrinkage arose from the immense inflation of values, and perhaps somewhat to the contraction of the currency. The taxation on the valuation of property was about 6 per cent. Property was assessed at from one-third to one-half its real value, which would really make the rate of taxation at less than 2 per cent on its real value. A large portion of the burnt district of Chicago was covered by mortgage loans. The municipal debt of the city was about $13,000,000. There was a considerable portion of the tax of 1873 still uncollected. The municipal condition of the city was prosperous, and the general condition of the city was good. Money could be got on good paper for 4, 5, and 6 per cent. There was money enough in the city to supply all the different branches of trade. There had been an abundance of money on call-loan for five years. There was a surplus of money here that was seeking some channel of employment, but could not find it. He thought they could do double the amount of business in Chicago on the present capital. There had been numerous failures here in years past among business men. These failures were owing to a shrinkage of values. Many of the bankrupts had been insolvent for years, and at least one-quarter of those who had been through the Bankrupt Court were men of this class. The depression of business had not so much to do with producing these failures as the shrinkage of values. He did not think the demonetization of silver had a particle of effect on the affairs of this city. The remonetization of silver had appreciated values somewhat. Chicago was in a first-class condition as a corporation. There were about four millions of dollars of uncollected taxes in the city. The cost of running the City and County Governments was from $3,500,000 to $4,000,000.

By Mr. Dickey—"Then you consider a Municipal Government in good financial condition that has $4,000,000 of uncollected taxes, that pays all its debts in scrip, which discounts at 6 per cent, and has a debt of $13,000,000?"

"Yes, sir."

Mr. Randolph then explained the causes which led to the issuing of scrip and the long delinquent tax list.

MR. EASTMAN,

a contractor and builder, stated that there were less permits to build taken out this year than in the several previous years. This was owing to the fact that there had been an over-production of buildings three years since, and it did not pay. There had been a general shrinkage of values of real estate of about 50 per cent. Plasterers were at one time getting $5 per day; they were now getting $2.50 and $3 per day. They were now striking for $3. There had been a general improvement in the wages of all kind of laborers in buildings. There had been a stiffening of prices for the last two years, although there was less building going on. After the fire of 1871 prices of labor went up very rapidly, and after six months or a year they began to decline again. Laborers paid from $5 to $6 per month rent, and they worked ten hours a day. He believed the city would prosper for four years longer, and then there would be another panic. He had invested $500,000 in buildings in Chicago, but he was bankrupt now. The plasterers of Chicago were not all employed now, he thought. The labor market had relieved itself by the men going away. Some had returned to Europe, some had gone to the mines, and others had distributed themselves among other places.

The Commission adjourned to meet again at 10 o'clock this morning.

THE LENNI LENAPE.

Traditions of a Nation that Came Out of the Far West.

Correspondence New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 21.—Lieut. Vogdes, of the Fifth United States Artillery, now stationed in this city, has bestowed much time upon the study of ancient mounds and the mound-builders, and has personally examined some of the mounds in Florida and in this State. Dr. Frank Little, State Geologist of Georgia, who has for the last three years been closely studying the Georgia mounds, has been assisted in some of his investigations by Lieut. Vogdes, and from the study of a great variety of relics has collected a vast amount of important and interesting information throwing light upon the life and habits of the mound-builders. Lieut. Vogdes has in his possession a copy of the *Olden Time*, a monthly publication printed in Pittsburg in 1846, and devoted to the study of theories about the early settlement of America, and it is believed to be the only copy extant. It contains many interesting traditions of the olden tribes of Indians, and quoting Mr. Heckenelder, tells how the Lenni Lenape, who had for many years lived in the far Western country, determined to migrate eastward. Journeying from the West they came to the Namæsi Sipu (Mississippi), where they fell in with the Mengwe (Iroquois), who had also abandoned a distant country and were proceeding eastward to find a country that should please them. In attempting to cross the Namæse Sipu the Lenni Lenape were attacked by the Talligeni or Alligeni, and, being joined by the Mengwe, a powerful race living along the Ohio River, the two great nations fought furious battles with the giants of the Alligenis. The Lenni Lenape and their allies were victorious, and drove the Alligenis from their country, after a long-continued war. A division of the conquered country was made between the victors, the Mengwe taking the land in the vicinity of the great lakes, and the Lenni Lenape the southern country. Their warriors were inclined to explore further eastward, and, crossing the mountains, the Susquehanna and Chesapeake Bay, reached the sea. The account quaintly continues:

"Thence exploring still eastward, the Scheyichbi country, now named New Jersey, they arrived at another great stream, that which we call the Hudson or North River. Satisfied with what they had seen, they, or some of them, after a long absence, returned to their nation and reported the discoveries they had made; they described the country they had discovered as abounding in game and various kinds of fruits, and the rivers and bays with fish, tortoises, etc., together with abundance of water-fowl, and no enemy to be dreaded. They considered the event as a fortunate one for them, and, concluding this to be the country destined for them by the Great Spirit, they began to emigrate thither, as yet but in small bodies, so as not to be straitened for want of provisions by the way, some laying by for a whole year. At last they settled on the four great rivers (which we call Delaware, Hudson, Susquehanna, and Potomac) making the Delaware, to which they gave the name of 'Lenapewihittuck' (the river or stream of the Lenape), the centre of their possessions. Their nation finally became divided into three separate bodies; the larger body, which they suppose to have been one-half of the whole, were settled on the Atlantic, and the other half was again divided into two parts, one of which, the strongest as they suppose, remained beyond the Mississippi, and the remainders where they left them, on this side of that river.

"Those of the Delawares who fixed their abode on the shores of the Atlantic divided themselves into three tribes. Two of them, distinguished by the names of the Turtle and the Turkey,—the former calling themselves Unamis and the other Unalachtgo,—chose those grounds to settle upon which lay nearest to the sea, between the coast and the high mountains. As they multiplied, their settlements extended from the Mohicannittuck (River of the Mohicans, which we call the North or Hudson River) to beyond the Potomac. The third tribe, the Wolf, commonly called the Minsi, which we have corrupted into Monseys, had chosen to live back of the two other tribes, and formed a kind of bulwark for their protection, watching the motions of the Mengwe, and being at hand to afford their aid in case of a rupture with them. The Minsi were considered the most warlike and active branch of the Lenape. They extended their settlements from the Minisink, a place named after them, where they had their council seat and fire, quite up to the Hudson on the east, and to the west or southwest far beyond the Susquehanna; their northern boundaries were supposed originally to be the heads of the great Rivers Susquehanna and Delaware, and their southern boundaries that ridge of hills known in New Jersey by the name of Muskanecum, and in Pennsylvania by those of Lehigh, Coghnewago, etc. Within this boundary were their principal settlements; and, even as late as the year 1742, they had a town, with a large peach orchard, on the tract of land where Nazareth, in Pennsylvania, has since been built; another on Lehigh (the west branch of the Delaware), and others beyond the Blue Ridge, besides small family settlements here and there scattered."

ONE HUNDRED AND TWELFTH ILLINOIS—ANNUAL REUNION.

The fourteenth annual reunion of the One Hundred and Twelfth Regiment Illinois Volunteers will be held at Galva, Henry County, Ill., Monday, Sept. 22, 1879.

All the surviving members of our old One Hundred and Twelfth are earnestly requested to be present. All ex-soldiers in Henry and Stark Counties and vicinity are invited to attend.

Executive Committee—Capt. T. E. Milchrist, T. J. Townsend, and James Gaston, Galva.

For further information address any member of the Executive Committee, at Galva, or the Secretary, at Toulon, Stark County, Ill.

B. F. THOMPSON, Secretary.

TOULON, July 18, 1879.

THE LATE REV. DR. CLARKE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 28.—The widow of the late Rev. Dr. Clarke is in trouble. Some years ago he insured his life for the sum of $5,000 for the benefit of his wife. Certain parties here claim to hold a transfer of this policy, obtained, as they assert, as collateral security for advances made. The transfer is dated in 1870. Mrs. Clarke says that she was not a party to the transaction, and, if her name appears on the document, it is a forgery. Suit will, in all probability, be brought by the executors of Dr. Clarke to recover the amount of the policy, when the whole affair will be ventilated. Dr. Clarke was very loose in his business habits, and the tangle in which he left his estate is very trying to his executors. The matter has been placed in the hands of Mrs. Clarke's lawyer, who will ventilate the alleged transfer of the insurance policy. The family are said to be in very narrow circumstances.

BISMARCK.

A Remarkable Speech by the German Chancellor.

He Throws Over the Liberals, and Goes with the Clerico-Conservatives.

His Triumph in the Passage of the Protective-Tariff Bill.

London Times.

BERLIN, July 10.—From a purely political point of view yesterday's debate in the German Parliament must be reckoned as one of the most important which have been held this session. I have already telegraphed to you the result thereof, which was the acceptance by a large majority of a motion by Herr Franckenstein, representing the Clericals, as to the disposal of the surplus moneys in the hands of the Empire after covering the figures of the Budget under the new financial system created by the Protectionist tariff,—now all but a law of the land. This motion of Herr Franckenstein has been the means of uniting the Conservatives and the Ultramontanes to vote together for the Protective duties proposed by the Government, and for the financial customs on coffee, petroleum, etc.,—it having, by a method of compromise, defeated the demands of Herr von Bennigsen and the Liberals for what the latter called constitutional guarantees. Herr Windthorst, however, discards the term "constitutional," preferring to describe the pledges he has succeeded in extorting from the Government by the word "federative."

THE BROAD AND EASIEST UNDERSTOOD DIFFERENCE

between the schemes of Herr von Bennigsen and Herr Windthorst is simply this: that while the former, on the part of the Liberals, aimed at securing for the German Parliament the strings of the National purse, the latter, in the interest of the Clericals, has succeeded, as their opponents believe, in acquiring additional power and influence over the Government by increasing what may be aptly called the Particularist potentiality of the various States. In England taxes are granted according to the needs of the Government once a year, while in Germany they will be raised indefinitely by a permanent enactment. It was the aim of the Liberals, by acquiring the right of regulating in Parliament certain financial duties, such as those on coffee, etc., to obviate any surplus revenue much beyond what was required for Imperial expenditure; while the Franckenstein, or Clerico-Conservative motion, provides for the distribution of extra taxmoneys among the various States of the Empire in proportion to their population. Thus the present financial reform, though primarily intended to benefit the Empire, will in reality also advantage the coffers of the States, who will none the less, however, be collectively responsible as hitherto, for any annual deficit of the Central Government.

The Conservatives, of course, with Prince Bismarck at their head, justify this concession to the Ultramontanes by seeking to rob it of any real importance; but Herr Windthorst knows what he is doing; he openly declared yesterday that but for this pledge on the part of the Government his party, even at this late hour, would vote to a man against the tariff; while the Liberals accused the Chancellor of having bartered away the financial supremacy of the Empire, and complain at the same time that in the matter of supplies the Government is now rendered twice as independent of Parliament as it was before.

Be that, however, as it may, Prince Bismarck has now

IRRETRIEVABLY CUT HIMSELF ADRIFT

from his previous supporters, and committed himself to the keeping of the Clerico-Conservative coalition; and as the Liberals yesterday listened with rapt attention to the reasons urged at great and eloquent length by his Highness for severing his connection with a party which had served him sometimes fickiely, but always well, their dumbfounded features bore the sad, perplexed expression of those prestine brethren of the faith who accompanied Paul into the ship, sorrowing that they would see his face no more. On the supposition that it came straight from the head and heart, I entertain little doubt that the Prince's speech of yesterday will be mainly referred to by future historians for facts to illustrate the course of Prusso-German politics during the last seventeen years.

He began by lamenting the fractious opposition offered in Parliament to a simple, practical measure of the kind under consideration, the necessity for which was recognized wholly or in part by the majority of the people, the present strife reminding him of the difference between "Bonnet Blanc" and "Blanc Bonnet," and he bitterly complained of the misconceptions infused into the popular mind by a lying press, the agitating power of which had risen to an unheard-of degree. He would not seek to rectify error of this kind, but he would unfold to them the causes which had brought him to his present way of thinking. They were in a position the reverse of that described in the fable of Menenius Agrippa, where the limbs complained that they would no longer support the belly, because the latter for its part did nothing. Here, however, the belly refused any longer to supply the limbs with that nourishment which was necessary for their existence. The Empire was in possession of all the main sources of wealth, and had the key thereof, but the members of the Empire, on whom their grants were dependent, could not agree as to the way in which these sources should be made to flow. His Highness, for his part, had been

WORKING AT TAX-REFORM

in his position, which many certainly took to be more influential than it really was,—working with great pains, with the great drawback of ill-health, and in face of the greater difficulties caused by the friction of parties to overcome the financial evils from which they beyond all doubt suffered. He was not Finance Minister, but without his initiative they would not now be debating this burning question. He had come forward with a practical, home-made remedy, and hoped they would have come to an understanding much sooner, but he had not received the expected measure of support from the Liberals, who, as far as he could see, proposed nothing but pure negation. As for the Progressists—they had never been able to come to a positiv, opinion until the Government had expressed one which they could contradict. All disturbance in the Empire and all obstacles in the way of a quiet and prosperous state of things originated, in his opinion, with that party and those of other factions who sympathized with them. Take him away—he would have gone himself years ago could that have happened without diminution of his duty or of the loyalty he owed his sovereign—and if the honorable gentleman who aimed at putting him aside could do that in a fair and honorable way, then he would endeavor to be his friend.

Coming then to consider the proposition that the gratitude of any one to the Franckenstein motion was a criterion of the degree of his allegiance to the Empire, he denied the justice of the dilemma, and asked the House to look back into the past. Without being able in his position to vote for it, he supported the motion of Herr Franckenstein, being convinced that the opposition had struck paths which neither he nor the allied Governments could ever follow. Extra parliamentary speeches by certain honorable members had lately forced him to take counsel with his own conscience in view of the united interests of the country, for these were efforts calculated to

UNDERMINE THE FABRIC OF THE EMPIRE

every bit as much as those of Social Democracy [an expression which produced considerable uproar in the House]; and he had come to be convinced that if among men who had frequently lent the Government support there slumbered latently destructive powers, which on slight occasions—such as their falling into the minority contrary to expectation—converted them to angry passion, he lost all confidence in the possibility previously believed in by him of co-operating with such characters in future, in so far as the Government accepted their support and conferred its influence on them in return. Referring to the interdependence of the various parties, the Prince remarked that if there were a fraction among them with a "born" majority, and which did not demand of him that the drop of democratic oil desired by a well-known saying for the anointment of the Emperor should be changed into a gallon, then the Government would be ready to grant quite other favors to such a party than to one which, even were it numerous and united, scarcely formed a fourth part of the whole House; and to the members thereof, if they attached any weight to his opinion as an experienced politician, he would counsel greater modesty for the future.

Passing then to consider the charge that the Franckenstein motion infringed the financial supremacy of the Empire, the Prince indignantly described how he had been accused for years back of aiming at war for some ends or other; but Germany's attitude on the Eastern question, and at the Berlin Congress, proved these insinuations to be lies and calumnies. Since then it has become all the vogue to cry "Reaction," and to paint the devil on the wall in all possible shapes. By this system of insinuation and incrimination they could, in certain circumstances, cause a Minister much more moderate than he, in order to avoid the hostility occasioned by such suspicions consciously or otherwise, actually to employ the means of reaction, and seek support wherever for the moment he found fewer foes. But he was not in that position;

HE WAS TOO NEAR THE END OF HIS CAREER

to destroy his present for the sake of any future. For about a year he had noticed a change in the Liberals, a haughty coolness which seemed to say that he must go to them; but he felt that they wanted things of him he could not give. A fraction could very well support the Government, and thereby acquire an influence over it; but, when it would rule the Government, then it compelled the latter on its side to take to reaction. Since becoming Minister he had never belonged to a fraction, nor ever been able to do so: he had been hated in succession by all and loved by some; but even in 1862, on assuming the office of Prussian President, he had never allowed himself to be led astray, he had never sought to wreak revenge, being all along led by the guiding star—the thought of how he could best bestow unity on Germany, and how, that once being achieved, he could so consolidate and mold it as to render it durable by the spontaneous co-operation of all concerned. Among these co-operators he reckoned the Governments, and held it be quite an exceptionally great advantage for Germany, in comparison with other countries similarly constituted, that the dynastic element even out of Prussia had a power which must be counted among the supports of public order.

Passing then to explain his present position to the various fractions, the Prince traced the Parliamentary history of Germany from 1866, through the stirring events of the interval till now the whole was a sermon on the text that parties must be ruled by the Government, not Government by parties; and he assured them that nothing would intimidate him or make him falter on the path he had marked out. He might suffer reverses by the way, but he would hold the story of Robert Bruce and the spider forever before his eyes. He would unconditionally follow to the end the course he held to be right, whether he in return reaped love or hatred.

Such is a short and imperfect summary of a speech which must rank as one of the most effective Parliamentary efforts of Prince Bismarck—a speech full of statistics and full of history, disfigured by all the dark involved periods which characterized the oratorical efforts of Cromwell, and yet adorned by all the metaphor and the imagery of Burke.

PASSAGE OF THE BILL.

BERLIN, July 13.—Yesterday, by a majority of exactly 100,—the numbers being 217 against 117 votes,—the German Parliament voted the new Protective Tariff and Tariff law, which have occupied it more or less constantly for nearly the past three months, and the session was then closed, having been the longest and most laborious on record. It has given birth to a law which completes the breach with the long-standing traditions of Prussian history; and has thoroughly changed the relations of the various political parties in Parliament. The Clericals, for one thing, have formed an affectionate, if perchance not very permanent, coalition with the Conservatives, and have given their support to their most implacable persecutor, for a reason which no man seems perfectly able to explain; while Prince Bismarck has formally declared his determination to have nothing more to do with the Liberals, who, in all previous endeavors of his to build up and consolidate the Empire, have been his strongest stay: and that party appears to be now fading away like a plant bereft of light and moisture.

Saturday was not so much a day of debate in Parliament as a day of protest. The chief detailed result arrived at was a decision fixing the coming into force of the law with reference to corn-duties for the 1st of January, 1880, instead of the 1st of October next. Finally, the bill in all its entirety was placed for approval before the House, and after a kind of patriotic peau or fervent hymn in praise of the tariff as panacea for his country's ills had been sung by Deputy von Marschall, of the Conservative following, two steadfast and honorable-minded men rose to register their earnest protest against a measure which they believe will

LEAD THE EMPIRE ON TO RUIN

by increasing those evils which it is sought to remedy. First of all, Herr Delbrueck, but lately colleague of the Prince in the Imperial Chancellery, spoke out his mind in a way which made the Liberals regard his speech as a real event, and the clearest exposition of their cause yet delivered. With trenchant logic and a cautious moderation, bespeaking a mind of purely mathematical habits, Dr. Delbrueck strove to show that he could not vote for the bill, for that it would grievously injure export industries, and oppressively raise the price of the commonest necessaries of life. The corn-duties are absolutely unacceptable by him, for they changed their whole financial policy, especially that of the Zollverein, and promised nothing but discontent and confusion in the land. In answer, then, to Prof. Treitschke, who, as favoring the bill, chiefly dealt with the fears attaching to the Franckenstein motion, bidding the House rely on the sense and manliness of the German nation for results, assuring them that then the star of Particularism stood *in cadente domo*, Dr. Lasker in the main agreed with these views, but prophesied perpetual conflicts between the Federal Council and the Finance Ministers of the various States. He looked upon the law as the beginning, not of peace, but of strife, and he would, therefore, not incur any responsibility for the consequences by voting for it. The vote was then taken by each member responding "Ja" or "Nein" to the President as he called out their names, with the result already stated.

Prince Bismarck was present and

IN THE BEST OF MOODS.

Defeated at the beginning of the session over the odious muzzle measure, he has now succeeded in vanquishing his foes and securing victory on all points. While the vote was being taken his Highness sat waiting for the end on the raised seat occupied by the Federal Council, full in front of all the House,—an arrangement, I may remark, which makes the German Parliament like a crowded court with the Judges sitting in banco. The Prince leans back in his chair, and, throwing one leg over the other, complacently slaps the sole of his right foot with his left hand, or playfully tilts up his sword, and topsy-turvies the papers on the table before him. And Moltke, who is standing immediately below, seeing that his great companion in renown is not employed, mounts the few steps leading to the Prince's side—his sword-hilt becoming entangled in the rail and slightly impeding his ascent—to offer his sincere congratulations on the triumph won. And for some minutes the two engage in amiable conversation, the great strategist speaking with a fullness and an animation quite unusual in his quiet and silent nature. They stand in profile before the Strangers' Gallery, and what a pair of heads! Through a singular freak of nature Moltke decidedly looks a diplomatist and Bismarck a soldier.

GEORGE B. ROBBINS IN COLORADO.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

HOT SULPHER SPRINGS, Grand Co., Col., July 20.—We left Denver on Thursday and came as far as Georgetown on the narrow-gauge road. The road is up Clear Creek Canon, and is inexpressibly grand. On both sides the mountains rise up almost, and in some places quite, perpendicular for 1,500 to 3,000 feet. If I were a poet I should go up there somewhere and find a soft stone and sit and write. Georgetown is a little hamlet at the head of the canon, and contains about 1,000 to 1,300 inhabitants. While there we got horses and rode over the mountains about six miles to the Bouldernest Mine with Gen. Gilbert, a quarter owner. Six of us, two at a time, went down in a little bucket 300 feet, and then down 150 feet on a ladder. That is a little the nearest the other place I have ever been. It is a silver mine, and nets about $500 per day.

We left Georgetown yesterday by stage, and are now in Middle Park, fifty miles from Georgetown. There are four in the party—Mr. Stouts, a Dubuque lumberman, and Mr. Coates, a Philadelphia cotton-dealer.

The ride was quite an exciting one over the mountains, and on Barthal Pass we were 11,334 feet above the sea, and among the snowbanks. We started in the morning, and it was quite warm, and we took dinner on the snowline and cold as winter. In the valleys the thermometer stands about 70 degrees through the day, and cooler at night. The air is delicious,—beats anything I ever breathed except the Texas air. I have had the nosebleed a few times from the rareness of it.

Here there are ten or fifteen log-houses, and this house is the same, and has five rooms besides the tent dining-room. There is a strong sulphur spring here, the water from which is 115 deg. It is said to be a sure cure for rheumatism.

This forenoon we walked about four miles up the Grand River, trouting, but didn't have very good luck. The four caught twenty nice ones, and this evening we are going to try it downstream.

We will start back to Denver in a day or two, and will probably go from there to Colorado Springs.

Everything is very high, about double what I expected, and the country full of tourists, and hotels and boarding-places all full.

GEORGE B. ROBBINS.

A Humming-Bird's Nest.

Elizabeth (N. J.) Journal.

Recently a humming-bird's nest was found by some persons who had sufficient natural curiosity to overcome their compassion, and who captured the nest, two young hummers and the old one, took them home and had them stuffed. They are to be sent to a museum of natural curiosities in London. The nest is built on a little twig, and scarcely the size of half an English walnut. Both nest and twig are covered with little patches of linen until it is almost impossible to tell one from the other, and the nest looks like a kind of natural excrescence on the twig. The nest is pliable, like a tiny cup of velvet, and the inside is lined with a white substance, as rich and soft as white silk. The little birds are about the size of bumble-bees, very pretty, and they sit on a little perch just outside the nest, with open bills, while the old bird hovers over them to feed them.

INTER-OCEANIC CANAL.

How It Is Regarded in France—Astonishment at American Opposition—De Lesseps' Enthusiasm—Certainty of Success.

Correspondence New York Times.

PARIS, July 11.—M. De Lesseps has worked up patriotism in favor of an inter-oceanic communication, via the Panama Isthmus, so cleverly that when he elects to open the subscription list the necessary 750,000,000 of francs will be subscribed in the course of four and twenty hours. M. De Lesseps is not one to attempt anything which is anything else than genuine, and until the feasibility of this enterprise had been demonstrated beyond the possibility of a doubt he held aloof from all participation. Of course, he expects to make money, but fame rather than greed for gold is his incentive. He is a rich man now, and no mere financial consideration would have tempted him thus, at the age of 74, to throw himself into the vortex of mere speculation. Already he has established one communication which had been pronounced impossible by the great English engineering authorities, and he wishes that his last song of the swan shall be connected with the greatest undertaking, the solution of the greatest international problem, which the world has ever known. Perhaps some other line than the one now selected might have been better; but the one which has been adopted united the majority of the votes of a very competent body of practical men; and, whatever objections may be urged by its adversaries, for whatever reasons, we may make up our minds that the Panama Ship Canal will be, within ten years, an accomplished fact. M. De Lesseps is convinced that it is the right thing, and, as his name is a tower of strength, the simple fact of his connection with it will secure the Archimedean lever of the Nineteenth Century, money, without which nothing is possible.

M. De Lesseps is astonished, and I must confess that a good many other people partake of his astonishment, at the disfavor with which the Panama scheme appears to be viewed in the United States. We were positively stupefied by Gen. Burnside's motion in the United States Senate. Why should the opening of a route from which America has everything to gain be opposed by Americans? None of us can see it, for if ever there was an undertaking international in the most extended meaning of the term this is the one. It is true that France has been the country most directly appealed to, and that when the issue of the stock shall be made—about ten days hence—the subscription will be covered, several times over, by French capitalists. But it will be the fault of other nations if they be not equally heavy shareholders, for, from first to last, nothing exclusively French has ever been contemplated, and citizens of the United States can get the command of the whole business if they choose to put down money enough. To oppose it on the ground that it is a violation of the Monroe doctrine, America for the Americans, is an absurdity which our people, when they come to think about it seriously, cannot entertain. Will it not be more intelligent to waive opposition to what there is no legal pretext for preventing, and which is certain to go through, whatever be the opposition of members of the House of Representatives or of interested financiers? Citizens of the United States may not consider the enterprise as presenting sufficient guarantee for the investment of their capital at the commencement, but what can prevent them going in after the thing shall have begun to pay? M. De Lesseps's proposal that Gen. Grant himself should be the first Honorary President of the Company of which he is the manager is sufficient to show that there is not the shadow of a reason to suppose that either M. De Lesseps or his colleagues have any wish to confine their operations by any considerations of selfish egotism.

The contract was signed on Saturday last on behalf of the new Company, of which M. De Lesseps is President, as also by Gen. Turr, the President of the Company whose explorations during the last four years in Central America have resulted in the choice of the line now adopted. Gen. Turr had obtained the original concession from the Colombian Government, and this has been handed over for a comparatively small sum, only 10,000,000 francs, of which the cash payment is merely sufficient to defray the expenses of surveys, office rent, the printing of maps and documents, and other incidental outlays, by far the greater portion being in shares of the new Company. In short, the money actually disbursed will be returned to the original subscribers, who are about sixty in number, while gentlemen like MM. Wyse, Reclus, Verbuyghe, who have given many months of patient labor to the realization of their projects, will only receive a very small proportion of stock. M. De Lesseps is not disposed to be any way extravagant, but will conduct this enterprise on the same economical principles which, during so many years, have proved so successful with the Canal of Suez.

In the 4th July session of the French Geographical Society, of which I have the honor of being a member, M. Lesseps entered into full explanations with reference to the Panama Canal, whose construction he will probably facilitate by the acquisition of the already existing Panama Railway. As in the case of Suez, he will be personally responsible to the public for the funds, which, to begin with, are estimated at 400,000,000 francs; the caution money of 2,000,000 demanded by the Venezuelan Government has already been deposited. The total expenses of the canal are, however, put down at 750,000,000 francs, and the time necessary for its completion at eight years, somewhat less than had been originally supposed. He considered that the difficulties in this enterprise are not so serious as those encountered in Africa, where the work was prosecuted through a desert, without even a drop of water with which to slake the thirst of laborers, whereas now there is a railway following nearly the direction of the contemplated canal, with important towns situated at either extremity. A new exploring expedition to Panama the orator considered a waste of time and money, as all that is necessary is already known, believing that engineers will invent tools and appliances wherewith to overcome all new and unlooked-for difficulties which may crop up during the work. Quite unlooked for, but most interesting, was his account of the special interest taken in the question of a ship canal between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans by the late Emperor Napoleon, who, while a prisoner at Ham, dispatched an officer devoted to the Imperial cause on an exploring mission to Panama. The report of this gentleman having been favorable, the Prince addressed a letter to the Ministry, promising to renounce politics altogether, and devote himself entirely to this project, if he were released. This request, however, was refused; but, although the future Emperor soon afterward made his escape, his principal business in London continued to be the piercing of the isthmus, about which he contributed an exhaustive article, in 1874, to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. He was even on the eve of his departure for America, with a view to the realization of his daring project, when the revolution of 1848 and his election to the National Assembly changed all his plans, and this is why, urged M. de Lesseps, this grand problem was not solved five and twenty years ago.

I trust that Americans will fully understand what I wish to insist upon most strongly. The inter-oceanic canal is, and will be, an international and strictly private enterprise. The French Government has not contributed a single franc toward the expenses already incurred, and will not contribute a centime to any future outlays. The Minister of Foreign Affairs has, it is true, conferred the decoration of the Legion of Honor upon the scientists engaged in the exploring commissions, who took part in the recent Congress by which the Panama route has been adopted, but this was simply a matter of courtesy, and, above all, of favor, in nowise either directly or indirectly engaging the Administration, many of whose members would be puzzled to define the geographical position of the isthmus, which not a few of them probably confound with the passage sought for and not found by Sir John Franklin.

There can be little doubt of the ultimate success of this great undertaking, but I fancy that the new manager underrates the difficulties before him, particularly in the matter of labor, for which he inclines especially to colored gentlemen from Brazil. Chinese have been proposed, but the Count does not fancy Chinese, whom, according to one of his interviewers signing herself Blanche Tucker, he considers "less steady and less able to be driven." The experience of the Panama Railway construction, and of the existing works at the Chincha Islands and elsewhere scarcely bear out this view; and, as M. De Lesseps is a remarkably practical man, I am inclined to believe that he will try all nationalities, and finally take the one best fitted hygienically and economically for the business, which, the same fair authority declares, he estimates should cost, for labor, about 40 cents per diem.

RADWAY'S REMEDIES.

R. R. R.

Strong Testimony from Hon. George Starr as to the Power of Radway's Ready Relief in a Case of Sciatic Rheumatism.

No. 3 VAN NESS PLACE, New York.

DR. RADWAY: With me your Relief has worked wonders. For the last three years I have had frequent and severe attacks of sciatica, sometimes extending from the lumbar regions to my ankles, and at times in both lower limbs.

During the time I have been thus afflicted, I have tried almost all the remedies recommended by wise men and fools, hoping to find relief, but all proved to be failures.

I have tried various kinds of baths, manipulations, outward applications of liniments too numerous to mention, and prescriptions of the most eminent physicians, all of which failed to give me relief.

Last September, at the urgent request of a friend (who had been afflicted as myself), I was induced to try your remedy. I was then suffering fearfully with one of my old turns. To my surprise and delight the first application gave me ease, after bathing and rubbing the parts affected, leaving the limb in a warm glow, created by the Relief. In a short time the pain passed entirely away, although I have slight periodical attacks approaching a change of weather. I know now how to cure myself, and feel quite master of the situation. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is my friend. I never travel without a bottle in my valise.

Yours truly, GEO. STARR.

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, DIPHTHERIA, INFLUENZA, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing

RELIEVED IN FEW MINUTES, BY RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

For headache, whether sick or nervous; rheumatism, lumbago, pains and weakness in the back, spine or kidneys; pains around the liver, pleurisy, swellings of the joints, pains in the bowels, heartburn, and pains of all kinds, chilblains and frostbites, Radway's Ready Relief will afford immediate ease, and its continued use for a few days effect a permanent cure. Price, 50 cts.

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RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

CURES THE WORST PAINS In from One to Twenty Minutes.

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After Reading this Advertisement need any one Suffer with Pain.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.

It was the first and is the ONLY PAIN REMEDY

That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammation and cures Congestions whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels or other glands or organs, by one application,

In from One to Twenty Minutes.

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the Rheumatic Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer,

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills, Chilblains, and Frost Bites.

The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers (aided by Radway's Pills), so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Fifty cents per bottle.

DR. RADWAY'S Sarsaparillian Resolvent,

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER,

FOR THE CURE OF CHRONIC DISEASE, SCROFULA OR SYPHILITIC, HEREDITARY OR CONTAGIOUS, BE IT SEATED IN THE Lungs or Stomach, Skin or Bones, Flesh or Nerves, CORRUPTING THE SOLIDS AND VITIATING THE FLUIDS.

Chronic Rheumatism, Scrofula, Glandular Swelling, Hacking Dry Cough, Cancerous Affections, Syphilitic Complaints, Bleeding of the Lungs, Dyspepsia, Water Brash, Tic Doloreaux, White Swellings, Tumors, Ulcers, Skin and Hip Diseases, Mercurial Diseases, Female Complaints, Gout, Dropsy, Salt Rheum, Bronchitis, Consumption.

Liver Complaint, &c.

Not only does the Sarsaparillian Resolvent excel all remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, Constitutional, and Skin Diseases, but it is the only positive cure for

KIDNEY AND BLADDER COMPLAINTS,

Urinary and Womb Diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid, dark, bilious appearance, and white bone-dust deposits, and when there is a pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the small of the back and along the loins. Sold by druggists. PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

OVARIAN TUMOR OF TEN YEARS' GROWTH CURED By Dr. RADWAY'S REMEDIES.

DR. RADWAY & CO., 32 Warren-st., N.Y.

DR. RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS,

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen. Radway's Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, mineral or deleterious drugs.

Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinkings or Flutterings in the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of Radway's Pills will free the system from all of the above-named disorders. Price, 25 cents per box. Sold by Druggists.

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Send a letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren-st., New York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

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